

**Univerzita Karlova**

**Filozofická fakulta**

Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky

**Diplomová práce**

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**Diplomová práce**

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**Anglické a české somatické frazémy**

**English and Czech somatic phrasemes**

Na tomto místě bych ráda poděkovala Mgr. Kateřině Vašků, Ph.D. za odborné vedení práce, cenné rady, trpělivost a vstřícnost. Zároveň děkuji své rodině za podporu.

Prohlašuji, že jsem diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně, že jsem řádně citovala všechny použité prameny a literaturu a že práce nebyla využita v rámci jiného vysokoškolského studia či k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

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## **Abstrakt**

Diplomová práce se zabývá analýzou a porovnáním vybraných anglických a českých frazémů z lexikálního pole lidského těla. První část podává teoretický přehled základních konceptů frazeologie a klasifikaci frazémů, přibližuje somatické frazémy a roli lidského těla v kognitivní lingvistice a zaměřuje se i na metody kontrastivního frazeologického výzkumu. Empirická část se věnuje analýze konkrétních frazémů se *srdcem* a *nervy*, které jsou získány z webových korpusů *Araneum Anglicum Maius* a *Araneum Bohemicum Maius*. Ty jsou poté uspořádány do tabulek podle formálně-strukturální klasifikace a seřazeny podle jejich frekvence. Následný sémantický popis nejčastějších frazémů se zaměřuje i na konceptuální (pojmové) metafory, které se se *srdcem* a *nervy* pojí. Závěrečná část se věnuje porovnání dvou českých frazémů s jejich překlady v paralelním korpusu *InterCorp* a jejich funkční ekvivalenci. Analýza v empirické části ověřuje tři hypotézy – frazémy se *srdcem* jsou častější než frazémy s *nervy*, webové korpusy poskytnou větší počet frazémů než frazeologické slovníky, zároveň se ale některé frazémy uvedené ve slovnících v korpusech neobjeví, a některé frazémy budou mít v obou jazycích stejný nebo velmi podobný význam i formu, zatímco některé frazémy s odlišnou formou budou vyjadřovat stejný nebo podobný význam. Výsledky analýzy korpusových dat potvrdily v obou jazycích větší počet frazémů se *srdcem* než s *nervy*. Dále odhalily velké množství anglických a českých frazémů se *srdcem* i *nervy*, které nejsou uvedeny ve slovnících. Slovníkové frazémy, které se naopak v korpusech nevyskytují, jsou převážně české. Příklady frazémů se *srdcem* a *nervy*, které jsou plně či částečně ekvivalentní, najdeme s výjimkou propozičních frazémů s *nervy* na lexikální, kolokační a propoziční úrovni. Příklady frazémů s odlišnou formou ale stejnými či velmi podobnými významy najdeme jen na lexikální a kolokační úrovni.

## **Klíčová slova**

*Frazeologie, frazém, idiom, somatický, části těla, srdce, nervy*

## **Abstract**

The diploma thesis deals with the analysis and comparison of chosen English and Czech phrasemes from the lexical field of the human body. The first part covers a theoretical overview of basic concepts of phraseology and a classification of phrasemes. It also describes the class of somatic phrasemes, the role of the human body in cognitive linguistics, and focuses on methods of contrastive phraseological research. The main part concentrates on the analysis of *heart-* and *nerve-*phrasemes which are obtained from the web corpora *Araneum Anglicum Maius* and *Araneum Bohemicum Maius*. They are arranged into tables according to the formal-structural classification and ordered on the basis of their frequency. The subsequent semantic description of the most frequent phrasemes also concentrates on conceptual metaphors associated with the *heart* and *nerves*. The final part concerns the comparison of two Czech phrasemes with their English translations in the parallel corpus *InterCorp* and their functional equivalence. The analysis tests three hypotheses – *heart-*phrasemes are more frequent than *nerve-*phrasemes, web corpora should provide more phrasemes than the phraseological dictionaries, but some dictionary phrasemes will not appear in the corpora, and some phrasemes will have the same or very similar form and meaning in both languages, while some phrasemes with a different form will express the same or very similar meaning. The results confirmed a higher number of *heart-*phrasemes than *nerve-*phrasemes in both languages. They also showed that there are many English and Czech *heart-* and *nerve-*phrasemes which are not listed in the dictionaries. Dictionary phrasemes which do not appear in the corpora are predominantly Czech. Examples of fully or partially equivalent *heart-* and *nerve-*phrasemes are found at the lexical, collocational and propositional level except for propositional *nerve-*phrasemes. Examples of phrasemes that differ in their forms but express the same or very similar meanings are found only at the lexical and collocational level.

## **Key words**

*Phraseology, phraseme, idiom, somatic, body parts, heart, nerves*

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## **List of abbreviations**

ADJ	adjective
ADV	adverb
CNC	Czech National Corpus
CONJ	conjunction
esp.	especially
L1	Language 1
L2	Language 2
N	noun
PREP	preposition
PRON	pronoun
sb	somebody
sth	something
V	verb

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## 1 Introduction

Phraseological units have been identified and examined in many languages. Speakers often use these fixed-units in their mother tongue without any difficulties. Problems usually arise, when they want to learn a foreign language. Knowing the meaning of phrasemes' individual constituents does not reveal the meaning of the whole units, they have to be learnt as a whole.

The objective of this diploma thesis is to provide a detailed overview of the most frequently used somatic English and Czech phrasemes containing the body parts *heart* and *nerves*, their semantics, and their potential equivalence or difference. Both the heart and the nervous system are vital parts of the human body, but this analysis focuses on their figurative use in the two chosen languages.

The first part of the theoretical background is dedicated to basic concepts of phraseology. It concentrates on the establishment of phraseology as a linguistic discipline and two major approaches to this discipline. Then, the main phraseological unit is described, and the formal-structural classification of phrasemes is presented. The next subchapter is devoted to the class of somatic phrasemes and the role of the human body in cognitive linguistics. The last part of the theoretical background deals with contrastive and cross-linguistic phraseological research. Different approaches to this matter are shown in a few recently written studies.

In the analytical part, the most frequent somatic phrasemes containing *heart* and *nerves* are collected and compiled into lists on the basis of their frequency. Even though there are some dictionaries of phrasemes available in both languages, the amount of the listed units is sometimes quite limited. The dictionaries also do not offer much information about the current use of phrasemes. Some of the listed phrasemes might be already old-fashioned and used only scarcely. Others may be very popular among speakers and even undergo certain variation. Speakers may also use phrasemes which are not found in these dictionaries. As a result, English and Czech web corpora *Araneum Anglicum Maius* and *Araneum Bohemicum Maius* are chosen as primary sources of data in this thesis. This approach should test the hypotheses whether the *heart*-phrasemes are more frequent than *nerve*-phrasemes, as shown in the phraseological dictionaries, whether web corpora provide more phrasemes than the dictionaries, and whether there are some phrasemes which are listed in the dictionaries but do not appear in the web corpora. The subsequent semantic description of the collected most frequent phrasemes focuses not only on their meaning, but also on conceptual metaphors which are associated with the *heart* and *nerves*. The analysis should test the last hypothesis that some phrasemes will have the same

or very similar form and meaning in both languages, while some phrasemes with a different form will express the same or very similar meaning. In the final subchapter, one Czech *heart*-phraseme and one Czech *nerve*-phraseme are chosen. They are compared in the parallel corpus *InterCorp* with their English translations, and their potential functional equivalence is explored.

## **2 Theoretical background**

### **2.1 Basic concepts of phraseology**

#### **2.1.1 Phraseology as a linguistic discipline**

In comparison to other linguistic disciplines, phraseology is a relatively young field that had been for a long time a rather neglected area of language description.

John Sinclair (2008: xv) mentions two main reasons why this discipline had been overlooked. Firstly, phraseology does not clearly differentiate between grammar and lexis (semantics). It studies phrases from texts as a whole, and offers a great plurality of approaches. We thus lack a strong tradition of the phraseological description. Secondly, in contrast to most grammars, phraseology focuses primarily on syntagmatic patterns.

Sinclair (*ibid.*: xvi) claims that the importance of syntagmatic patterns began with the topic of collocations in Japan around 1930. A number of English teachers took notice of them and began to study them. Another milestone for this discipline was Firth's work about collocations (1951). He introduced the well-known definition of collocation as "the company words keep" (Firth, 1951: 196). Cowie (1998: 18-19) adds that the focus on phraseology also shifted as a result of "the ending of the political and intellectual isolation of Eastern Europe in general and of Russia in particular" (*ibid.*: 19). This region is believed to be connected with the beginnings of the traditional phraseological research. Since the early 1980s, achievements of these linguists of Eastern Europe have been widely spread, and they have finally received proper recognition.

The recent establishment of phraseology as a discipline on its own is thought to be related to the development of corpus linguistics research. Granger and Meunier elaborate on this theory and explain that corpus linguistics "has both demonstrated the key role of phraseological expressions in language and also provided researches with the automated methods of extraction and analysis they needed to study them successfully" (Granger and Meunier, 2008: xix).

Nowadays the study is not focused solely on the most fixed and opaque multi-word units but it also integrates a wide range of other lexical units that meet certain criteria in order to be a part of the field study. Granger and Meunier (2008: xix) state that phraseology is mostly understood as a subfield of lexicology which is concerned with multi-word lexical units. These units are then categorized predominantly on the basis of their degree of semantic non-compositionality, syntactic fixedness, lexical restrictions and institutionalization.

Čermák defines phraseology as "the study and description of phrases and idioms at all levels (strata), with special focus – on account of their frequency – on multiword lexemes" (Čermák,

2007: 76). He further explains that it should no longer be understood as a special level of language. It is rather “an area of fixed anomalous combinations (of syntagmatic and paradigmatic forms always of a lower order) which is complementary to the area of regular language combinations of all kinds and at all relevant levels” (ibid.: 76). Phrasemes are then seen as units of a higher order than their individual constituents are.

### **2.1.2 Traditional and distributional approach to phraseology**

Granger and Paquot (2008: 28-29) describe two major approaches to phraseology. The traditional approach which is also called the phraseological approach goes back to Russian scholars such as Vinogradov and Amosova. This approach established phraseology as a linguistic discipline and created its terminology. It focuses on the identification of phraseological units and their categorization based on specific linguistic properties. This tradition understands phraseology as “a continuum along which word combinations are situated, with the most opaque and fixed ones at one end and the most transparent and variable ones at the other” (ibid.: 28). The phraseological units are, therefore, put on a scale and classified according to the degree of their semantic opacity and fixedness.

Cowie carries on the Russian tradition with his own version of the continuum. It goes from free combinations through restricted collocations and figurative idioms to pure idioms. The pure idioms which are naturally the most opaque and fixed units are often thought to be the core of this discipline. Their meaning cannot be simply deduced from the individual meanings of their constituents.

The more recent distributional approach stems from John Sinclair’s lexicographic work. It is a corpus-driven approach that identifies lexical co-occurrences. The identification of word combinations is not explored on the basis of their linguistic properties but their frequency. It offers a much wider scope of the field than the traditional approach. It includes such units that would not fit the predetermined linguistic properties in the traditional approach. As a result, “many of the units that were traditionally considered as peripheral or falling outside the limits of phraseology have now become central” (ibid.: 29).

### **2.1.3 Phraseme as the main phraseological unit**

Phraseological terminology is unfortunately not unified. Various authors provide different terms for the basic unit of this discipline and offer diverse definitions and views. In the literature, one can find terms such as phraseme, phraseological unit, multi-word unit, fixed unit, phraseology, etc. as labels of the main unit.

As already mentioned in 2.1.2, Cowie (1998: 164) understands phraseology as a continuum along which the units are ordered on the basis of the degree of their semantic opacity and fixedness.

Čermák (2007: 85) first explains the dichotomy *phraseme* (*phraseology*) and *idiom* (*idiomatics*). He states that if we analyse the unit from the formal point of view, then we should use the term *phraseme*. Whereas if we analyse its semantic features, then we should use the term *idiom*. When he describes these units in general, then he as a rule mentions both expressions in order to avoid misunderstanding. The same principle is consequently applied when he talks about the corresponding linguistic disciplines – phraseology and idiomatics. For simplification purposes, this thesis uses the terms *phraseme* and *phraseology*.

He also states that phrasemes cannot be defined by a single (anomalous) property. “The very status of these features, defined negatively as anomalies, which are perceived against the background of the regularities of language, is relative” (ibid.: 83). However, if we see these features only as “manifestations of the properties of the language system and structure” (ibid.: 83), then it is possible to create a sum of these features that would fit the description.

Phraseme is afterwards defined as “such a 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” (ibid.: 83). He explains that the element stands for a standard linguistic unit from all levels of language except for the phonological one, even though it is only a particular form of this unit.

He also emphasizes the necessity to differentiate between phrasemes and their literal homonyms, e.g. *házet flintu do žita* (‘to give up prematurely’ or ‘to literally throw a gun into a rye field’). The literal counterparts are rarer and used differently in text (ibid.: 84). Phrasemes are understood as a whole. Their constituents have a fixed word order, and they cannot be divided into individual parts (ibid.: 88). However, some phrasemes may have syntagmatic or paradigmatic variants (ibid.: 93-94).

In contrast to regular language, phrasemes are often semantically incompatible, e.g. *kamenný obličej* or *ztratit hlavu*. The incompatibility is described as “a semantic syntagmatic relationship between two mutually exclusive lexemes or other elements of a semantic nature, which as a result cannot normally combine in a meaningful syntagma” (ibid.: 80).

Another feature that is often emphasized by linguists is their non-compositionality. Granger and Paquot (2008: 31) describe that non-compositionality means that the meaning of the whole



unit is different from the meanings of the individual components, and that it cannot be partly or completely inferred from the parts. Furthermore, they mention that this feature does not apply to all possible phrasemes and that it is a continuum with no clear dividing line between phrasemes that are supposed to be fully non-compositional and those that are not.

Phrasemes have according to Čermák (2007: 115) primarily two functions – formal and semantic – which stem from the phrasemes' need to denominate (denominative function) and to fulfil the role in the higher unit (structural function). In the case of propositional phrasemes, these two functions are complemented by a pragmatic function. These phrasemes can be put into the context in the narrow sense which consists of “the sum of all other naming units which share reference with the phraseme and which form an (immediate) higher structural unit with it” (ibid.:115). The collocability (i.e. the ability of phrasemes to combine with certain types of expressions in a text) is of a semantic nature, and the valency of phrasemes determines how they will be formally integrated in the context – in a sentential or hypersentential way.

However, phrasemes have other functions as well. Čermák (ibid.: 116) mentions the aesthetic function of metaphors and images, the economic function (in comparison to their possible literal paraphrases, phrasemes are short and economic), the evaluative function (phrasemes usually express assessment), and the metalinguistic function which is realized when phrasemes comment on the language itself.

## **2.2 Classification of phrasemes**

Čermák (ibid.: 97) suggests that there are many criteria that can be used to classify phrasemes but the most suitable is probably the formal-structural classification. He consequently distinguishes between three categories – lexical, collocational and propositional phrasemes.

### **2.2.1 Lexical phrasemes**

Lexical phrasemes represent according to Čermák (ibid.: 114) a fairly neglected area of phraseology. They are said to belong to the level of morphology. Compounds, derivatives or some inflected forms may belong to this class. They are described as one-word lexemes that display “a single synthetic, non-discrete form” (ibid.: 114), which is actually in contradiction to our initial definition of phraseology as a linguistic discipline concerning multi-word units. Granger and Paquot (2008: 32) address this issue and discuss the problematic definition of the concept of *word*. If it is understood as an orthographic word which is separated by spaces at both ends, then a lexical item such as *a letter box* can be regarded as a phraseme consisting of two words. If it is seen as a monolexemic unit with internal stability which cannot be divided, then it is believed to be outside the scope of phraseology.

Moreover, it is very often difficult to identify the lexical phrasemes and to discern them from regular lexemes because of their specific nature. For the identification of lexical phrasemes, Klötzerová (1998) offers the criterium of the degree of formal, collocational and semantic anomaly of the lexemes.

Another problem arises when dealing with compounds. Granger and Paquot (2008: 32) explain that there are three different ways in which compounds can be written in English. They can be hyphenated (*father-in-law*), solid (*bookstore*) or open (*high school*). Some compounds might take more than one possible spelling variant, which complicates the matter even more. The traditional approach to phraseology includes only such compounds which fit some predetermined conditions, others are excluded from this field. The distributional approach works with open and sometimes with hyphenated compounds but completely disregards solid compounds.

Complex prepositions (*due to*), adverbs (*in fact*) and conjunctions (*even if*) pose the same problem as compounds in this respect. Since it is also problematic to decide whether they should be regarded as single units or multi-word units, they are often omitted from phraseological research.

### **2.2.2 Collocational phrasemes**

Collocational phrasemes (Čermák, 2007: 97) are made of word-forms that do not form a complete utterance or a sentence. Čermák distinguishes between lexical (autosemantic) words in the roles of components, function (synsemantic) words in the role of components, lexical (autosemantic) words and function (synsemantic) words in the role of components, similes, verbonominal quasiphrasemes, and binominals.

#### **2.2.2.1 Collocational phrasemes with lexical words as components**

Collocational phrasemes with lexical words as components (ibid.: 97-98) may be further divided according to participating word-classes into verbal and nonverbal phraseological units. Noun-based, adjective-based and adverb-based phrasemes belong to the category of the nonverbal. When the components are combined, they can build 16 binary structures. The resulting phrasemes are comprised of two components, either of elements of the same word-class or of a different word-class. However, not all collocational phrasemes are binary. There are also structures which consist of more than two components. They are derived from the binary model but they involve certain structural transformations.

### **2.2.2.2 Collocational phrasemes with function words as components**

Čermák (2007: 99) explains that function words like prepositions, conjunctions and particles appear in the role of components. However, they are supplemented by pronouns and numerals which are used as function words only in certain contexts, by interjections that are not used as function words at all, and by monocollable words that are defined as formal equivalents of words.

In Čermák's overview (2007: 100-101), particles seem to represent the most frequent type of component, while numerals and interjections are scarcely used. Some of them are able to put distance between their components, e.g. *copak (Karel), ten (všechno zná)*, or they can use prefixes such as *(každého) hned tak ne-(pozve)*. Many of these expressions function only as propositional phrasemes marked by an exclamation mark or a question mark, e.g. *Taky že jo!, Co to?*. Some of them are homonymous with collocational phrasemes, e.g. *Jen jestli!* and *Jen jestli (přijde včas)!*, but they convey a different meaning.

### **2.2.2.3 Collocational phrasemes with lexical and function words as components**

This type combines lexical words and function words in the role of their components. Čermák (ibid.: 101-102) adds that substitutions do not occur in these structures, and that adjectives and nouns appear only rarely in the first position of the structure because of their prepositional valency. The only exception is the PREP-N structure whose two of three subtypes are used to build some multiword prepositions (*s ohledem na něco*) and multiword conjunctions (*s ohledem na to, že/kdo/co...*).

### **2.2.2.4 Similes**

Simile (ibid.: 102) has a specific position among other phrasemes. It is understood as a form of fixed collocation. However, the component that is preceded by a comparator or a comparison marker can be a word, a collocation or even a clause. "A formalized simile is an idiom which explicitly denotes the relation of similarity between the referent supplied by the context and a model which is part of this idiom" (ibid.: 102).

### **2.2.2.5 Verbonominal quasiphrasemes**

Verbonominal quasiphrasemes are structures which have the V-N form with an abstract noun, e.g. *věnovat pozornost*. The noun has not a concrete referent and it principally denotes "quality, state, situation, action, event, activity, institution, phenomenon, feeling, construct, etc." (ibid.: 104). Verbs have a distinct collocability in this case and they are predetermined by the nouns they are combined with. In English we can find similar structures. These are common verbs of

general meaning (e.g. *do, give, have, make or take*) followed by an eventive object (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, Svartvik, 1985: 750-752). The object often has the form of a deverbal noun (e.g. *to argue* and *to have an argument*). It functions as a semantic extension of the verb, i.e. it carries the meaning of this pattern.

#### **2.2.2.6 Binominals**

Binominals (Čermák, 2007: 105-106) are described as old structures that can be found in many languages including English, e.g. (*fight like*) *cats and dogs*, and Czech, e.g. *den co den*. They are comprised of “a sequence of two constituents of the same word-class, sometimes even identical in form” (ibid.: 105). The two components are coordinated or juxtaposed with a fixed word order. They are linked asyndetically or syndetically by conjunctions or prepositions. Even though the nominal structure (e.g. *sliby chyby*) is the most frequent one, there are different word-class structures formed as well – adjectival (*neslaný nemastný*), verbal (*být či nebýt*), adverb (*skrz naskrz*), etc.

#### **2.2.3 Propositional phrasemes**

In terms of propositional phrasemes, Čermák (ibid.: 106) draws attention to the number of participating speakers and utterances. If there is a single speaker, they are called propositional and polypropositional monosubject phrasemes. If there are two speakers involved, one talks about polypropositional intersubject phrasemes.

##### **2.2.3.1 Propositional and polypropositional monosubject phrasemes**

Propositional monosubject phrasemes (ibid.: 107-108) are comprised of components from the lexical and collocational levels. They are formally complete propositions. (e.g. *Do třetice všeho dobrého*). The polypropositional ones, on the other hand, have to consist of at least two propositions (e.g. *Jak si kdo ustele, tak si lehne*). Both types can be only used in their stable textual form, and in contrast to collocational phrasemes, their subject cannot be paradigmatically substituted.

There are traditional names for some of the propositional phrasemes. Čermák (ibid.: 111-113) mentions that the most known are proverbs which used to address various areas of the everyday life and still preserve some general truth and experience. Frequently used are medicinal (e.g. *Kam nechodí slunce, tam chodí lékař*), commercial (e.g. *Zadarmo ani kuře nehrabe*), military (e.g. *Nejlepší obranou je útok*), legal proverbs (e.g. *Oko za oko zub za zub*), and weather proverbs called prognostics (e.g. *Sv. Matin přijel na bílém koni*).

### 2.2.3.2 Polypropositional intersubject phrasemes

Polypropositional intersubject phrasemes (Čermák, 2007: 113-114) are made of at least two propositions, and there is an interaction of at least two speakers. They are very frequent in the interpersonal communication and their use is fixed and stable. They require the answer of a recipient or a hearer. Sometimes, they are called cultural phrasemes for they are standardized and often specific to a particular culture. Čermák (ibid.: 114) lists five main categories of these units – correlated greetings (A: *Na shledanou!* – B: *Na shledanou!*), polite phrases (A: *Děkuji.* – B: *Není zač./Rádo se stalo.*), contact formulae (A: *Jak se vede?* – B: *Děkuji, ujde to.*), facetious reactions and responses (A: *Proč?* – B: *Pro slepičí kvoč.*), and intersubject anecdotes or riddles.

## 2.3 Somatic phrasemes

Somatic phrasemes (ibid.: 228-230) are described as phrasemes or phraseological combinations “of various functions containing at least one obvious body-part name” (ibid.: 230). They have been identified in many languages. In Czech for instance, verbal somatic phrasemes account for almost 20% of all Czech verbal phrasemes.

Somatic phrasemes are often regarded as universal in terms of traditional functions and symbolism of the body parts (e.g. *nose* as instrument for smelling or spotting danger). Apart from that, they offer variation and differences across languages and cultures. Čermák claims that there cannot be any direct relation between body-parts names as phraseme constituents and culture. As far as form-meaning relation of somatic phrasemes is concerned, Čermák suggests that “one can hardly look for any motivation or well-established relation between the idiomatic form and meaning here, despite the seemingly apparent similarities due to historical reasons, in most cases” (ibid.: 231).

Many somatic phrasemes are used as names for gestures (ibid.: 232-233), e.g. *hand*-phrasemes in Czech such as *potřást někomu rukou* for congratulation, *spínat ruce/lomit rukama* for despair, or *zamnout si ruce* for expectancy. These phrasemes have a double denotate. The concrete denotate is the movement itself, while the abstract one is the speaker’s attitude or stance. Both of them are of symbolic nature. We can use these gestures without their verbal counterpart. Nevertheless, physical gestures are usually limited to direct speech, whereas phrasemes are used in indirect speech. Čermák also states that these phrasemes belong to paralanguage and that they are culture-dependent.

According to Vaňková (2005: 251-256), almost every part of the human body carries a metaphoric or metonymic meaning related to a certain human activity the body part takes part

in. *Head* usually stands for reason and is clearly connected to our thinking. It is closely related to learning and intellect (e.g. *nalít si/někomu něco do hlavy*). *Legs* represent movement (*co není v hlavě, musí být v nohách*) and independence (*stát na vlastních nohách*). *Hands* are connected to work and other activities (*přiložit ruku k dílu*), interpersonal relationships (*požádat dívku o ruku*) and human contact. *Eyes* may stand for insight (*oko, do duše okno*) or a sudden realization (*otevřely se mu oči*).

Internal body organs are, on the other hand, mostly used to express our internal processes such as feelings and emotions, e.g. *nerves* (*nervy napnuté k prasknutí*), *stomach* (*stažený žaludek*), or *heart*. *Heart* is one of the key organs of the human body, and it is often understood as a place where our emotions are located. Sometimes it is associated with the notion of the human soul. It is also believed to be a part of the dichotomy between *head* and *heart*. *Heart* is generally used to express the most important personal qualities, feelings and emotions such as love, compassion, humanity, courage, etc.

Furthermore, the human body plays an important role in cognitive linguistics. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson explore the embodied nature of human cognition and claim that “the peculiar nature of our bodies shapes our very possibilities for conceptualization and categorization” (Lakoff, Johnson, 1999: 19). Therefore, human concepts “are not just reflections of an external reality, but they are crucially shaped by our bodies and brains, especially by our sensorimotor system” (ibid.: 22).

They also suggest that our ordinary conceptual system is largely metaphorical in nature and that “our concepts structure what we perceive, how we get around in the world, and how we relate to other people.” (Lakoff, Johnson, 1980: 3). As a result, metaphors do not belong solely to the domain of language, but that they are present in everyday life and appear in thought and action as well. They claim that “metaphors allow us to understand one domain of experience in terms of another” (ibid.: 117), which suggests that “understanding takes place in terms of entire domains of experience and not in terms of isolated concepts” (ibid.: 117). They illustrate it with the example metaphors LOVE IS A JOURNEY, TIME IS MONEY, and ARGUMENT IS WAR that are defined at the level of basic domains of experience as *love*, *time*, and *argument*. These experiences may be further conceptualized and defined at the level of other basic domains of experience *journey*, *money*, and *war* (ibid.: 117).

Domains of experience (ibid.: 117-118) are then characterized as natural kinds of experience. There are three natural kinds of experience distinguished – experience of our body, of our interactions with our physical environment, and of our interactions with other people within our

culture. They are thus products of human nature. Whereas some of them may be universal, some of them may vary across cultures. Concepts that occur in metaphorical definitions are said to correspond with these natural kinds of experience.

As far as emotions are concerned, the emotional experience is “much less delineated in terms of what we do with our bodies” (Lakoff, Johnson, 1980: 58) than the spatial and perceptual experience. There are systematic correlates between emotions and sensorimotor experiences, e.g. happiness and erect posture, which form the basis of orientational metaphorical concepts (e.g. HAPPY IS UP). These metaphors provide an additional conceptualization of our emotions in more defined terms and relate them to concepts of general well-being (e.g. happiness is seen as HEALTH, LIFE and CONTROL). Lakoff and Johnson call them emergent metaphors and emergent concepts (ibid.: 58).

## **2.4 Contrastive phraseological research**

### **2.4.1 Contrastive and cross-linguistic phraseology**

Cross-linguistic phraseology is according to Jean-Pierre Colson (2008: 202) a multidisciplinary field which is closely connected with other disciplines like contrastive lexicology, syntax, pragmatics, semantics, semiotics or translation theory. He states (ibid.: 191) that it covers a large scale of topics including the comparison of idioms and metaphors in two languages at one end, and the systemic contrastive study of all categories of set phrases in a great variety of languages. He suggests that there are two major approaches to this type of research. The first one is the semantic approach that is closely related to cognitive linguistics. It focuses primarily on metaphors and images as the constituent principles of set phrases, and studies them with respect to universal cognitive principles, culture and phraseology. The second approach is based on corpora. It is described as cross-linguistic corpus linguistics that goes from statistical analysis of set phrases to methodology. This approach has a strong relation to translational studies.

Colson (ibid.: 192) claims that set phrases have been identified in many languages. However, since the phraseological tradition was established mainly in Russia and Germany, these languages were also fully described from the phraseological point of view prior to other languages. Besides, the European Society of Phraseology stores a wide range of researches concerning the German language and its comparison with other languages inclusive of Russian. Nevertheless, the interest in studying the English language and comparing it with one or more languages has been constantly growing.

Rosamund Moon (2015: 139-140) mentions that some proverbs and other structures may be found in almost identical forms across languages. This should prove certain cross-cultural influences or common cultural origins of such items. She offers two examples to justify this matter. The structure *all roads lead to Rome* comes from medieval Latin and its similar forms appear for instance in French (*tous les chemins mènent à Rome*) and German (*viele Wege führen nach Rom*). The structure *one swallow does not make a summer* is traced to Greek. However, the original Greek form and the French version (*une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps*) contain the word *spring* instead of *summer* which is used in English and German (*eine Schwalbe macht noch keinen Sommer*). Some proverbs, such as *once bitten, twice shy* in English and ‘once bitten by a snake, he is scared all his life at the sight of a rope’ in Chinese, have loose parallels in non-European languages but contain the same message. Other examples have similar meanings or even forms but are expressed through different metaphors in various languages, e.g. the English *kill two birds with one stone*, Dutch *twee vliegen in één klap slaan* (‘kill two flies with one blow’), French *faire d’une pierre deux coups* (‘make two shots with one stone’), etc.

Even though the number of contrastive studies is quite large, Colson (2008: 193) tries to identify and summarize main features that these studies have in common:

- a) In all the chosen languages, there is a variety of structures that belong to the field of phraseology. While the criteria of phraseology in the broad sense are polylexicity and fixedness, phraseology in the narrow sense requires the criterion of idiomaticity. “It is not yet clear, however, that the proportions of the various categories of set phrases are universal” (ibid.: 193).
- b) The question of the interaction between syntax, phraseology and semantics seems to be the foundation of this analysis between languages.
- c) The field of phraseology also seems to be connected with culture, especially regarding proverbs and fully idiomatic units that are based on images, traditions and habits of a certain culture. However, sometimes it proves to be quite difficult to decide whether they should be treated as universal units or whether they are typical for a given culture.
- d) Finally, Colson admits that there is a difference between maritime and continental cultures that was found relevant for the phraseological description of languages. He exemplifies it with the fact that English and Dutch have a larger number of set phrases which derive from the sea.



When we talk about contrastive or cross-linguistic phraseology, we should explore the terms *contrastive* and *cross-linguistic* in more detail. Colson (2008: 194) mentions that there are several approaches to this terminological issue. One approach regards these two adjectives as synonyms. As a result, any comparison of fixed expressions between languages belongs to contrastive phraseology. Another approach considers the term *contrastive* in the narrow sense. It focuses on a systematic comparison between at least two languages on the ground of all their possible differences and similarities. The final approach offers an even more restricted interpretation and takes only the differences between the chosen languages into account.

Colson also draws attention to the fact that “mentioning a few examples taken from a number of languages may be interesting from a cross-linguistic point of view, but a truly contrastive study presupposes an in-depth analysis of the phraseology of two or more languages” (ibid.: 194). The examples have to be not only described and compared with each other, but they also have to be interpreted in a theoretical framework. However, since there is no comprehensive global theory and agreed methodology of phraseology, it may prove to be rather difficult to achieve that.

#### **2.4.2 Different approaches in cross-linguistic studies**

Since there is a large plurality of linguistic theories and no single methodology with regard to phraseological research across languages, cross-linguistic studies offer a wide diversity of approaches to this linguistic field.

##### **2.4.2.1 Berendt and Tanita**

Berendt and Tanita analyse in their study *The ‘Heart’ of Things* (2011) metonymic and metaphoric uses of *heart* and related body parts *head* and *belly/stomach* in Thai, Japanese and English. Japanese *hara* (belly) expressions convey aspects of modes of meanings and relationships similar to those realized by *heart*-expressions in English and *jai-* (heart) expressions in Thai. However, English metaphoric expressions related to *belly*, *guts* and *mind* were taken into account as well.

The aim of this study was to discover differences or similarities in terms of interpersonal relationships, emotions, and modes of rationality across the languages. Berendt and Tanita collected the data from standard and specialized dictionaries of the selected key words: *jai* (heart) in Thai, *heart*, *mind*, *belly*, and *guts* in English, *hara* (belly), *kokoro* (heart), and *mune* (breast/chest) in Japanese.

The objectives were to “examine the conceptual metaphoric patterns [...] underlying ‘heart’ and related body terms to see how these expressions shape our understanding of human relations, emotions, rationalities in our modes of thinking” (Berendt, Tanita, 2011: 67), to “see how each language culture presents and highlights the salient aspects and/or dichotomies in these conceptual metaphoric patterns” (ibid.: 67) based on cross-cultural comparison of the patterns in Thai, Japanese and English, and to “consider the implications of Monistic versus Dualistic cultural traditions in how interpersonal meaning is negotiated cross-culturally” (ibid.: 67-68).

*Jai* (heart) in Thai is understood either as a metonym for *person* or as a metaphor for diverse modes of thinking, feeling and social relationships (ibid.: 68-71). According to what they convey, *jai*-expressions were divided into four different categories – the conditions of the heart (or the ‘state of mind’ in English), conduct and behaviour, thinking and making decisions, and relationships and social structure.

Japanese uses different words to express the same modes of meaning as the *jai*-expressions in Thai (ibid.: 71-74). *Hara*- (belly) and *mune*- (breast/chest) expressions describe not only physical aspects of the body but they are also used metaphorically, but *kokoro* (heart) can be used only metaphorically. The state of mind and emotions are expressed by *kokoro* and *mune*. In this respect, they correlate with *heart*-expressions in English. Even though *hara* may be used to express the state of mind and emotions, it is much widely used for conduct and behaviour, thinking and making decisions, and social relationships.

In the past, English *heart*-expressions “encompassed all of feeling, understanding and thought” (ibid.: 74). In Old English, they corresponded to modern expressions with the locus of thinking related to the *mind*. However, in contemporary English, *heart*-expressions are used in a different way (ibid.: 74-75). They are divided into three categories. Besides referring to physical aspects of the human body, they express love, affection, courage, but also opposition to the rational entities *head* and *mind*.

Berendt and Tanita (ibid.: 75-76) conclude that metonymic and metaphoric uses of these somatic expressions suggest that there is a clear difference between the way they are understood in these cultures. They discuss monistic and dualistic views of communication. The monistic view incorporates both rational and emotive modes of communicating. It was demonstrated by the Thai *jai*- (heart) expressions and the Japanese *hara*- (belly) expressions. The dualistic view, by contrast, is typical of Western cultures. This notion was supported by the data of the English

*heart-* and *mind-* expressions. English draws a clear line between rationalities represented by the *head-* or *mind-* expressions, and emotions frequently expressed by the *heart-*expressions.

#### **2.4.2.2 J. Ebeling, S. O. Ebeling, H. Hasselgård**

Jarle Ebeling, Signe Oksefjell Ebeling and Hilde Hasselgård explore in their paper (2013: 177-199) cross-linguistic phraseological differences between English and Norwegian. As a source of data, they use the bidirectional *English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus*, and they search for recurrent three-word combinations in original and translated fiction texts in both languages. They present three case-studies that show constructional, semantic and pragmatic differences between languages in original texts and their translations.

They do not follow the traditional approach. They produced n-gram lists of recurrent word combinations in English and Norwegian. They use only fiction texts, both original and translated. This method should provide cross-linguistic differences which would probably not be revealed in the traditional corpus-based research.

The first study (ibid.: 182-187) concerns structures with the Norwegian form comprised of a single preposition, a definite article, and an adjective (or two coordinated adjectives), with the syntactic function of adverbials. These structures are mostly translated into English by word combinations that are syntactically comparable but not structurally equivalent. The Norwegian structures with *i det* ADJ correspond to *at* ADJ in English. However, the structure *i det hele tatt* (literally ‘in the whole taken’) is frequently left without a corresponding expression in the translations.

The second study (ibid.: 187-193) focuses on the word combinations *all the way* and *all the same*, and their Norwegian correspondences. In Norwegian, they usually have one-word correspondences. They discovered differences in lexicalization between the two languages and provide information about certain translational effects illustrated with “the slight overuse of *hele veien* in Norwegian translations, which seems to be triggered by the cognate expression *all the way*” (ibid.: 192). They also discuss the role of prepositional complementation of these expressions in both languages.

In the third study (ibid.: 193-197), time expressions are explored. The most frequent temporal three-word combinations in English are generally semantically transparent, but they display different degrees of autonomy. Some structures are complete clause elements (*for a moment*), whereas others are usually part of extended word combinations (*a long time*). They observed that some of the expressions are more frequent in English translations than in originals. In

addition, “it turned out that they all have Norwegian main correspondences that are more frequent in Norwegian originals than in translations. These correspondences are not necessarily 3-grams, which is why a comparison of similar Norwegian lists of three-word combinations did not reveal a similar tendency” (Ebeling, Ebeling, Hasselgård, 2013: 197). They also discovered that Norwegian expresses temporal relations by means of adverbials more frequently than English.

They summarize that “the idiom principle works differently even in closely related languages such as English and Norwegian; most trivially, the ‘same’ meaning may be expressed by a 3-word combination in one language and a shorter or longer phrase in another” (ibid.: 197).

Their research also reveals that there are different constructional tendencies in the two chosen languages (e.g. *i det minste* – *at least*), which represent word combinations “with a similar degree of fixedness and similar conditions of use” (ibid.: 197). They found out that similar-looking expressions (e.g. *all the way* – *hele veien*) “may be associated with different degrees of metaphorical potential and thereby different conditions of use” (ibid.: 197-198). Finally, the same type of expressions is said to not always occur with the same frequency in comparable texts (ibid.: 198).

In another analysis, Signe Ebeling (2014: 225-255) explores cross-linguistic phraseology of the English and Norwegian cognates *eye* and *øye*. She extracts the data from monolingual, bilingual and multilingual corpora. The aim of this study was to map cross-linguistic uses of these cognates “when they are part of (non-literal) phrasal constructions, or patterns” (ibid.: 226). She also investigates to which extent the patterns with *eye* and the patterns with *øye* correspond with each other.

She presents recurrent patterns in original texts. One can find more recurrent patterns in English than in Norwegian. There are four main patterns with *eye* in English: KEEP *an eye on*, LOOK/STARE SOMEBODY *in the eye*, *corner of* PRON *eye*, and CATCH/DRAW SOMEBODY’S *eye*. Norwegian offers only one dominant pattern (FÅ *øye på*, ‘to catch sight of’, literally ‘to get eye on’) and one quite frequent pattern (HOLDE *øye med*, ‘to keep an eye on’, literally ‘to hold eye with’).

Ebeling further shows (ibid.: 237-238) that five of these six patterns have one main translation correspondence. In four of these patterns, translators tend to choose corresponding *eye*-expressions in the other language that are similar to those in the original language. The only pattern which has a wider range of main translation correspondences is the Norwegian FÅ *øye på*. It is interesting that its three main translations do not contain the English cognate *eye*.

Ebeling also claims that “both *eye* and *øye* have acquired similar metaphorical extensions when they are part of larger units of meaning” (Ebeling, 2014: 237). Moreover, regarding translational correspondences, “the most frequent patterns have available formally and functionally similar expressions with *eye/øye* in the two languages” (ibid.: 237).

A closer examination of the Norwegian pattern FÅ *øye på* and its contrastive analysis with the corresponding English pattern CATCH *sight of* (ibid.: 239-248) reveals that they differ in their frequency of use. Ebeling explains that “this contributes to the relatively low mutual correspondences in the contrastive material at hand, as CATCH *sight of* has several, more readily available, contenders to express and lexicalize the meaning of FÅ *øye på*” (ibid.: 249).

### 2.4.2.3 Dobrovol'skij

Dmitrij Dobrovol'skij (2011: 7-24) comments in his paper on the actual existence of cross-linguistic equivalence. Based on the traditional contrastive research, he introduces a classification of equivalents with respect to the identity of units in both languages in terms of meaning, syntactic and lexical structure, and imagery basis (ibid.: 7-8):

- a) Full equivalents or absolute equivalents are units of Language 1 (hereafter L1) and Language 2 (hereafter L2) which are identical in every respect, e.g. German *seine Hand ins Feuer legen für etwas* and English *to put one's hand into the fire for something*. Some of these equivalents even allow certain morphological or lexical alternations such as the difference in number between German *ganz Ohr sein* (*das Ohr* is in singular) and English *to be all ears* (*ears* are in plural).
- b) Partial equivalents have identical or at least near-identical meanings. However, they do not fully correspond with respect to their syntactic and lexical structure, or their imagery basis, e.g. German *aus einer Mücke einen Elefanten machen* (literally ‘to make an elephant out of a mosquito’) and Russian *delat' iz muxi slona* (literally ‘to make an elephant out of a fly’).
- c) Phraseological parallels are different idioms of L1 and L2 that have the same core meaning but a different image component. They correspond semantically, e.g. English *hot potato* and German *heißes Eisen*, or English *to be like a cat on hot bricks* and German *wie auf glühenden Kohlen sitzen*.
- d) Non-equivalents are such structures that have no corresponding structure in the other language, e.g. English offers no equivalent to the Russian *objasnit' na pal'cax čto-l* (literally ‘to explain something on fingers’). It may be only translated by free word combination like *to explain something as simply as possible*.

Furthermore, he claims that we have to distinguish two aspects of cross-linguistic equivalence (Dobrovolskij, 2011: 9-17):

- a) Translational equivalence is described as the relationship of an idiom of one language and its translation in another language in a given authentic text. They are context-sensitive. However, he mentions Farø's concept "idiomtranslatorischer Dogmatismus" (Farø, 2006: 168-169) as a tendency to translate every L1-idiom by means of an L2-idiom. It means that if there is a similar idiom in L2, we are prone to use it instead of looking for more suitable lexical units which have the identical meaning and near-identical metaphorical basis as the L1-idiom. Dobrovolskij adds that it is not necessary for a translational equivalent of an L1-idiom to have the same morphosyntactic or lexical structure, or to be an idiom. The problem lies in the actual use of the L2-idiom. We have to decide whether the L2-idiom is a real functional equivalent of the L1-idiom. In terms of translational equivalence, one should ask the question "Is it possible to adequately translate an L1-utterance containing idiom X into L2?" (Dobrovolskij, 2011: 11).
- b) Systematic equivalence is "the relationship between L1-idioms and L2-idioms on the level of the language system" (ibid.: 9). They are seen as more universal; they are more or less similar idioms of any given two languages. In this case, Dobrovolskij argues that the term *equivalence* in the strict sense of the word is not suitable. These structures reveal rather cross-linguistic differences than similarities. As far as systemic equivalence is concerned, one should ask the question "Is there an idiom X in L2 which has a meaning and lexical structure very similar to the idiom X from L1?" (ibid.: 11).

In terms of semantics, Dobrovolskij distinguishes the actual meaning and the mental image of these structures. Then he offers three types of semantic non-equivalence (ibid.: 17-21):

- a) Idiomatic "false friends" have nearly same lexical structures but their actual meanings differ a lot. He illustrates it with this example: German *in den/seinen eigenen vier Wänden (sein)*, Russian *sidet' v četyrex stenax* and French *être entre quatre murs*. Whereas the German idiom conveys the meaning 'to enjoy staying at home', the Russian one means 'to stay home alone, to feel isolated', and the French one means 'to be imprisoned'. He explains that "the lexical structure points to the nearly identical slot (something like ISOLATED ROOM) of three different frames, namely «SWEET HOME» for German, BEING ALONE AND BORED AT HOME for Russian, and PRISON for French" (ibid.: 18).

- b) Cross-linguistic near-synonyms or semantic quasi-equivalents were traditionally treated as full equivalents. They are “idioms of two or more different languages that show almost the same image component and very similar, but not identical, lexicalized meanings” (Dobrovol'skij, 2011: 19). In certain contexts, they may function as equivalents, but not in every context. It is explained by the example of German *etwas zu den Akten legen* and Russian *sdat' v arxiv čto-l./kogo-l* (literally ‘to put something or somebody to archive’) with the meaning ‘to consign something or somebody to oblivion’. Whereas the Russian item means ‘to put something aside because it is considered obsolete and not interesting anymore’, the German item means ‘to put something aside and forget it’.
- c) “Asymmetrical polysemy” is revealed when “a given L1-idiom has more than one meaning, whereas the corresponding L2-idiom has only one meaning, or vice versa” (ibid.: 20), e.g. the English idiom *around the corner* has a spatial (*the supermarket is just around the corner*) and a temporal meaning (*Christmas is just around the corner*), whereas the German idiom *um die Ecke* has only the spatial meaning. Even though the L2-idiom seems to fully correspond to the spatial meaning of the L1-idiom, the idioms cannot be considered as fully equivalent.

In conclusion, Dobrovol'skij (ibid.: 21) claims that idioms which would look similar in both languages and would be used in the same situations cannot be understood as cross-linguistic equivalents. Such items should be classified as very rare accidental exceptions. On the other hand, there are two approaches that would provide idioms that would be considered as proper cross-linguistic equivalents. “One way is to look for translations of a given idiom in authentic texts, for instance, in parallel corpora. Another way is to compare phraseological systems of languages under consideration” (ibid.: 21). Still, they should be regarded as near-equivalents for they cannot be absolutely parallel. He adds that especially important is the functional equivalence. Such equivalents are then “counterparts which can be used in the same concrete situations without any informational loss” (ibid.: 21), and which are fixed in an ideal bilingual dictionary of idioms. These do not have to be only idioms but also one-word lexical items or collocations which meet the conditions of functional equivalence.

### 3 Material and Method

The main goal of this study is to collect the most frequent somatic phrasemes in English and Czech which contain the body parts *heart* and *nerves*, explore their semantics and their potential equivalence or difference. The analysis tests three hypotheses:

The first hypothesis is based on the data from the chosen phraseological dictionaries. In the dictionaries, *heart*-phrasemes have far more units than *nerve*-phrasemes, so it is presupposed that it will be also reflected in the data collected from the web corpora, and that *heart*-phrasemes will be actually more frequent than *nerve*-phrasemes.

The second hypothesis works on the assumption that the web corpora may offer more current information than dictionaries about what phrasemes are used by speakers in a given language community. It is presumed that the corpus search will provide phrasemes which are not presented in the dictionaries, and that some of the listed dictionary phrasemes will not appear in the corpora.

The third hypothesis is grounded mainly on the syntactic form and the semantics of the most frequent collected phrasemes. It is presupposed that the corpus data will reveal that there are phrasemes which have the same or at least very similar form and meaning in both languages, and that some phrasemes which have a different form in the languages express the same or very similar meaning. It is tested by the results of the syntactic and semantic description of the most frequent phrasemes, but it should be also illustrated by the final analysis of two Czech phrasemes and their English translations in the parallel corpus.

#### 3.1 Material

For the collection of data, the Czech web corpus *Araneum Bohemicum Maius* and the English web corpus *Araneum Anglicum Maius* were chosen as primary sources. As their titles suggest, both of them belong to the family of comparable gigaword web corpora called *Araneum* (Benco, 2014: 247-248). It is a Slovak-centric group of corpora. It means that it concentrates mainly on languages which are spoken or taught in Slovakia and their neighbouring countries. The corpus data are obtained by the web crawler *SpiderLing* which downloads texts from the web. Each of these corpora has more than one version available with different sizes. *Minus*-corpora contain approximately 120 million of tokens and *Maius*-corpora 1.2 billion of tokens. *Maximus*-corpora do not have a unified size. They should contain all the textual data that can be downloaded from the web.



Both *Aranuem Bohemicum Maius* and *Araneum Anglicum Maius* are accessible via the *Czech National Corpus* (CNC) web interface *KonText* (at <https://kontext.korpus.cz/>) and they were crawled in 2013.

The functional equivalence of chosen somatic phrasemes is explored in the parallel corpus *Intercorp* (Cvrček, Richterová, 2020) which is also available via *KonText*. Czech functions as the pivot language and the current number of foreign languages is 40. Every text is aligned with its Czech counterpart. The total number of tokens in the last version of 2020 is approximately 258 million in Czech texts and 1.944 billion in foreign language texts.

The status and meaning of some of the phrasemes can be verified in phraseological dictionaries. *Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms* (2004) and *Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms* (2002) are selected for the English phrasemes, whereas *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky* (2009) and *Názvy částí lidského těla v české frazeologii a idiomatice (tematický frazeologický slovník II)* (2000) are used for the Czech.

### 3.2 Method

Phrasemes are unfortunately not easily acquired from a corpus due to the fact that they are actually not as fixed as one would expect. While searching corpora, it is clear that for instance their structure or word-order may vary to some extent depending on a speaker. Therefore, both corpora are searched manually. The key word (either *heart/srdce* or *nerve/nerv*) is typed into the query line of the *KonText* interface. The number of results is narrowed down by means of collocations. The range is set from -6 to 6 from the key word. The minimal frequencies are set to 1, and the *logDice* measure is selected. The results are then sorted, and phrasemes are gathered. The criteria for identification of phrasemes are mainly semantic non-compositionality, semantic transparency, figurativeness, and fixedness. Expressions with literal meanings of the body parts are not included.

Nevertheless, the identification of lexical phrasemes proves to be quite complicated because of their distinct nature, especially concerning derivational lexical phrasemes. It is difficult to draw a clear line between regular lexemes and phraseological units. There are many cases which are not clear even after the assessment of the criteria and the degree of their formal, collocational and semantic anomaly. Therefore, for simplification reasons, the thesis deals with lexical phrasemes which can be well identified. Moreover, compositional lexical phrasemes are often written in more than one way. They can be hyphenated, solid or open. The solid are discovered in the search via collocations, but the hyphenated and open variants have to be collected manually in an additional search. The queries are [lemma=".\*heart.\*"] for English lexical *heart-*

phrasemes, [lemma=".\*srd.\*"] for Czech lexical *heart*-phrasemes, [lemma=".\*nerv.\*"] for English lexical *nerve*-phrasemes, and [lemma=".\*nerv.\*"] for Czech lexical *nerve*-phrasemes. All obtained spelling variants are noted in tables. However, not all variants found in the corpus can be taken as a norm since the web corpora in general may contain spelling mistakes and ungrammatical forms.

The acquired phrasemes are arranged according to their form and frequency, i.e. their numbers of occurrences in a corpus. Naturally, there are some phrasemes with a number of occurrences lower than 10. In this case, they are additionally searched on Google. This search should provide secondary information about the use of such structures. If they receive more than 100<sup>1</sup> results, then they are included in the frequency lists. If they occur in smaller numbers, then they are removed from the samples collected from the corpora.

As already noted above, the obtained phrasemes are divided according to their form, based on Čermák's classification described in the subchapter 2.2, into lexical, collocational, and propositional, and arranged into tables. Regarding the collocational ones, they are also divided into verbal and nonverbal. However, it proves to be rather difficult to place each phraseme into a certain category. There seems to be a fine line between some verbal collocational and propositional phrasemes. If we look into Čermák's dictionary (2009) some phrasemes may appear in both verbal and propositional category (e.g. *lézt někomu na nervy* and *Leze mi to už na nervy*). He claims (2007: 447) that some propositional phrasemes are similar to verbal phrasemes, but the propositional ones always form a complete proposition. There may even exist propositional and verbal phrasemes which have the same base, and both are set units. In addition, some phrasemes may undergo transformation, e.g. from a propositional to a verbal structure. For the purpose of simplification, if there is such a phraseme which could fit both categories, it is filed under verbal phrasemes.

In addition, the English and Czech results are statistically compared on the basis of the Chi2 test by the corpus calculator *Calc* (available at <https://www.korpus.cz/calc/>). It compares their frequencies and determines whether the differences are statistically significant on the 0.05 level of significance.

The tables in the Analysis present only the 25 most frequent phrasemes of each class. The complete results are summarized in Appendix tables. The most frequent English and Czech

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<sup>1</sup> The number of 100 Google occurrences is not used to compare the frequency of the English and Czech phrasemes for 100 English Google occurrences is not comparable to 100 Czech Google occurrences. It simply serves as a reference point whether a phraseme occurs in the language repeatedly.

*heart-* and *nerve-*phrasemes are presented in the tables according to their class and frequency. They are described from the point of view of their syntactic structure. The next step includes semantic description. Meanings of the phrasemes are partly supplied by the dictionaries. Then, their most common meanings are summarized. It should reveal certain similarities and differences between the two languages. Thereafter, conceptual metaphors related to the *heart* and *nerves* are identified and examined in both languages. The numbers of the English and Czech most frequent phrasemes which can be associated with a concrete conceptual metaphor are shown there as well. Nevertheless, the examples which illustrate the use of these metaphors are taken from the complete results summarized in the Appendix tables.

In the last part, one frequently used Czech verbal collocational *heart-*phraseme and *nerve-*phraseme are explored and compared in the parallel corpus *InterCorp* with their English translations. The search in *InterCorp* is restricted to original texts. The chosen phrasemes must be among the most frequent phrasemes of this type according to Table 5 and Table 9, but they have to offer at least 10 occurrences in *InterCorp* as well. The equivalence between the Czech and English phrasemes is then examined based on Dobrovolskij's approach presented in the subchapter 2.4.2.3. The comparison of these examples serves as a supplement to the preceding analysis. It should illustrate the similarities and differences in more detail.

## 4 Analysis

The search in web corpora revealed the total of 561 English *heart*-phrasemes, 351 Czech *heart*-phrasemes, 109 English *nerve*-phrasemes, and 115 Czech *nerve*-phrasemes. The distribution of these phrasemes according to their frequency and the classification into lexical, nonverbal collocational, verbal collocational, and propositional is summarized in Table 1 and Table 2.

The results presented in Table 1 and Table 2 quantitatively verify the first hypothesis and prove that *heart*-phrasemes are indeed more frequent than *nerve*-phrasemes in both languages not only in the phraseological dictionaries, but also in the web corpora.

These tables also show that collocational phrasemes comprise the largest group of phrasemes in both languages with respect to the number of different units. They are followed by lexical phrasemes and propositional phrasemes.

Table 1: Frequency of *heart*-phrasemes

	Lexical		Nonverbal collocational		Verbal collocational		Propositional	
	Types	Tokens	Types	Tokens	Types	Tokens	Types	Tokens
English	142	36,657	145	36,019	254	24,499	20	1,764
Czech	18	3,660	117	22,226	207	22,639	9	2,408

We can also statistically compare the English results with the Czech results. English lexical *heart*-phrasemes have a much higher relative frequency than the Czech, and the difference is statistically significant. English collocational *heart*-phrasemes are more frequent as well, and the difference is statistically significant. However, Czech propositional *heart*-phrasemes are more frequent than the English, and the difference is statistically significant.

We can also take the subtypes of collocational phrasemes into consideration. English nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes have a higher relative frequency than the Czech ones, and the difference is statistically significant. English and Czech verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes have a similar relative frequency, but their confidence intervals do not overlap. The difference is thus statistically significant, and the English verbal phrasemes are more frequent.

Table 2: Frequency of *nerve*-phrasemes

	Lexical		Nonverbal collocational		Verbal collocational		Propositional	
	Types	Tokens	Types	Tokens	Types	Tokens	Types	Tokens
English	23	1,778	22	200	61	2,504	3	34
Czech	7	2,025	40	2,673	67	6,359	1	48

English and Czech lexical *nerve*-phrasemes have a similar relative frequency, but their confidence intervals do not overlap, and the difference is statistically significant. The Czech lexical *nerve*-phrasemes are thus more frequent than the English. Czech collocational *nerve*-phrasemes have a higher relative frequency than the English ones, and the difference is statistically significant. The relative frequency of Czech propositional *nerve*-phrasemes is higher than that of the English, but their confidence intervals partly overlap. The difference is thus not statistically significant, and we cannot determine whether the Czech propositional *nerve*-phrasemes are more frequent than the English propositional *nerve*-phrasemes.

In terms of collocational *nerve*-phrasemes, English nonverbal and verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes are much less frequent than the Czech counterparts, and the differences are statistically significant.

The second hypothesis assumes that the results from the web corpora provide more information about the current use of these phrasemes, and that the number of phrasemes in the phraseological dictionaries and web corpora will differ. It is tested by the following results.

All English dictionary *heart*-phrasemes were found in the corpus, but one of them was removed from the final sample by the additional Google search (*sb's heart is in one's boots*). There is only one English dictionary *nerve*-phraseme which was not found in the corpus (*to live on one's nerve ends*). The total of 489 English *heart*-phrasemes and 96 English *nerve*-phrasemes which are not listed in the dictionaries were collected from the corpus.

There are 21 Czech dictionary *heart*-phrasemes which were not found in the corpus, e.g. (*mít*) *srdce z marcipánu*, (*mít*) *babské srdce*, *nosit srdce na talíři*, *postavit někomu/něčemu ve svém srdci oltář*, *se srdcem divno hrát*, *co v srdci nosíme*, *o to se bojíme*, etc. There were also 22 Czech *heart*-phrasemes which appeared in the corpus but were removed from the final sample by the additional Google search, e.g. *dělat někomu těžké srdce*, *oblomit srdce někoho*, *mít srdce jako v kleštích*, *až se srdce směje*, *v ústech med a v srdci jed*, etc. In addition, the total of 221 Czech *heart*-phrasemes which are not listed in the dictionaries were acquired from the corpus.

Nine Czech *nerve*-phrasemes appear only in the phraseological dictionaries and not in the corpus, e.g. *být s nervy v kelu*, *být trop na nervy*, *mít nervy na cucky*, *mít nervy v taloně*. Five dictionary *nerve*-phrasemes were found in the corpus but were removed from the final sample by the additional Google search, e.g. *drnkat někomu na nervy*, *mít nervy jako provazy*. The corpus search also provided 65 Czech *nerve*-phrasemes which are not listed in the dictionaries.

Therefore, the second hypothesis was partly proved by both English and Czech samples in that there are many *heart-* and *nerve-*phrasemes in both languages which are not listed in the dictionaries but appear in the web corpora. However, the resulting high numbers may be also influenced by the fact that lexical phrasemes are usually not covered by the phraseological dictionaries. The second part of this hypothesis concerning the dictionary phrasemes not found in the web corpora is supported rather by the Czech data. In the Czech samples, there are several *heart-* and *nerve-*phrasemes which were not found in the web corpus despite being listed in the dictionaries. In the English samples, the dictionary phrasemes actually appear in the web corpus with only one exception. It may be caused by the fact that the Czech phraseological dictionaries seem to be more voluminous, elaborated, and offer a larger number of phrasemes than the English dictionaries. The chosen English and Czech phraseological dictionaries are not comparable in this respect.

In the following subchapters, the most frequent somatic phrasemes with their meanings are presented. They are arranged into tables according to their formal-structural class, and they are ordered on the basis of their number of occurrences in the respective web corpora. The tables show only the 25 most frequent units. The complete results are summarized in Appendix tables.

## 4.1 English *heart-*phrasemes

### 4.1.1 Lexical *heart-*phrasemes

The total of 142 English lexical *heart-*phrasemes were found in the English web corpus, and Table 3 presents the 25 most frequent ones. Most of them are adjectival (72%), e.g. *hearty*, but there are also examples of nominal (16%), e.g. *a heartache/heart ache/heart-ache*, adverbial (8%), e.g. *wholeheartedly*, and verbal phrasemes (4%), e.g. *to hearten sb.*

Table 3: The most frequent English lexical *heart-*phrasemes

	<b>Lexical <i>heart-</i>phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	<b>heartfelt/heart-felt/heartfelt</b>	3,568	sincere, strongly felt
2	<b>hearty</b>	3,373	loudly enthusiastic, happy, energetic; abundant, wholesome, substantial (of food)
3	<b>heartbreaking/heart-breaking/heart breaking</b>	2,403	causing extreme sadness, sorrow, grief
4	<b>a sweetheart/sweet heart/sweet-heart</b>	2,349	a person who one loves; a person who is kind and generous; a kind and generous nature
5	<b>a heartland</b>	2,261	the central or the most important part of a country or an area

6	whole <b>hearted</b> ly	2,072	with a complete devotion, with one's sincerest feelings and commitment
7	light- <b>hearted</b> /ligh <b>theaded</b> /light <b>hearted</b>	1,728	happy, not serious
8	<b>heartily</b>	1,658	with loud enthusiasm, happiness, energy; completely, very much
9	<b>heartwarming</b> / <b>heart</b> -warming/ <b>heart</b> warming	1,390	causing feelings of happiness and pleasure
10	a <b>heartache</b> / <b>heart</b> ache/ <b>heart</b> -ache	1,354	great sadness, sorrow and emotional suffering
11	a <b>heartbreak</b> / <b>heart</b> break/ <b>heart</b> -break	1,344	feelings of great sadness or disappointment, esp. when one's love is unrequited
12	<b>heartless</b> / <b>heart</b> -less	1,165	cruel and not worrying about other people
13	<b>heartbroken</b> / <b>heart</b> -broken/ <b>heart</b> broken	1,019	extremely sad, unhappy, esp. when sb one loves dies or does not love one back
14	dis <b>heartening</b>	844	causing sb to lose confidence, energy, hope
15	<b>heartening</b>	745	making sb more confident, hopeful, positive
16	dis <b>hearted</b>	701	without confidence, energy, hope
17	half- <b>hearted</b> /half <b>theaded</b> /half <b>hearted</b>	650	lacking effort and enthusiasm
18	<b>heart</b> -wrenching/ <b>heart</b> wrenching/ <b>heart</b> wrenching	563	causing extreme sadness, sorrow, grief
19	kind- <b>hearted</b> /kind <b>hearted</b> / <b>kindhearted</b>	473	kind, generous, caring, prone to help anyone
20	to <b>hearten</b> sb	430	to make sb more confident, hopeful, positive
21	broken- <b>hearted</b> /broken <b>theaded</b> / <b>broken hearted</b>	393	to be extremely sad, unhappy, especially when sb one loves dies or does not love one back
22	whole <b>theaded</b>	393	completely devoted, sincere, committed
23	<b>heart</b> -rending/ <b>heartrending</b> / <b>heart</b> rending	354	causing great sympathy or sadness
24	faint- <b>hearted</b> /faint <b>hearted</b> / <b>faintheaded</b>	324	easily frightened; a person who is easily frightened

25	good- <b>hearted</b> /good <b>hearted</b> / good <b>hearted</b>	296	kind, selfless, caring
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As shown in Table 3, these phrasemes very often depict someone's nature or qualities of something (44%), e.g. *heartless*, *kind-hearted/kind hearted/kindhearted*, someone's great sadness (20%), e.g. *a heartache/heart ache/heart-ache*, something strongly affecting someone, either in a negative (16%), e.g. *heartbreaking/heart-breaking/heart breaking*, or a positive way (12%), e.g. *heartwarming/heart-warming/heart warming*, the centre or the most important part of a country or an area (4%), e.g. *a heartland*, and sincerity (4%), e.g. *heartfelt/heart-felt/heart felt*.

#### 4.1.2 Nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

The corpus search revealed the total of 145 English nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes. Table 4 contains only the 25 most frequently used. Most of these phrasemes are noun-based. They have the syntactic structures PREP-N (24%), e.g. *at heart*, *from the/one's heart*, ADJ-N (16%), e.g. *a broken heart*, *an open heart*, PREP-N-PREP (8%), e.g. *at the (very) heart of sth*, N-PREP-N (8%), e.g. *a change of heart*, N-N (4%), e.g. *one's heart's desire*, PREP-N-PREP-N (4%), e.g. *from the bottom of one's heart*, PREP-N-N (4%), e.g. *to one's heart's content*, PREP-ADJ-N (4%), e.g. *with one's whole heart*, and N-PREP (4%), e.g. *one's heart out*. There are also the binominal structures N-CONJ-N (4%), e.g. *hearts and minds*, and N-CONJ-N-PREP (4%), e.g. *the heart and soul of sth*.

There are only four adjective-based phrasemes. They have the structure ADJ-PREP-N (12%), e.g. *close to sb's heart*, *faint of heart*, or the binomial structure ADJ-CONJ-ADJ-PREP-N (4%), e.g. *dear and near to sb's heart*.

Table 4: The most frequent English nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

	<b>Nonverbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	at the (very) <b>heart</b> of sth	8,059	at the centre of sth, at the core of sth, at the most important part of sth
2	in the (very) <b>heart</b> of sth	6,635	in the centre of sth, in the core of sth, in the most important part of sth
3	with all (of) one's <b>heart</b>	1,976	in a very sincere and deeply felt way
4	at <b>heart</b>	1,876	really like
5	from the/one's <b>heart</b>	1,094	with sincere feelings, sincerely; sincere
6	close to sb's <b>heart</b>	900	very important
7	a broken <b>heart</b>	842	feelings of great sadness, esp. when a loved one dies or one's love is



			unrequited; a person with such feelings
8	(deep down) in one's <b>heart</b>	753	in one's innermost feelings; certain of sth although one might not want to admit it
9	in a <b>heartbeat/heart beat/heart-beat</b>	691	very quickly, without needing to think about it
10	one's <b>heart's</b> desire	606	sb or sth that is greatly wished for
11	from the bottom of one's <b>heart</b>	562	with sincere feeling, sincerely
12	to one's <b>heart's</b> content	527	to the full extent of one's desires
13	<b>hearts</b> and minds	505	used in reference to emotional and intellectual support or commitment
14	the <b>heart</b> of the matter	515	the most important aspect, the basic, central or critical point of an issue, the essence of sth
15	the <b>heart</b> and soul of sth	496	the central core of sth, the most important or basic essence or element of sth
16	an open <b>heart</b>	478	a kind, loving and honest nature; an open, approachable, sympathetic nature; a person with such natures
17	a change of <b>heart</b>	470	a change of opinion or of the way one feels about sth
18	after one's (own) <b>heart</b>	444	of the type that one likes or understands best; sharing one's tastes
19	faint of <b>heart</b>	406	lacking the courage to face sth difficult or dangerous
20	dear to sb's <b>heart</b>	385	very important
21	(with) a heavy <b>heart</b>	383	(with) a feeling of unhappiness
22	with one's whole <b>heart</b>	371	with one's sincerest feelings
23	a pure <b>heart</b>	295	a kind, good, generous and honest nature with pure motives; a person with such a nature
24	one's <b>heart</b> out	292	with great effort, energy and enthusiasm, very hard
25	dear and near to sb's <b>heart</b>	288	very important

These phrasemes are often used to refer to someone's nature or qualities of something (20%), e.g. *an open heart*, *a heart of stone*, *faint of heart*, the centre or core of something (16%), e.g. *at the (very) heart of sth*, *the heart of the matter*, *the heart and soul of sth*, someone's sincerity

(16%), e.g. *from the/one's heart*, *with all (of) one's heart*, the importance of something to someone (12%), e.g. *close to sb's heart*, *dear and near to sb's heart*, someone's negative feelings (8%), e.g. *a broken heart*, innermost feelings (4%), e.g. *(deep down) in one's heart*, someone's quickness (4%), e.g. *in a heartbeat*, effort (4%), e.g. *one's heart out*, the emotional and intellectual support or commitment (4%), e.g. *hearts and minds*, a change of opinion (4%), e.g. *a change of heart*, something greatly wished for (4%), e.g. *one's heart's desire*, and the extent of someone's desires (4%), e.g. *to one's heart's content*.

#### 4.1.3 Verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

The total of 254 English verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes were found in the web corpus. The 25 most frequent are listed in Table 5. They have the syntactic structures V-N (40%), e.g. *to open one's heart*, *to touch sb's heart*, *to follow one's heart*, N-V (24%), e.g. *sb's heart breaks*, *sb's heart pounds*, V-PREP-N (16%), e.g. *to take sth to/into heart*, *to know sth (off) by heart*, V-PREP-N-PREP (8%), e.g. *to lie at the heart of sth*, V-N-PREP (8%), e.g. *to set one's heart on/upon*, and N-V-PREP (4%), e.g. *sb's heart goes out to*.

Table 5: The most frequent English verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

	<b>Verbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	to take sth to/into <b>heart</b>	1,372	to take sth seriously; to be much affected or upset by sth
2	to open one's <b>heart</b> (to)	1,370	to be open to sth, to be approachable, sympathetic; to tell sb one's secret thoughts and feelings
3	to touch sb's <b>heart</b>	1,160	to make sb feel sympathy or empathy
4	to lie at the <b>heart</b> of sth	877	to be the most important part or aspect of sth; to be in the centre of sth
5	to win sb's <b>heart</b>	722	to captivate sb, get sb's affection or love
6	to follow one's <b>heart</b>	692	to do what one would really love to do
7	sb's <b>heart</b> goes out to sb	644	to feel sympathy for sb in trouble
8	to have sth at <b>heart</b>	603	to have or feel concern for or interest in sth, be concerned about sth and want to help
9	to get to the <b>heart</b> of	566	to find or determine the most important or essential facts or meaning

10	to take <b>heart</b> (from)	561	to start to feel more hopeful and more confident
11	sb's <b>heart</b> breaks	557	to feel very sad or upset over sth
12	to break sb's <b>heart</b>	539	to make sb who loves you very sad, esp. by telling them you do not love them anymore
13	to warm (up) sb's <b>heart</b>	531	to cause sb to have pleasant feelings of happiness
14	to capture sb's <b>heart</b>	521	to captivate sb, get sb's affection or love
15	to harden one's <b>heart</b>	479	to make oneself stop feeling kind or friendly towards sb
16	sb's <b>heart</b> pounds (with dread, nervousness, excitement, ...)	453	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
17	to know sth (off) by <b>heart</b>	427	to know sth (esp. a piece of writing) so that one can remember it perfectly
18	sb's <b>heart</b> aches (for sb)	406	to feel very sad or feel empathy and sadness for the suffering of other people
19	sb's <b>heart</b> beats (with dread, nervousness, excitement, ...)	400	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
20	sb's <b>heart</b> sinks	391	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
21	to come from the/one's <b>heart</b>	322	to be sincere
22	sb's <b>heart</b> races	303	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
23	to set one's <b>heart</b> on/upon sth/doing sth	290	to decide to achieve sth
24	to steal sb's <b>heart</b>	280	to captivate sb, get sb's affection or love
25	to have a <b>heart</b> for sb/sth	265	to care about sb, to have the emotional resolve, enthusiasm for sth

These phrasemes very often depict someone's negative feelings (24%), e.g. *sb's heart breaks*, *sb's heart sinks*, love and affection (12%), e.g. *to win sb's heart*, *to steal sb's heart*, someone's nature (12%), e.g. *to harden one's heart*, *to have a heart for sb/sth*, someone's sympathy (8%), e.g. *to touch sb's heart*, *sb's heart goes out to sb*, the centre or core of something (8%), e.g. *to*

*lie at the heart of sth*, someone's positive feelings (8%), e.g. *to take heart (from)*, the path to someone's goals (8%), e.g. *to follow one's heart*, *to set one's heart on/upon sth/doing sth*. They also express that someone or something causes someone great sadness (4%), e.g. *to break sb's heart*, or happiness (4%), e.g. *to warm (up) sb's heart*, someone's memory (4%), e.g. *to know sth (off) by heart*, the impact on someone (4%), e.g. *to take sth to/into heart*, and sincerity (4%), e.g. *to come from the/one's heart*.

#### 4.1.4 Propositional *heart*-phrasemes

Table 6 shows all 20 English propositional *heart*-phrasemes found in the web corpus. If we consider phrasemes such as *It breaks one's heart to/that* as containing at least two propositions, then the polypropositional monosubject phrasemes comprise 45% and the propositional monosubject phrasemes 50%. If we consider them as propositional monosubject phrasemes, then the polypropositional comprise 20% and the propositional 75%. There is also one phraseme (5%) – *Cross my heart (and hope to die)* which can be filed under both categories because of the actual variants used in the corpus. There are instances of both the full variant (*Cross my heart and hope to die*) and the partial variant (*Cross my heart*). There are phrasemes used as statements (e.g. *It breaks one's heart to/that*, *Home is where the/one's heart is*) and exclamations (*Bless sb's heart!*).

Table 6: The most frequent English propositional *heart*-phrasemes

	<b>Propositional <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	It breaks one's <b>heart</b> to/that ...	1,149	saying that sth makes sb feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
2	Bless sb's <b>heart!</b>	258	expression of sb's fondness or appreciation for another person
3	Sb, eat your <b>heart</b> out!	66	saying that one can do sth better than a person who is famous for doing that thing
4	Home is where the/one's <b>heart</b> is.	62	saying that sb's true home is with the person or in the place that they love the most
5	The way to sb's <b>heart</b> is through their stomach.	45	saying that one can make sb love them by cooking good meals
6	Be still, my (beating) <b>heart!</b>	40	exclamation that sth is too exciting or overwhelming for one to bear (often used sarcastically)
7	Cross my <b>heart</b> (and hope to die).	31	sth one says in order to emphasize that sth is true

8	Absence makes the <b>heart</b> grow fonder.	25	saying that being apart from sb one loves makes one love them even more
9	Hand on <b>heart</b> .	23	swearing that sth is completely truthful, sincere, saying sth knowing that it is the truth
10	Have a <b>heart!</b>	16	sth said in order to ask sb to be kinder to them
11	It grieves one's <b>heart</b> to/that ...	13	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
12	It hurts one's <b>heart</b> to/that ...	9	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
13	Faint <b>heart</b> never won fair lady.	7	saying that one has to make a lot of effort and have courage in order to achieve sth
14	Hope deferred makes the <b>heart</b> sick.	7	saying that waiting for sth that one wants can cause distress
15	It pains one's <b>heart</b> to/that ...	6	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
16	It aches one's <b>heart</b> to/that ...	2	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
17	It's/You're breaking my <b>heart!</b>	2	(humorous) sth one says in order to tell sb they do not feel sad about an event or situation
18	Cold hands, warm <b>heart</b> .	1	said to sb with cold hands in order to stop them from being embarrassed
19	It is a poor <b>heart</b> that never rejoices.	1	saying that even sb who tends to feel sad can find great joy, amusement or delight in sth
20	What the eye can't see, the <b>heart</b> can't grieve for.	1	if sb is unaware of an unpleasant fact or situation, they can't be troubled by it

They are mostly used as a way of saying that something makes us feel very sad (25%), e.g. *It breaks one's heart to/that*, that we are fond of someone or appreciate someone (5%), e.g. *Bless sb's heart*, that we can do something better than someone who is famous for it (5%), e.g. *Sb, eat you heart out*, that our true home is with the person or in the place we love (5%), e.g. *Home is where the/one's heart is*, that we can get someone's love by cooking them good meals (5%), e.g. *The way to sb's heart is through their stomach*, etc.

## 4.2 Czech *heart*-phrasemes

### 4.2.1 Lexical *heart*-phrasemes

As shown in Table 7, there are only 18 instances of Czech lexical *heart*-phrasemes. Adjectival phrasemes comprise about 44.4% (e.g. *srdceryvný/srdce ryvný/srdce-ryvný*), nominal about 38.9% (e.g. *srdcař/srdcařka*), and adverbial about 16.7% (e.g. *srdnatě*) of the Czech lexical phrasemes.

Table 7: The most frequent Czech lexical *heart*-phrasemes

	<b>Lexical <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	<b>srdcař/srdcařka</b>	882	člověk, který něco dělá s obrovským nadšením, láskou, obětavostí, naprosto se tomu oddá, dá to toho všechno
2	<b>srdnatě</b>	699	odvážně, statečně, nebojácně
3	<b>srdceryvný/srdce ryvný/srdce-ryvný</b>	631	velmi bolestně dojmavý, drásavý
4	<b>srdcovka</b>	443	něčí velice oblíbená, milovaná věc nebo záležitost
5	<b>srdcervoucí/srdce rvoucí</b>	345	velmi bolestně dojmavý, drásavý
6	<b>srdnatý</b>	293	odvážný, statečný, neohrožený
7	<b>srdceryvně/srdce-ryvně</b>	146	velmi bolestně dojmavě, drásavě
8	<b>srdnatost</b>	121	odvaha, statečnost, nebojácnost
9	<b>měkkosrdcatý</b>	21	snadno podléhající citu a soucitu, ústupný, povolný, nedůsledný
10	<b>srdcařský</b>	13	(dělaný) s obrovským nadšením, láskou, obětavostí, s naprostou oddaností
11	<b>srdcervoucň</b>	11	velmi bolestně dojmavě, drásavě
12	<b>srdcařství</b>	10	obrovské nadšení, láska, obětavost, naprostá oddanost něčemu
13	<b>srdcařina</b>	9	obrovské nadšení, láska, obětavost, naprostá oddanost něčemu
14	<b>srdcebol/srdce bol</b>	9	žal, zármutek
15	<b>srdce drásající/srdcedrásající/srdce-drásající</b>	8	bolestně dojmavý, drásavý
16	<b>srdceryvnost</b>	8	žal, zármutek, bolestné dojmání
17	<b>srdcebolný</b>	7	bolestně dojmavý, drásavý
18	<b>srdcelomný</b>	4	bolestně dojmavý, drásavý

They express that something or someone is affecting someone in a negative way (38.9%), e.g. *srdceryvný/srdce ryvný/srdce-ryvný*, someone's courage (16.7%), e.g. *srdnatost*, someone's great enthusiasm (16.7%), e.g. *srdcařství*, someone's nature (11.1%), e.g. *měkkosrdcatý*, feelings of great sadness (11.1%), e.g. *srdcebol/srdce bol*, and the importance of something to someone (5.6%), e.g. *srdcovka*.

#### 4.2.2 Nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

The total of 117 Czech nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes were collected in the corpus search. Table 8 presents the 25 most frequent ones. The majority of the most frequent phrasemes are noun-based. They have the syntactic structures ADJ-N (36%), e.g. *otevřené srdce*, *velké srdce*, *zlomené srdce*, N-N (20%), e.g. *bušení srdce*, *lamač srdcí*, PREP-ADJ-N (16%), e.g. *z celého (svého) srdce*, *s těžkým srdcem*, PREP-N (12%), e.g. *ze srdce*, PREP-N-N (8%), e.g. *v hloubi srdce*, N-PREP-N (4%), e.g. *srdce na dlani*.

There is only one adjective-based phraseme with the structure N-ADJ (4%) and that is *srdci blízký*.

Table 8: The most frequent Czech nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

	<b>Nonverbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	v (samém, samotném) <b>srdci</b> něčeho	5,694	v centru, ve středu něčeho
2	ze <b>srdce</b>	1,839	upřímně, vřele, srdečně, vesele, horoucně, naprosto
3	od <b>srdce</b>	1,159	upřímně, vřele, srdečně, vesele, horoucně, naprosto
4	bušení <b>srdce</b>	1,122	stav, kdy je člověk silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
5	<b>srdce</b> Evropy	1,044	místo uprostřed evropského kontinentu touto polohou významné, zpravidla Česko nebo Praha
6	otevřené <b>srdce</b>	692	vlastnost člověka, který je otevřený, přístupný něčemu, empatický, milující, schopný něco přijmout, toužící po boží lásce
7	celým (svým) <b>srdcem</b>	848	upřímně, naprosto, doopravdy, s vřelostí a bez výhrad; každým coulem, až do morku kostí
8	čisté <b>srdce</b>	526	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným,

			porozuměním pro jiné, nehříšnou povahou; nositel této vlastnosti
9	z celého (svého) <b>srdce</b>	1666	upřímně, naprosto, doopravdy, s vřelostí a bez výhrad; každým coulem, až do morku kostí
10	s těžkým <b>srdcem</b>	484	s velkou nelibostí, s tísnivým, tíživým pocitem starosti, velkých rozpaků, duševní bolesti, ...
11	velké <b>srdce</b>	470	vlastnost milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
12	zlomené <b>srdce</b>	467	stav velkého emocionálního zármutku; stav, kdy se člověk trápí neopětovanou láskou
13	dobré <b>srdce</b>	460	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným, porozuměním pro jiné; nositel této vlastnosti
14	s klidným <b>srdcem</b>	456	upřímně, vře, s čistým svědomím
15	někdo/něco něčího <b>srdce</b>	440	někdo/něco (idol, žena, muž, klub, ...), koho/co někdo miluje, obdivuje, uctívá
16	neposkvřené <b>srdce</b>	364	lidská vlastnost projevující se čistou, nehříšnou povahou, konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným; nositel této vlastnosti
17	<b>srdce</b> na dlani	357	lidská vlastnost projevující se upřímností a nezištností
18	lví <b>srdce</b>	244	odvaha, statečnost; nositel těchto vlastností
19	hlas <b>srdce</b>	187	vnitřní hlas
20	statečné <b>srdce</b>	179	lidská vlastnost, povaha projevující se velkou statečností; nositel této vlastnosti
21	lamač <b>srdcí</b>	173	svůdník
22	<b>srdci</b> blízký	169	oblíbený, milovaný
23	v hloubi <b>srdce</b>	158	skrytě, v duchu, v hloubi duše
24	z hloubi <b>srdce</b>	151	velmi upřímně, z duše
25	s lehkým <b>srdcem</b>	149	bez jakýchkoli tísnivých pocitů, bez starostí, pochybností, rozpaků, ohledů



They very often reflect someone's nature (40%), e.g. *otevřené srdce, velké srdce, zlaté srdce*, someone's sincerity and willingness to do something (24%), e.g. *ze srdce, od srdce, celým (svým) srdcem*, the centre or core of something (8%), e.g. *v (samém, samotném) srdci něčeho*, the state of being extremely upset, nervous or excited (4%), e.g. *bušení srdce*, someone's great sadness (4%), e.g. *zlomené srdce*, someone's negative feelings (4%), e.g. *s těžkým srdcem*, positive feelings (4%), e.g. *s lehkým srdcem*, hidden feelings (4%), e.g. *v hloubi srdce*, the inner voice (4%), e.g. *hlas srdce*, or the importance of something or something to someone (4%), e.g. *srdci blízký*.

#### 4.2.3 Verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

Table 9 shows the 25 most frequent out of the total of 207 Czech verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes. They have the structures V-PREP-N (40%), e.g. *přirůst/přirůstat někomu k srdci*, *mít něco na srdci*, *zahřát někoho u srdce*, V-N (28%), e.g. *získat/získávat (si) něčí srdce*, *zlomit někomu srdce*, N-V (20%), e.g. *srdce někomu zaplesá/plesá*, *srdce se někomu sevře/svírá*, V-ADJ-N (8%), e.g. *mít dobré srdce*, and N-V-PREP-N (4%), e.g. *kámen někomu spadne/padá ze srdce*.

Table 9: The most frequent Czech verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes

	<b>Verbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	<b>Přirůst/přirůstat někomu k <i>srdci</i></b>	1,262	získat si lásku, oblibu a náklonnost někoho a stát se mu milým, oblíbeným, nepostradatelným
2	<b>získat/získávat (si) něčí <i>srdce</i></b>	1,181	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
3	<b>ležet někomu na <i>srdci</i></b>	1,055	vzbuzovat zájem nebo starostlivou péči někoho; být pro někoho závažný a být předmětem starostí, znepokojení; být chápán odpovědně
4	<b>vzít si něco k <i>srdci</i></b>	1,037	přijmout něco odpovědně a vážně a dbát na to, starat se o to, popř. snažit se zamezit něčemu
5	<b>otevřít/otevírat/otvírat (něčemu) své <i>srdce</i></b>	914	být otevřený, přístupný něčemu, být empatický, milující, přijmout něco, toužit po boží lásce
6	<b>mít něco na <i>srdci</i></b>	896	být něčím znepokojený nebo ztrápený a chtít to říct, svěřit se s tím, postěžovat si na to, chtít o něco požádat
7	<b><i>srdce</i> někomu zaplesá/plesá (nad něčím)</b>	680	člověka něco velmi potěší, zaraduje se z toho a zlepši mu to náladu

8	kámen někomu spadne/padá ze <b>srdce</b>	557	někomu se uleví, odpadne mu starost
9	<b>srdce</b> se někomu rozbuší (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	542	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
10	chytnout/chytit/chytat někoho za <b>srdce</b>	539	citově, eticky, esteticky někoho zaujmout a podmanit, získat si ho
11	klást někomu něco na <b>srdce</b>	530	vést někoho k tomu, aby byl něčeho dbalý, aby se choval podle určitých principů
12	něčí <b>srdce</b> buší (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	522	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
13	otevírat/otevřít/otvírat (něčí) <b>srdce</b>	402	pronikat do citové oblasti člověka, silně na někoho působit
14	být blízký <b>srdci</b> někoho	356	být někým oblíbený, milovaný
15	zlomit někomu <b>srdce</b>	326	vyvolat v někom hlubokou lásku a neopětovat ji; krutě někoho zklamat a vzít mu všechnu naději, statečnost a odolnost
16	zahřát někoho u <b>srdce</b>	322	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
17	<b>srdce</b> někomu tluče (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	296	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
18	mít <b>srdce</b>	283	mít (přirozený lidský) soucit a pochopení
19	nosit někoho/něco v <b>srdci</b>	281	milovat někoho/něco celým srdcem; zachovávat památku na někoho/něco; myslet na něco tajně, doufat v skrytu duše
20	dotknout/dotýkat se <b>srdce</b> někoho	271	silně na někoho citově (za)působit, vyvolat u něj dojetí
21	hrát někoho u <b>srdce</b>	271	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
22	<b>srdce</b> se někomu sevře/svírá (úzkostí, strachem, radostí, bolestí, ...)	271	pocítit strach, strnout, být ochromený úzkostí, trémou, ale i radostí, ...
23	mít dobré <b>srdce</b>	259	být velmi hodný a laskavý a (často a ochotně, soucitně) někomu pomoci; mít dobrou a soucitnou povahu
24	brát si něco k <b>srdci</b>	257	přijmout něco odpovědně a vážně a dbát na to, starat se o to, popř. snažit se zamezit něčemu

25	mít (to) <b>srdce</b>	253	mít (citovou) odvahu a dokázat se odhodlat (něco vykonat, udělat), mít na něco povahu
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These phrasemes often refer to someone or something affecting someone in a positive way (24%), e.g. *zahřát někoho u srdce*, *chytnout/chytit/chytat někoho za srdce*, or in a negative way (4%), e.g. *zlomit někomu srdce*. They also express various feelings and emotions – both positive (4%), e.g. *srdce někomu zaplesá/plesá*, and negative (16%), e.g. *srdce se někomu rozbuší*, *srdce se někomu sevře/svírá*, someone's nature (16%), e.g. *otevřít/otevírat/otvírat (něčemu své srdce)*, *mít srdce*, *mít dobré srdce*, someone's love and affection (12%), e.g. *přirůst/přirůstat někomu k srdci*, *získat/získávat (si) něčí srdce*, worries or relief (12%), e.g. *ležet někomu na srdci*, *mít něco na srdci*, *kámen někomu spadne/padá ze srdce*, the impact on someone (8%), e.g. *vzít si něco k srdci*, *brát si něco k srdci*, the importance of something or someone to someone (4%), e.g. *být blízký srdci někoho*.

#### 4.2.4 Propositional *heart*-phrasemes

There are only nine instances of Czech propositional *heart*-phrasemes, which is illustrated by Table 10. All of them involve a single speaker, but the number of propositions varies. About 55.6% of these phrasemes are propositional monosubject phrasemes (e.g. *Ruku na srdce*, *Srdci neporučíš*, *Cesta k srdci (někoho) vede přes žaludek*), and about 44.4% are polypropositional monosubject phrasemes (e.g. *Co oči/oko nevidí*, *(to) srdce nebolí*). They are usually used as statements.

Table 10: The most frequent Czech propositional *heart*-phrasemes

	<b>Propositional <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	<b>Ruku na srdce.</b>	2,130	příznejme si upřímně
2	Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) <b>srdce</b> nebolí.	117	o čem člověk neví, to ho nevzrušuje, nechává jej klidným
3	Co na <b>srdci</b> , to na jazyku.	102	způsob vyjádření, že někdo je velmi upřímný a přímočarý a vždy hned otevřeně říká, co si myslí
4	<b>Srdci</b> neporučíš.	21	lidé nemůžou svou zamilovanost, lásku, city ovládat rozumem, nemůže si vybrat, do koho se zamiluje
5	... co <b>srdce</b> ráčí.	20	všechno, cokoliv si přejete, v jakémkoliv množství
6	<b>Srdci</b> se nedá poručit.	6	lidé nemůžou svou zamilovanost, lásku, city ovládat rozumem,

			nemůže si vybrat, do koho se zamiluje
7	Ústa mluví (to), čím <b>srdce</b> přetéká.	6	člověk mluví nejčastěji o tom, na co intenzivně myslí, co cítí; oblíbené téma nutí člověka o něm hodně mluvit
8	Cesta k <b>srdci</b> (někoho) vede přes žaludek.	3	dobré jídlo podporuje lásku
9	Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) <b>srdce</b> neželí.	3	o čem člověk neví, to ho nevzrušuje, nechává jej klidným

These phrasemes are used as a way of saying that someone is or should be sincere (22.2%), e.g. *Ruku na srdce*, *Co na srdci*, *to na jazyku*, that we cannot choose who we will fall in love with (22.2%), e.g. *Srdci neporučíš*, that we cannot be troubled by something we are unaware of (22.2%), e.g. *Co oči/oko nevidí*, *(to) srdce nebolí*, that we can get someone's love by cooking them good meals (11.1%), e.g. *Cesta k srdci (někoho) vede přes žaludek*, that we enthusiastically talk about our favourite topics (11.1%), e.g. *Ústa mluví (to), čím srdce přetéká*, and as a way of saying 'as much as someone wants' (11.1%), e.g. *co srdce ráčí*.

### 4.3 Summary of *heart*-phrasemes

The most frequent lexical *heart*-phrasemes are mainly adjectival in both the English (72%, e.g. *heartly*) and the Czech sample (44.4%, e.g. *srdceryvný/srdce ryvný/srdce-ryvný*). The English phrasemes often express someone's nature or qualities of something (44%, e.g. *heartless*), great sadness (20%, e.g. *a heartache/heart ache/heart-ache*) and the ability to affect someone in a negative way (16%, e.g. *heartbreaking/heart-breaking/heart breaking*), while the Czech phrasemes mostly depict the ability to affect someone in a negative way (38.9%, e.g. *srdcervoucí/srdce rvoucí*), someone's courage (16.7%, e.g. *srdnatost*) and great enthusiasm (16.7%, e.g. *srdarství*). There are only four English and six Czech phrasemes with a similar form and meaning:

heartbreaking/heart-breaking/heart breaking	srdceryvný/srdce ryvný/srdce-ryvný
heart-wrenching/heart wrenching/ heartwrenching	srdcervoucí/srdce rvoucí
heart-rending/heartrending/heart rending	srdce drásající/srdcedrásající/srdce-drásající
	srdcebolný
	srdce lomný
a heartache/heart ache/heart-ache	srdcebol/srdce bol

Then there are phrasemes which differ in their form but express the same or similar meaning. Someone's complete devotion, enthusiasm and commitment to something is expressed by the phrasemes *wholehearted* and *srdcařský*. Someone's great sadness, sorrow and emotional suffering can be expressed apart from the above-mentioned phrasemes *a heartache/heart ache/heart-ache* – *srdcebol/srdce bol* also by the Czech phraseme *srdceryvnost*.

The majority of the English most frequent nonverbal collocational phrasemes are noun-based (84%). They have mainly the syntactic structure PREP-N (24%, e.g. *at heart*), and they are often used to refer to someone's nature or qualities of something (20%, e.g. *a heart of stone*), the centre or core of something (16%, e.g. *at the (very) heart of sth*), and someone's sincerity (16%, e.g. *from the/one's heart*). The majority of Czech phrasemes of this type are noun-based (96%) as well, but their most common syntactic structure is ADJ-N (36%, e.g. *velké srdce*). However, they correspond with the English phrasemes in their most frequent meanings for they often reflect someone's nature (40%, e.g. *zlaté srdce*), someone's sincerity (24%, e.g. *ze srdce*), and the centre or core of something (8%, e.g. *v (samém, samotném) srdci něčeho*). There are 12 English and 13 Czech phrasemes of this type with almost identical syntactic and lexical forms and meanings, so they are fully or partially equivalent:

at the (very) heart of sth in the (very) heart of sth	v (samém, samotném) srdci něčeho
from the/one's heart	ze srdce od srdce
an open heart	otevřené srdce
with all (of) one's heart with one's whole heart	celým (svým) srdcem z celého svého srdce
close to sb's heart	srdci blízký
a broken heart	zlomené srdce
a pure heart	čisté srdce neposkvřené srdce
(deep down) in one's heart	v hloubi srdce
from the bottom of one's heart	z hloubi srdce
(with) a heavy heart	s těžkým srdcem

It is also interesting that the equivalent phrasemes *at the (very) heart of sth* – *in the (very) heart of sth* – *v (samém, samotném) srdci něčeho* appear as the very most frequent nonverbal collocational phrasemes in both the English and the Czech sample.

Nevertheless, the meaning ‘to be important to someone, loved by someone’ can be also expressed by two English phrasemes – *dear to sb’s heart* and *dear and near to sb’s heart* – which do not correspond in terms of their forms, but which have the same meaning as the above-mentioned pair of the equivalents *close to sb’s heart* – *srdci blízký*. The rest of the English and Czech phrasemes depict various meanings and have various structures.

In English, the most frequent verbal collocational phrasemes have mainly the V-N structure (40%, e.g. *to touch sb’s heart*), whereas the most common syntactic structure of the Czech phrasemes is V-PREP-N (40%, e.g. *přirůst/přirůstat někomu k srdci*). The English phrasemes very often depict someone’s negative feelings (24%, e.g. *sb’s heart breaks*), love and affection (12%, e.g. *to win sb’s heart*), and someone’s nature (12%, e.g. *to have a heart for sb/sth*). The Czech phrasemes have similar meanings. They often refer to someone or something affecting someone in a positive way (24%, e.g. *zahřát někoho u srdce*), someone’s negative feelings (16%, e.g. *srdce se někomu sevře/svírá*), and someone’s nature (16%, e.g. *mít dobré srdce*). There are nine English phrasemes and 12 Czech phrasemes which have the same or very similar structure and express the same or very similar meaning:

to win sb’s heart	získat/získávat (si) něčí srdce
to take sth to/into heart	vzít si něco k srdci brát si něco k srdci
to open one’s heart to	otevřít/otevírat/otvírat (něčemu) své srdce
sb’s heart pounds (with dread, nervousness, excitement, ...) sb’s heart beats (with dread, nervousness, excitement, ...)	srdce se někomu rozbuší (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...) něčí srdce buší (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...) něčí srdce tluče (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)
to break sb’s heart	zlomit někomu srdce
to touch sb’s heart	dotknout/dotýkat se srdce někoho
to warm (up) sb’s heart	zahřát někoho u srdce hřát někoho u srdce
to have a heart for sb/sth	mít (to) srdce

There are also three English phrasemes and two Czech phrasemes which have a very similar meaning but their forms differ. Negative feelings can be also expressed by the phrasemes *sb’s heart sinks* and *srdce se někomu sevře/svírá*. The phrasemes *to capture sb’s heart*, *to steal sb’s*

*heart* and *přirůst/přirůstat někomu k srdci* refer to someone's love and affection. The rest of the most frequent verbal phrasemes have different forms and meanings.

The most frequent English propositional phrasemes are all monosubject, but the number of propositions varies. There is also one phraseme that can be understood as both propositional (*Cross my heart*) and polypropositional (*Cross my heart and hope to die*) depending on the corpus examples. From the semantic point of view, they are very diverse. The most common meaning is the way of saying that something makes us feel very sad (25%, e.g. *It breaks one's heart to/that*). The Czech phrasemes are all monosubject as well. About 55.6% of these phrasemes are propositional monosubject (e.g. *Ruku na srdce*), and about 44.4% are polypropositional (e.g. *Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) srdce nebolí*). They are mostly used as a way of saying that someone is or should be sincere (22.2%, e.g. *Ruku na srdce*), that we cannot choose who we will fall in love with (22.2%, e.g. *Srdci neporučíš*), and that we cannot be troubled by something we are unaware of (22.2%, e.g. *Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) srdce nebolí*). There are only three English and four Czech phrasemes which have the almost identical form and meaning:

Hand on heart.	Ruku na srdce.
What the eye can't see, the heart can't grieve for.	Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) srdce nebolí. Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) srdce neželí.
The way to sb's heart is through their stomach.	Cesta k srdci (někoho) vede přes žaludek.

The rest of the propositional phrasemes express completely diverse meanings.

## 4.4 English *nerve*-phrasemes

### 4.4.1 Lexical *nerve*-phrasemes

As shown in Table 11, there are only 23 instances of English lexical *nerve*-phrasemes. They are adjectival (82.6%), e.g. *nerve-wracking/nerve wracking/nervewracking*, adverbial (13%), e.g. *nervelessly*, and verbal (4.4%), e.g. *to unnerve/un-nerve sb*.

Table 11: The most frequent English lexical *nerve*-phrasemes

	<b>Lexical <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	<b>unnerving/un-nerving</b>	459	causing sb to feel less confident and slightly frightened or worried
2	<b>nerve-wracking/nerve wracking/nervewracking</b>	442	causing worries, making sb very nervous
3	<b>nerve-racking/nerve racking/nerveracking</b>	222	causing worries, making sb very nervous

4	to <b>unnerve</b> /un- <b>nerve</b> sb	174	to make sb lose confidence and feel slightly frightened or worried
5	<b>unnerved</b> /un- <b>nerved</b>	149	feeling less confident and slightly frightened or worried
6	<b>nervy</b>	126	nervous, worried, easily frightened; brave, confident, bold
7	<b>nerveless</b>	58	lacking strength or feeling; calm and confident about sth
8	<b>unnervingly</b>	47	in a way that makes sb lose confidence and feel slightly frightened or worried
9	<b>nerve wrecking/nerve-wrecking/nerve wrecking/nerve wrecking</b>	44	causing worries, making sb very nervous
10	<b>nerve-jangling</b>	10	making sb very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
11	iron- <b>nerved</b>	8	being able to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
12	<b>nerve-shattering/nerve shattering</b>	8	causing worries, making sb very nervous
13	<b>nerve-shredding</b>	7	exhausting sb mentally, causing worries, making sb very nervous
14	strong- <b>nerved</b>	5	being able to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
15	<b>nerve-fraying</b>	4	irritating or annoying sb, making sb nervous
16	<b>nervelessly</b>	4	in a way that lacks strength or feeling; in a calm and confident way
17	<b>nerve-wracked</b>	3	feeling worried, very nervous
18	<b>nerve-racked</b>	2	feeling worried, very nervous
19	steel- <b>nerved</b>	2	being able to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
20	<b>nerve-grating</b>	1	irritating or annoying sb
21	<b>nerve-soothing</b>	1	making sb feel calmer
22	<b>nerve-rackingly</b>	1	in a way that causes worries, makes sb very nervous
23	raw- <b>nerved</b>	1	provoked, upset by sth

From the semantic point of view, they depict something that causes someone worries and makes them very nervous (24%), e.g. *nerve-wracking/nerve wracking/nerve wracking*, the state of feeling very worried, nervous or without confidence (16%), e.g. *nerve-wracked*, something



causing irritation, annoyance and mental exhaustion (12%), e.g. *nerve-fraying*, someone’s calmness and good mental resilience (12%), e.g. *iron-nerved*, something causing someone to lose their confidence (12%), e.g. *unnerving/un-nerving*, someone’s confidence (8%), e.g. *nervy*, lack of strength or feeling (8%), e.g. *nerveless*, the state of being provoked or upset by something (4%), e.g. *raw-nerved*, and the ability to calm someone (4%), e.g. *nerve-soothing*.

It is interesting that the adjective *nervy* incorporates two completely different meanings ‘to be nervous, worried, easily frightened’ and ‘to be brave, confident, bold’. We could even say that they are almost opposite meanings. However, the first meaning seems to be in the web corpus more prominent.

#### 4.4.2 Nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

Table 12 lists all of the 22 English nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes found in the English web corpus. They are noun-based. They are comprised of lexical words with the binary structure ADJ-N (81.8%), e.g. *frayed nerves*, *raw nerves*, *iron nerves*, or they are derived from a binary structure but contain a preposition N-PREP-N (13.6%), e.g. *nerves of steel*, *a battle of nerves*. There is also one instance of a phraseme made of a combination of a function and a lexical word with the structure PREP-N (4.5%), and that is *with every nerve*.

Table 12: The most frequent English nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

	<b>Nonverbal <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	<b>frayed nerves</b>	40	a state of feeling irritated, annoyed, worried, nervous, anxious
2	<b>nerves of steel</b>	36	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
3	<b>steady nerves/nerve</b>	18	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
4	<b>raw nerves/nerve</b>	16	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious; a sensitive topic
5	<b>frazzled nerves</b>	14	a state of feeling irritated, annoyed, worried, nervous, anxious
6	<b>shattered nerves</b>	11	a state of feeling mentally exhausted, tense, worried, nervous, anxious
7	<b>strong nerves/nerve</b>	9	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
8	<b>weak nerves</b>	6	no ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
9	<b>a battle of nerves</b>	5	a struggle in which opponents try to wear each other down by

			psychological means (frightening, threatening)
10	good <b>nerves/nerve</b>	5	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
11	iron <b>nerves/nerve</b>	5	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
12	steel <b>nerves</b>	5	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
13	a war of <b>nerves</b>	4	a struggle in which opponents try to wear each other down by psychological means (frightening, threatening)
14	cool <b>nerves/nerve</b>	4	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
15	fraying <b>nerves</b>	4	a state of feeling irritated, annoyed, worried, nervous, anxious
16	jagged <b>nerves</b>	4	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious
17	rattled <b>nerves</b>	4	a state of feeling very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
18	jangled <b>nerves</b>	3	a state of feeling very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
19	jangling <b>nerves</b>	2	a state of feeling very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
20	jittery <b>nerves</b>	2	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious
21	with every <b>nerve</b>	2	very much, with all one's effort or desire
22	fretted <b>nerves</b>	1	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious

They describe a state of feeling irritated, annoyed, worried, nervous, or anxious (45%), e.g. *frayed nerves*, *frazzled nerves*, someone's calmness and good mental resilience (36.4%) e.g. *nerves of steel*, *steady nerves*, *strong nerves*, *iron nerves*, a sensitive topic (4.5%), e.g. *raw nerves/nerve*, someone's effort or desire (4.5%), e.g. *with every nerve*. The phrasemes *a battle of nerves* and *a war of nerves* (9.1%) refer to a struggle in which opponents try to wear each other down by psychological means such as frightening or threatening.

#### 4.4.3 Verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

The total of 61 English verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes were found in the corpus search. The 25 most frequent ones are presented in Table 13. They have the structures V-N (72%), e.g.

*to have the/some/a nerve (to), to hit a (raw) nerve, to hold one's nerve, V-PREP-N (20%), e.g. to get on sb's nerves, to grate on sb's nerves, and V-N-PREP-N (8%), e.g. to be/become a ball of nerves.*

Table 13: The most frequent English verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

	<b>Verbal <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	to have the/some/a <b>nerve</b> (to)	563	to have the audacity to do or say sth, show effrontery
2	to get on sb's <b>nerves</b>	364	to irritate or annoy sb
3	to calm (down) sb's <b>nerves</b>	259	to make sb feel calmer
4	to hit a (raw) <b>nerve</b>	162	to provoke a reaction by referring to a sensitive topic, upset sb by talking about such a topic
5	to touch a (raw) <b>nerve</b>	151	to provoke a reaction by referring to a sensitive topic, upset sb by talking about such a topic
6	to strike a <b>nerve</b>	131	to provoke a reaction by referring to a sensitive topic, upset sb by talking about such a topic
7	to lose one's <b>nerve</b>	126	to become afraid or timid, lose courage, avoid doing sth out of fear
8	to get up the/enough/one's <b>nerve</b>	75	to muster up enough courage to do sth
9	to soothe sb's <b>nerves</b>	73	to make sb feel calmer
10	to grate on sb's <b>nerves</b>	60	to irritate or annoy sb
11	to work up the/one's <b>nerve</b>	47	to muster up enough courage to do sth
12	to hold one's <b>nerve</b>	43	to remain calm and determined in a difficult situation
13	to steady sb's <b>nerves</b>	40	to make sb feel calmer
14	to take (some, a lot of) <b>nerve</b>	33	to require a great amount of courage and determination
15	to get the <b>nerve</b> (to)	28	to muster up enough courage to do sth
16	to ease sb's <b>nerves</b>	26	to make sb feel calmer
17	to strain every <b>nerve</b>	26	to make every possible effort
18	to settle sb's <b>nerves</b>	24	to make sb feel calmer
19	to keep one's <b>nerve/nerves</b>	22	to remain calm and determined in a difficult situation
20	to have <b>nerves</b> of steel	21	to not be easily upset or frightened

21	to quiet sb's <b>nerves</b>	19	to make sb feel calmer
22	to control one's <b>nerves</b>	18	to make oneself feel calmer
23	to be/become a ball of <b>nerves</b>	15	to be very nervous
24	to be on sb's (last) <b>nerves/nerve</b>	13	to irritate or annoy sb
25	to find the <b>nerve</b> (to)	12	to muster up enough courage to do sth

These phrasemes refer to someone's calmness and good mental resilience (40%), e.g. *to calm (down) sb's nerves*, *to have nerves of steel*, courage (24%), e.g. *to lose one's nerve*, *to work up the/one's nerve*. Some of them are associated with causing irritation, annoyance and mental exhaustion (12%), e.g. *to get on sb's nerves*, *to grate on sb's nerves*, *to be on sb's last nerve*. If we *hit, touch*, or *strike a (raw) nerve* (12%), we upset someone or provoke a reaction from them by referring to a sensitive topic. They can also express someone's audacity or effrontery (4%), e.g. *to have the/some/a nerve (to)*, someone's nervousness (4%), e.g. *to be/become a ball of nerves*, or someone's effort (4%), e.g. *to strain every nerve*.

#### 4.4.4 Propositional *nerve*-phrasemes

Table 14 shows three collected English propositional *nerve*-phrasemes. In all three cases, they are formed of one proposition, and there is only one speaker involved. They are thus propositional monosubject phrasemes. Moreover, they are mostly used as exclamations.

Table 14: The most frequent English propositional *nerve*-phrasemes

	<b>Propositional <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	The <b>nerve</b> of sb!	22	a way of saying sb is rude, to express shock, disapproval, anger, etc.
2	Of all the <b>nerve/nerves!</b>	6	a way of saying sb is rude, to express shock, disapproval, anger, etc.
3	What (a) <b>nerve!</b>	6	a way of saying sb is rude, to express shock, disapproval, anger, etc.

All of them have the same meaning. They are used as a way of saying that someone is rude, but they also express one's shock, disapproval or anger.

## 4.5 Czech *nerve*-phrasemes

### 4.5.1 Lexical *nerve*-phrasemes

As demonstrated by Table 15, there are only seven Czech lexical *nerve*-phrasemes. They are verbal (57.1%), e.g. *nervovat se*, adjectival (28.6%), e.g. *nervy drásající/nervydrásající/nervydrásající*, and nominal (14.3%), e.g. *nervák/nerváček*.

Table 15: The most frequent Czech lexical *nerve*-phrasemes

	<b>Lexical <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	<b>nervy drásající/ nervydrásající/nervy-drásající</b>	716	velmi vzrušující, krajně napínavý a vyvolávající nervozitu
2	<b>nervovat se</b>	494	prožívat vyčerpávající stresové situace, být psychicky vyčerpaný, nervózní, ve stresu
3	<b>nervák/nerváček</b>	400	stresová situace, něco velmi vzrušujícího, krajně napínavého, vyvolávajícího nervozitu; člověk, který je velmi nervózní, má velmi malou psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
4	<b>vynervovaný</b>	255	být nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, být nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
5	<b>nervovat někoho</b>	99	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
6	<b>vynervovat někoho</b>	40	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
7	<b>vynervovat se</b>	21	dostat se do nervového stresu, prožívat vyčerpávající stresové situace, být psychicky vyčerpaný, nervózní

They depict someone's extreme nervousness or mental exhaustion (50%), e.g. *nervovat se*, *vynervovaný*, the ability to upset or mentally exhaust someone (25%), e.g. *nervovat někoho*, and something that causes suspense, someone's excitement, or nervousness (25%), e.g. *nervy drásající/nervydrásající/nervy-drásající*.

#### 4.5.2 Nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

Table 16 presents 25 out of the total of 40 Czech nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes. These phrasemes are all noun-based, and they have the structures ADJ-N (48%), e.g. *pevné nervy*, *ocelové nervy*, *pocuchané nervy*, N-N (24%), e.g. *uzlíček/uzlík/uzel nervů*, *hra nervů*, N-PREP-N (16%), e.g. *nervy na pochodu*, *nervy ze železa*, N-ADV (4%), e.g. *nervy nadranc*, PREP-ADJ-N (4%), e.g. *pro silné nervy*. There is also one simile (4%) – *nervy jako špagáty/špagát*.

Table 16: The most frequent Czech nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

	<b>Nonverbal <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	pevné <b>nervy</b>	1,799	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
2	silné <b>nervy</b>	145	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
3	uzlíček/uzlík/uzel <b>nervů</b>	58	člověk, který je velice nervózní, nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
4	dobré <b>nervy</b>	57	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
5	pocuchané <b>nervy</b>	57	stav, kdy má člověk narušenou nervovou rovnováhu a klid, je nervově vyčerpaný a oslabený
6	hra <b>nervů</b>	48	po jistou dobu trvající psychické napětí
7	<b>nervy</b> na pochodu	43	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
8	válka <b>nervů</b>	42	velké napětí, psychologická válka
9	ocelové <b>nervy</b>	41	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
10	slabé <b>nervy</b>	40	malá schopnost odolat psychicky nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
11	<b>nervy</b> v kýblu/kyblíku	39	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
12	souboj <b>nervů</b>	30	velké napětí, psychologický souboj
13	železné <b>nervy</b>	26	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
14	napjaté <b>nervy</b>	25	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
15	<b>nervy</b> nadranc/na dranc	24	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení

16	klidné <b>nervy</b>	23	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
17	pro silné <b>nervy</b>	23	bezohledně drastický, vzrušující a vyvolávající silné emoce (hrůzu)
18	podrážděné <b>nervy</b>	16	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
19	<b>nervy</b> ze železa	15	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
20	<b>nervy</b> z ocele/oceli	14	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
21	boj <b>nervů</b>	11	velké napětí, psychologický boj
22	<b>nervy</b> jako špagáty/špagát	11	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
23	bitva <b>nervů</b>	10	velké napětí, psychologická bitva
24	napnuté <b>nervy</b>	10	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
25	rozjitřené <b>nervy</b>	9	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu

They refer to someone's calmness and good mental resilience (40%), e.g. *pevné nervy*, *ocelové nervy*, *nervy ze železa*, the state of being extremely upset nervous and on the verge of a nervous breakdown (36%), e.g. *nervy na pochodu*, *nervy v kýblu/kyblíku*, *pocuchané nervy*, extreme tension and mental strain (20%), e.g. *hra nervů*, *válka nervů*, and something that strongly affects someone (4%), e.g. *pro silné nervy*.

#### 4.5.3 Verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

The total of 67 Czech verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes were found in the English web corpus. Table 17 summarizes only the 25 most frequent ones. These phrasemes have the syntactic structures V-PREP-N (36%), e.g. *lézt (někomu) na nervy*, *být (z něčeho) na nervy*, *brnkat/zabrnkat (někomu) na nervy*, V-N (24%), e.g. *ztratit/ztrácet nervy*, *mít nervy/nerv(a)*, *pocuchat/cuchat (někomu) nervy*, N-V (20%), e.g. *nervy někomu rupnou*, *nervy někomu ujedou/ujíždí*, V-ADJ-N (8%), e.g. *mít pevné nervy*, V-N-PREP-N (4%), e.g. *mít nervy na*

*pochodu*, V-N-N (4%), e.g. *být/stát se (jako) uzlíček/uzlík/uzel nervů*, and V-N-ADV (4%), e.g. *mít nervy nadranc*.

Table 17: The most frequent Czech verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes

	<b>Verbal <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	lézt (někomu) na <b>nervy</b>	1,677	někoho silně rozčilovat, dráždit, vyvolávat v něm odpor a nechuť, být někomu protivný a těžko snesitelný
2	mít na něco <b>nervy</b>	556	být, zůstat (dostatečně) klidný a trpělivě něco snášet
3	ztratit/ztrácet <b>nervy</b>	400	přestat se ovládat, ztratit sebekontrolu (a vybuchnout, rozplakat se, utéct)
4	jít (někomu) na <b>nervy/nerv(a)</b>	378	někoho silně rozčilovat, dráždit, vyvolávat v něm odpor a nechuť, být někomu protivný a těžko snesitelný
5	být o <b>nervy</b>	301	být psychicky velice náročný
6	být (z něčeho) na <b>nervy/nerv(a)</b>	270	být nervově nemocný, psychicky labilní
7	mít <b>nervy/nerv(a)</b>	266	prožívat vyčerpávající stresové situace, být psychicky vyčerpaný, nervózní, ve stresu
8	mít pevné <b>nervy</b>	214	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, stále si uchovávat nervovou rovnováhu, klid a nevzrušovat se
9	<b>nervy</b> někomu rupnou	202	přestat se ovládat, nedokázat se náhle kontrolovat, silně se rozčítit
10	<b>nervy</b> někomu tečou/ vytečou/přetečou	197	být něčím krajně pobouřený, napjatý, nervózní a ztratit sebekontrolu
11	<b>nervy</b> někomu ujedou/ujíždí	159	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
12	<b>nervy</b> někomu pracují	135	být velmi neklidný a nervózní a chovat se tak, být podrážděný, přestat se ovládat
13	<b>nervy</b> někomu povolí/povolují	124	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
14	pocuchat/cuchat (někomu) <b>nervy</b>	100	poškodit někomu dočasně nervy a narušit jeho nervovou rovnováhu a klid, nervově někoho vyčerpat a oslabit
15	drásat/rozdrásat (někomu) <b>nervy</b>	94	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu



16	brnkat/zabrnkat (někomu) na <b>nervy</b>	91	silně (a zjevně) někoho znervózňovat, dráždit, lekat, děsit a útočit tak na jeho klid a sebeovládání
17	uklidnit <b>nervy</b>	89	uklidnit se a trpělivě něco snášet
18	ničit/zničit (někomu) <b>nervy</b>	81	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
19	mít <b>nervy</b> na pochodu	66	být nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, být nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
20	přijít o <b>nervy</b>	64	dostat se do nervového stresu
21	být/stát se (jako) uzlíček/uzlík/uzel <b>nervů</b>	63	být nervózní, nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
22	vydržet s <b>nervy/nervem</b>	52	zůstat (dostatečně) klidný a trpělivě něco snášet
23	(něco) být na <b>nervy</b>	51	někoho silně rozčilovat, dráždit, vyvolávat v něm odpor a nechuť, být někomu protivný a těžko snesitelný
24	mít silné <b>nervy</b>	49	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, zachovávat si většinou nervovou rovnováhu, klid a nevzrušovat se
25	mít <b>nervy</b> nadranc/na dranc	44	být nervově velmi oslabený, postižený, nemocný

They very often depict the ability to irritate, annoy or mentally exhaust someone (36%), e.g. *lézt někomu na nervy, jít někomu na nervy/nerv(a), drásat/rozdrásat někomu nervy*, they depict someone's extreme nervousness (24%), e.g. *být (z něčeho) na nervy/nerv(a), mít nervy na pochodu*, someone's calmness and mental resilience (20%), e.g. *mít na něco nervy, mít pevné nervy*, and the state of someone's self-control (20%), e.g. *ztratit/ztrácet nervy, nervy někomu rupnou, nervy někomu ujedou/ujíždí*.

#### 4.5.4 Propositional *nerve*-phrasemes

Table 18 shows the single one Czech propositional *nerve*-phraseme – *To jsou nervy*. It is a propositional monosubject phraseme for it involves only one speaker and one proposition.

Table 18: The most frequent Czech propositional *nerve*-phrasemes

	Propositional <i>nerve</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	To jsou <b>nervy</b> !	48	zvolání, že je něco velice psychicky náročné

It is very often used as someone's exclamation that something is very difficult to handle mentally.

#### 4.6 Summary of *nerve*-phrasemes

The most frequent English lexical *nerve*-phrasemes are mostly adjectival (82.6%, e.g. *nerve-jangling*) and depict the ability to cause worries and make someone nervous (24%, e.g. *nerve-wracking/nerve wracking/nervewracking*), the state of feeling worried, nervous, or without confidence (16%, e.g. *nerve-wracked*), or the ability to cause irritation, annoyance and mental exhaustion (12%, e.g. *nerve-fraying*). The most frequent Czech lexical phrasemes, by contrast, are largely verbal (57.1%, e.g. *nervovat se*) and express someone's extreme nervousness or mental exhaustion (50%, e.g. *vynervovaný*), the ability to upset or mentally exhaust someone (25%, e.g. *nervovat někoho*), and the ability to cause suspense, excitement or nervousness (25%, e.g. *nervy drásající/nervydrásající/nervy-drásající*). In the Czech sample, there are also no lexical phrasemes referring to someone's confidence or loss of confidence. They can be found only in the English sample. There are only four English phrasemes and one Czech phraseme with a similar form and meaning:

nerve-wracking/nerve wracking/ nervewracking	nervy drásající/nervydrásající/nervy- drásající
nerve-racking/nerve racking/nerveracking	
nerve wrecking/nerve-wrecking/ nervewrecking	
nerve-shattering/nerve shattering	

However, there are lexical phrasemes with a different form but a similar meaning. The phrasemes *nerve-wracked*, *nerve-racked* and *vynervovaný* express someone's nervousness, worries, or mental exhaustion. The phrasemes *nervy* and *nervák/nerváček* partly correspond with respect to one of their meanings to be nervous, easily frightened, without good mental resilience. However, the meaning of the English phraseme in the corpus examples often suggests a rather short-term experience, while the Czech phraseme often refers to someone's long-term nature.

The most frequent English nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes are noun-based. Their most common syntactic structure is ADJ-N (81.8%, e.g. *frayed nerves*), and they mostly depict someone's irritation, annoyance, extreme nervousness (45%, e.g. *frayed nerves*) or someone's calmness and good mental resilience (36.4%, e.g. *nerves of steel*). The most frequent Czech nonverbal collocational phrasemes are also noun-based with the most common syntactic

structure ADJ-N (48%, e.g. *pevné nervy*). They similarly refer to someone's calmness and good mental resilience (40%, e.g. *pevné nervy*) and the state of being extremely upset, nervous and on the verge of a mental breakdown (36%, e.g. *nervy na pochodu*). Their syntactic and semantic description also revealed, that there are 10 English and 10 Czech phrasemes with identical or very similar syntactic and lexical structure and the same meaning in both languages:

strong nerves	silné nervy pevné nervy
good nerves	dobré nervy
weak nerves	slabé nervy
iron nerves	železné nervy
steel nerves	ocelové nervy
nerves of steel	nervy z ocele/oceli
steady nerves cool nerves	klidné nervy
a war of nerves	válka nervů
a battle of nerves	bitva nervů

Then there are 11 English and 14 Czech phrasemes which differ in their form, but express the same or very similar meanings, e.g. someone's calmness and good mental resilience can also be expressed by the phraseme *nervy jako špagáty/špagát* which does not have a full equivalent in English, and the state of being extremely upset, nervous and on the verge of a mental breakdown can be illustrated by phrasemes *shattered nerves*, *nervy v kýblu/kyblíku*, *nervy na pochodu*, etc.

The most common syntactic structure of the most frequent verbal collocational English phrasemes is V-N (72%, e.g. *to have the/some/a nerve (to)*), while the most common structure of the most frequent Czech phrasemes of this type is V-PREP-N (36%, e.g. *lézt (někomu) na nervy*). These phrasemes also slightly differ in terms of their semantics. The English phrasemes mostly express someone's calmness and mental resilience (40%, e.g. *to have nerves of steel*) and someone's courage (24%, e.g. *to work up the/one's nerve*), while the Czech phrasemes rather depict the ability to irritate, annoy or mentally exhaust someone (32%, e.g. *lézt (někomu) na nervy*) and someone's extreme nervousness (24%, e.g. *být (z něčeho) na nervy*). Moreover, the Czech expressions often refer to the state of someone's self-control (20%, e.g. *nervy někomu rupnou*). Among the most frequent verbal collocational phrasemes, there are 11 English

phrasemes and five Czech phrasemes that have the same or at least very similar syntactic and lexical structure and meaning:

to get on sb's nerves	jít (někomu) na nervy
to grate on sb's nerves	lézt (někomu) na nervy
to calm (down) sb's nerves	uklidnit nervy
to soothe sb's nerves	
to steady sb's nerves	
to ease sb's nerves	
to settle sb's nerves	
to quiet sb's nerves	
to control sb's nerves	
to be/become a ball of nerves	být/stát se (jako) uzlíček/uzlík/uzel nervů
to hold one's nerve	vydržet s nervy/nervem

There are also three English and 14 Czech phrasemes which express the same meanings but have different forms, e.g. someone's calmness and good mental resilience is mentioned by phrasemes *have nerves of steel*, *mít silné nervy*, *mít pevné nervy*, the ability to irritate, annoy or mentally exhaust someone is expressed by the phrasemes *to be on sb's (last) nerve*, *drásat/rozdrásat (někomu) nervy*, *pocuchat/cuchat (někomu) nervy*, etc. In addition, we can find there an example of false friends *to lose one's nerve* – *ztratit/ztrácet nervy*. Despite having the same syntactic and lexical structure, their meanings do not correspond. The English phraseme means 'to become afraid or timid, lose courage, avoid doing sth out of fear', while the Czech phraseme has the meaning 'přestat se ovládat, ztratit sebekontrolu (a vybuchnout, rozplakat se, utéct)'.

The most frequent English and Czech propositional *nerve*-phrasemes are all propositional monosubject phrasemes in the form of an exclamation. However, these are the only similarities for they express completely different meanings. The English phrasemes are used as a way of saying that someone is rude, and express one's shock, disapproval or anger, whereas the Czech phraseme is used as an exclamation that something is very difficult to handle mentally.

#### 4.7 Semantic analysis of *heart*

In terms of cognitive semantics, *heart* appears in several conceptual metaphors – HEART AS A CONTAINER, HEART AS AN OBJECT, HEART AS A LIVING ORGANISM, HEART AS A CENTRE or CORE, HEART AS A PERSON.

#### 4.7.1 Heart as a container

The metaphor HEART AS A CONTAINER of emotions and feelings is widely used in both Czech and English. The total of 36 most frequent English phrasemes and 31 most frequent Czech phrasemes are associated with this metaphor.

Feelings and emotions are often located in the heart. The prototypical emotion that is contained there is love. Love or affection that are found in the container are often regarded as something valuable. One can *win/capture/steal someone's heart* (*získat/dobývat něčí srdce*) with the meaning to captivate someone and get their love or affection. In addition, there are Czech expressions *boj/souboj o něčí srdce*. The opposite direction, *to give/lose/offer one's heart to someone* (*dát/věnovat/odevzdat někomu své srdce, ztratit srdce*), means to fall in love with someone, to give someone one's love and affection. The Czech phraseme *přirůst někomu k srdci* also means to acquire someone's love or affection, but it is expressed by the closeness to the container of such emotions. It becomes attached to it.

The heart can also contain feelings of compassion (*to have a heart, mít srdce*) and enthusiasm (*to put one's heart into something, put one's heart and soul into something, dát/vložit do toho srdce*). If one does something only *half-heartedly*, it means that it lacks effort and enthusiasm.

It can contain sincere feelings that are sometimes located quite deep in one's heart. It is illustrated by the expressions *from the bottom of one's heart, from the/one's heart, from the depths of one's heart, ze/od srdce, z hloubi srdce, z plného/plna srdce*. The heart may be in these instances understood as one's soul. Phrasemes *with all (of) one's heart* and *with one's whole heart, celým (svým) srdcem, z celého (svého) srdce* imply that the whole container full of sincerity is used to express someone's attitude. One's innermost, true, sincere feelings may be hidden in the container from the outside world, e.g. *in one's heart of hearts, (deep down) in one's heart, v hloubi srdce, v srdci, v koutku srdce*. However, one can follow these feelings and emotions instead of followings one's reason, e.g. *to follow one's heart, to listen to one's heart, řídit se svým srdcem, naslouchat svému srdci, následovat své srdce, jít za svým srdcem*.

The heart can contain one's courage and resolution (*to lose heart, to take heart*). *Mít (to) srdce* and *mít srdce na něco* imply resolve based on one's feelings, emotions and morality.

Someone can even fill someone else's heart container with something, it is often fear or terror, e.g. *to strike/instil/put fear into the heart, to strike/cast/instil terror into the heart*.

The heart may be either filled with various emotions and feelings or be empty (e.g. *an empty heart, prázdné srdce*), which indicates lack of emotions or feelings of emptiness or a great loss.

In some cases, one can say that there is *a hole in one's heart* (*díra v srdci*). It means that the container is no longer whole and a certain, usually very important, part is missing. One thus feels emptiness, sadness, or a great loss, especially after a loved one leaves or dies. Such experience leaves a hole in one's heart that may or may not be filled by someone else or something new. In some cases, the container is not empty, but there is no heart, no container, to be found filled with emotions or feelings. A *heartless* person (*bez srdce*) is cruel, unfeeling, merciless and lacks compassion.

The container can be opened or closed. Opening it means letting all the emotions and feelings out, confiding in someone. One may not only open one's heart but even pour out its content in the expression *to pour one's heart out* (*vylít si někomu srdce*). Closing one's heart suggests that one is withdrawn or unfeeling (*to close one's heart, zavřít své srdce, zavřené srdce*).

The container may take a shape of a fortress that is closed and guarded. It is usually very difficult to open it and get inside. That is why there are expressions that work with at least a part of such a fortress, e.g. a door, a gate or a key, through which one gains access. These are e.g. *to open the doors to someone's heart, otevřít bránu/dveře svého srdce, a key to someone's heart, klíč k srdci někoho*. In some expression one tries to find the way to this fortress (*to find the way to someone's heart, najít cestu k srdci/do srdce někoho*) and some of them offer a simple clue. One can get into someone's heart by cooking good and tasty meals – *the way to someone's heart is through their stomach* and *cesta k srdci vede přes žaludek*.

The container is quite fragile and thus breakable. One can *break someone's heart* (*zlomit někomu srdce*) and make them very sad, upset and hurt, especially by unrequited love. One can even *shatter, hit* or *shake someone's heart* and hurt them emotionally, make them feel very sad or upset, cause them distress.

The heart does not have to contain only emotions and feelings. One may *carry someone/something in one's heart* (*nosit někoho/něco v srdci, mít někoho/něco v srdci*). It means that one loves someone very much, preserves a loved one's memory, or keeps something to oneself.

It may be also used as a container of memory or one's mental abilities, e.g. *to learn/know something by heart, to by-heart something*. *By heart* means exactly and from memory. If something is *written/engraved/inscribed in/on someone's heart*, it is impossible for the person to forget it, they always remember it. Czech *zapsat/vrýt se někomu do srdce* are used in a similar way.

#### 4.7.2 Heart as an object

HEART AS AN OBJECT can be made of various materials, differs in weight, size and temperature. It can be also movable. There are six English and 12 Czech instances of this metaphor among the most frequent phrasemes.

The most common materials which are mentioned in relation to the heart are gold and stone. In addition to these, English offers steel, iron and oak, Czech offers ice. Both languages mention flesh in connection to religion. Gold is associated in both languages with positive qualities such as kindness and generosity, e.g. *to have a golden heart* or *a heart of gold*, *to be golden-hearted*, *srdce ze zlata* and *zlaté srdce*. Materials like stone, steel, iron and ice refer to negative qualities. A person with such a heart is then cruel, stern, has no sympathy and is generally resistant to emotions, e.g. *a heart of stone*, *a stony/stone heart*, *stone-hearted*, *kamenné srdce*, *srdce z kamene*, *a heart of steel*, *to have a heart of iron*, *to have an iron heart*, *mít srdce z ledu*, *ledové srdce*. One can even suppress one's feelings by *steeling one's heart (against something)*. *A heart of oak* is used with a positive connotation and signals a courageous nature of a person. *A heart of flesh* and *srdce z masa* are found in religious texts and refer to spirituality and piety.

Some expressions do not contain a type of material, but the firmness and quality of the material. Hardness is connected to emotional resistance, a merciless and unfeeling nature lacking compassion, e.g. *tvrdé srdce*, *a hard heart*. One can make oneself stop feeling kind, friendly, compassionate towards someone by *hardening one's heart (zatvrdit své srdce)*. Softness and tenderness are used with positive connotations. *A soft-hearted* person or a person with *a soft* or *a tender heart* is gentle, loving, kind and sympathetic. *Křehké srdce* is used in a similar way. It stands for tenderness. The Czech expression *mít měkké srdce* adds that such a person may be liable to easily fall prey to someone's emotional coercion. One may change the hardness of someone's heart in the expressions *to soften someone's heart* and *obměkčit něčí srdce* and move them in a positive direction to compassion and kindness.

The heart differs in weight as well. *A heavy heart* and *těžké srdce* imply feelings of sadness, melancholy and displeasure, especially in connection to a task one has to fulfil. *A light heart* and *lehké srdce* are used with positive connotations. They express feelings of happiness and ease. The adjective *light-hearted* means that something or someone is funny or not serious. In certain cases, heart may be weighed down with something. This weight is something that causes someone constant worries and unhappiness. One often tries to get rid of this weight by e.g. talking about it, confiding in someone, sharing one's problems or thoughts (*mít něco na srdci*). The weight can be also lifted from someone's heart. In the phraseme *kámen někomu spadne ze*

*srdce*, the weight is represented by the stone which falls from the heart. One is suddenly relieved and free from the worries. In the English phraseme *to unburden one's heart*, the weight represented by a burden is lifted from someone's heart as well.

The heart can have different sizes and proportions. The bigger the heart is, the more positive qualities it contains. One can *have a big/great/large/huge/giant heart* or be *big-hearted/great-hearted/large-hearted*. Czech has expressions like *mít velké/veliké/obrovské srdce*. The bigger the heart is, the more generous, kind and loving one is. The width of someone's heart also determines the character. Great width stands for generosity and kindness (*wide-hearted, široké srdce*) in contrast to narrowness (*narrow-hearted*). The heart can even change its size in that it can swell (*someone's heart swells, něčí srdce se dme*). It conveys feelings of great happiness and pride.

The temperature of the heart has its own share on the way one's heart is perceived. Warmth is associated with positive personal qualities and emotions. If something is *heart-warming*, it causes feelings of happiness and pleasure. If a person is *warm-hearted* or *has a warm heart*, it means that he or she is tender and full of love. *Vroucí srdce, horoucí srdce* and *vřelé srdce* also signal these qualities, but *horké srdce* may imply a passionate or hot-tempered nature. Coldness is on the other hand associated with negative qualities. A *cold-hearted* person or a person who *has a cold heart* lacks affection, is unfeeling, merciless, and shows no understanding or compassion. Czech expressions *studené srdce, chladné srdce* or *ledové srdce* have very similar connotations. However, one may raise the temperature of someone's heart and change thus their emotional status. It moves them in the positive direction. One can *warm (up) someone's heart* or *warm the cockles of someone's heart* and make them feel happy. The Czech language offers expressions such as *zahřát/hřát někoho u srdce, zahřát/rozehřát/hřát něčí srdce* or *hřát někoho na/v srdci*. One can even *melt someone's heart* and thus awaken in them strong emotions. Similarly, if *someone's heart melts*, the person starts to feel emotions, becomes kinder and more sympathetic. If something is *heart-melting*, it causes feelings of love and sympathy.

Moreover, the heart can be viewed as a movable object. It can be moved upwards or downwards from its place. The upward movement implies that someone is greatly alarmed or apprehensive, *someone's heart is in one's throat/mouth, mít srdce (až) v krku, srdce (až) v hrdle*. However, *lifting someone's heart (up)* means to cheer someone up. The downward movement shows similar feelings. If *someone's heart sinks (into their stomach/boots), drops (into their stomach, to the floor)* or *falls*, he or she is sad, worried, or extremely nervous. Czech offers the expressions *srdce v kalhotách* and *srdce někomu spadne (až) do kalhot*. These examples are not



the only movements. In English, one can *set one's heart on something* and decide to achieve something. One can *wear one's heart on one's sleeve* and be sincere and make one's feelings and opinions apparent to other people. Czech moves heart to one's palm in *mít srdce na dlani*. It means that one is very sincere, frank, and selfless.

#### 4.7.3 Heart as a living organism

HEART AS A LIVING ORGANISM can act in a certain way and move by its own volition. It resembles a living organism. Among the most frequent phrasemes, there are 10 English and nine Czech phrasemes associated with this metaphor.

In English, the heart can *leap, leap into one's throat, leap from/out of one's chest, leap into one's mouth, jump, jump into one's throat, jump out of one's chest*, it can *lurch, rise into one's throat, flutter*. These phrasemes imply a range of feelings depending on the context – fear, anxiety, nervousness, excitement, happiness. Czech phrasemes *srdce někomu vyskočí z hrudi, srdce někomu vyskočí (až) do krku, srdce někomu vyskočí z těla/hrudníku, srdce někomu vylétne (až) do krku* convey negative feelings of fear, anxiety, nervousness, apprehension. *Srdce někomu zaplesá* has positive connotations of joy and happiness.

Moreover, one's heart can *hurt, ache, bleed, grieve*, etc. It can *go out to someone* or *reach out to someone*. Czech includes expressions like *srdce se někomu sevře, srdce někoho bolí, srdce někoho krvácí*, etc.

#### 4.7.4 Heart as a centre or core

HEART AS A CENTRE or CORE of something is expressed by both English and Czech phrasemes. We can find seven English and two Czech examples among the most frequent phrasemes.

The heart is often connected to a geographical location (e.g. *srdce Evropy*) but in other cases it may imply the core, the most important part, aspect or point of something, the essence of something. We can list examples like *at/in the (very) heart of, v (samém, samotném) srdci něčeho, to lie at the heart of, the heart of the matter, the heart and soul of, to get/cut to the heart of something*.

#### 4.7.5 Heart as a person

HEART AS A PERSON is used in both languages. There are seven English and five Czech instances among the most frequent phrasemes.

The heart stands for the whole person, or it is personified and given typical human attributes. Phrasemes in which the heart stands for a person with a particular nature are very common, e.g. *a good heart, a pure heart, a kind heart, a brave heart, a faint heart, dobré srdce, čisté srdce*,

*statečné srdce, laskavé srdce*, etc. *A lonely heart* and *osamělé srdce* refer to a person who is very lonely or chooses solitude out of fear of getting emotionally hurt. *A bleeding heart* is someone who shows too much sympathy for everyone. *A sweetheart* is not only a kind and generous person, but it is primarily used as a term of endearment. *A heart-to-heart* is a serious and honest conversation between two people. Each heart stands for one person who takes part in the conversation. The heart can even have its own voice like humans, that one can follow, e.g. *jít za hlasem svého srdce, naslouchat hlasu svého srdce, následovat hlas svého srdce*.

#### 4.7.6 Summary

The most frequent English and Czech *heart*-phrasemes have the same most frequent conceptual metaphor HEART AS A CONTAINER (36 English and 31 Czech phrasemes), but then their numbers of example phrasemes differ. The most frequent English phrasemes are more associated with the conceptual metaphors HEART AS A LIVING ORGANISM (10 phrasemes), HEART AS A CENTRE or CORE (seven phrasemes), and HEART AS A PERSON (seven phrasemes). The conceptual metaphor HEART AS AN OBJECT (six phrasemes) is the least frequent. In contrast to the English sample, the second most frequent conceptual metaphor in the Czech sample is HEART AS AN OBJECT (12 phrasemes) which is followed by HEART AS A LIVING ORGANISM (nine phrasemes), and HEART AS A PERSON (five phrasemes). Among the most frequent Czech phrasemes, the metaphor HEART AS A CENTRE or CORE (two phrasemes) is the least frequent.

### 4.8 Semantic analysis of *nerves*

*Nerves* are associated with several conceptual metaphors as well. These are NERVES AS STRINGS, NERVES AS AN OBJECT, NERVES AS A LIQUID, and NERVES AS A PERSON.

#### 4.8.1 Nerves as strings

The metaphor NERVES AS STRINGS is found in both languages. Among the most frequent phrasemes, there are eight English and 15 Czech examples of this metaphor.

In this case, nerves usually resemble strings or ropes that can be stretched, tightened or pulled, e.g. *someone's nerves are stretched (to the breaking point, to the max)*, *napjaté/napnuté nervy, mít nervy napnuté (k prasknutí)*. In Czech, there is a phraseme that incorporates the piece of string – *nervy jako špagáty/špagát*. This state of nerves suggests that someone is very nervous, worried, mentally exhausted or upset. Similar feelings are observed even if someone's nerves are loosened, e.g. *someone's nerves are unstrung* and *nervy někomu povolí/povolují*. The latter even implies that someone completely loses the composure and acts in a very emotional way. In Czech, *napínat/napnout někomu nervy (k prasknutí, na doraz)* and *šponovat (něčí) nervy*

mean that someone irritates, provokes, annoys, or frightens someone, and destroys thus their composure.

The strings can become tangled in a way (*pocuchané nervy, mít pocuchané nervy*), and their ends can be frayed or jagged (*frayed nerves, jagged nerves*). The person with such nerves feels worried, nervous, anxious, or irritated. The strings can be even rolled into a ball or tied into a bundle, e.g. *to be a ball of nerves, to be a bundle of nerves, uzlíček/uzlík/uzel nervů*. The nerves may be put in a bag (*to be a bag of nerves*) or piled (*být hromádka nervů*). These balls, bundles, bags, or piles of nerves stand for the whole person who is extremely nervous.

The strings may be viewed as a part of a stringed musical instrument. In this instance, one can *play on someone's nerves* in English and *brnkat/zabrnkat někomu na nervy, hrát/zahrát (někomu) na nervy* in Czech. The playing or strumming imply that someone destroys someone else's composure by irritating, provoking, annoying or frightening them.

Nerves understood as strings or ropes can naturally snap and therefore stop functioning properly, e.g. *nervy někomu rupnou, nervy někomu prasknou/praskají, nervy někomu prdnou*. One can also exhaust someone mentally by *breaking someone's nerves, shredding someone's nerves, tearing someone's nerves*. In Czech, there are expressions like *drásat/rozdrásat (někomu) nervy, rozdrásané nervy, trhat/roztrhat (někomu) nervy, rvát (někomu) nervy, ničit/zničit (někomu) nervy*.

#### 4.8.2 Nerves as an object

NERVES AS AN OBJECT are found in both languages. There are 23 English instances and 18 Czech instances of this metaphor among the most frequent phrasemes.

Nerves as an object are made of a certain material. Both languages mention iron and steel which are both very strong metals. Their strength ensures one's psychological resilience to handle unexpected, difficult, or stressful situations, to cope with stress, life changes, etc. These phrasemes are *to have nerves of steel, to have steel nerves, to have nerves of iron, iron nerves, mít nervy (jako) ze železa, mít železné nervy, mít nervy (jako) z ocele/oceli, mít ocelové nervy*. The strength of nerves can be sometimes expressed directly and not by means of a material, e.g. *strong nerves, silné nervy, pevné nervy, odolné nervy, weak nerves, slabé nervy, chatrné nervy*. In order to become more resilient, one can *steel one's nerve*.

In some cases, nerves as an object can be viewed as something one can climb, go onto the top of or step on. The higher one gets, the more one irritates, annoys, or mentally exhausts someone. In Czech, there are expressions like *lézt (někomu) na nervy, jít (někomu) na nervy*. English

offers *to get on someone's nerves, to step on someone's (last) nerve*. The latter even suggests that someone has only one nerve left. The originally solid object seems to be broken and almost all its parts destroyed. The one last part (nerve) stands for what is left of someone's psychological resilience.

In Czech, nerves as an object can be wrapped in something – *obalit si nervy, obalené nervy*. The wrapping protects them or makes them stronger. It means that someone becomes psychologically more resilient.

#### 4.8.3 Nerves as a liquid

NERVES AS A LIQUID are found only in the Czech language. There are two examples among the most frequent phrasemes. The liquid is under normal circumstances probably stored in the body container. However, if a person gets into a stressful situation, the nerves as a liquid can spill from the container. The person becomes very nervous, anxious, tense, upset, is mentally or emotionally exhausted, cannot handle it. Such a state is expressed by the phrasemes *vyteklé/tekoucí nervy, nervy někomu tečou/vytečou/přetečou*. It seems that as long as the liquid is safely stored, it represents one's calmness, composure, emotional and mental balance. When it spills or is spilled out of the container, these abilities are lost. Phrasemes like *mít nervy v kýblu, být s nervy v kýblu* and *nervy v kýblu/kyblíku* imply that the liquid may be moved from the body and stored in a different container. This change often conveys that one is close to a nervous breakdown.

#### 4.8.4 Nerves as a person

NERVES AS A PERSON have five English and 12 Czech examples among the most frequent phrasemes. In this case, the nerves are personified. They are given typical human attributes. They can march (*nervy na pochodu, pochodující nervy, mít nervy na pochodu, nervy někomu pochodují*), jitter (*jittery nerves*), or they can be shot (*someone's nerves are shot*). In Czech, there are also expressions like *nervy někomu pracují, nervy někomu jen hrají*. In these cases, one usually feels worried, nervous, anxious, is mentally or emotionally exhausted, and loses one's composure. One can also begin to act in a very emotional way, e.g. *nervy někomu ujedou/ujíždí, nervy někomu ulítnou*.

#### 4.8.5 Summary

The most frequent English and Czech *nerve*-phrasemes correspond in terms of their most frequent conceptual metaphor NERVES AS AN OBJECT (23 English and 18 Czech phrasemes). The rest of the conceptual metaphors are represented differently in the two languages. The most frequent English phrasemes are then associated with the conceptual metaphors NERVES AS

STRINGS (eight phrasemes) and NERVES AS A PERSON (five phrasemes). The conceptual metaphor NERVES AS A LIQUID does not appear in the English sample at all. It is the main difference between the English and Czech sample in this respect. The most frequent Czech phrasemes often incorporate the conceptual metaphors NERVES AS STRINGS (15 phrasemes) and NERVES AS A PERSON (12 phrasemes). The metaphor NERVES AS A LIQUID (two phrasemes) is the least frequent.

## 4.9 Equivalence

This part of the thesis is used as a supplement to the main analysis. It illustrates the similarities and differences between English and Czech phrasemes with concrete examples which are set in the same situations. It explores one Czech verbal collocational *heart*-phraseme and one Czech verbal collocational *nerve*-phraseme in *InterCorp* and compares them with their English translations. It is thus an analysis based on Dobrovol'skij's notion of translational equivalence, which might provide instances of functional equivalence. The chosen phrasemes must be among the most frequent phrasemes of this type, and they have to offer at least 10 occurrences in *InterCorp*. As a result, Czech phrasemes *mít něco na srdci* and *jít někomu na nervy* are chosen.

### 4.9.1 Mít něco na srdci

The phraseme *mít něco na srdci* is the sixth most frequent verbal collocational phraseme in the Czech corpus. The query in *InterCorp* for this phraseme was [lemma="mít"]{0,3} [lemma="na"] [lemma="srdce"] [lemma="na"] [lemma="srdce"] [lemma="mít"]. The search provided 12 occurrences of this phraseme in nine different texts written by five authors.

The meaning in Czech is 'být něčím znepokojený nebo ztrápený a chtít to říct, svěřit se s tím, postěžovat si na to, chtít o něco požádat'. It indicates that one is burdened with something that one is constantly thinking about. A burden lies on someone's heart and weighs the heart down. It needs to be lifted, so that the person would feel relieved again. The person usually wants to talk about it, confide in someone, ask for something, or simply share his or her problems or thoughts.

The Czech phraseme has the syntactic structure V-(PRON)-PREP-N. The indefinite pronoun that is used in the neutral form of the phraseme can be in text or conversation substituted by a noun referring to a certain thing.

The search in *InterCorp* revealed nine translations of this phraseme. The English translations provide one prominent expression – *to be on someone's mind*. It accounts for one third (33.3%)

of the translations. The rest of them occur only once each. It is interesting that Czech uses *heart* as the lexical component of the phraseme, whereas in English, half of the translations contain the word *mind*.

Table 19: The Czech phraseme *mít něco na srdci* and its English translations

Czech phraseme	No.	English translation	No.
<i>mít něco na <b>srdci</b></i>	12	to be on sb's mind	4
		to be in sb's <b>heart</b>	1
		to be sb's concern	1
		to have a burden upon one's <b>heart</b>	1
		to have sth in one's <b>heart</b>	1
		to have sth on one's mind	1
		to have sth to say	1
		to tell sb sth	1
		to weigh on sb's mind	1

***To be on someone's mind***

- (1) 

Vyprávějte, co máte na srdci!“	Tell me, what is on your mind?“
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

*To be on someone's mind* is an English phraseme with the meaning ‘to preoccupy someone, esp. in a disquieting way, to cause someone worries’. If something is on someone's mind, he or she has to constantly think or worry about it. The meaning is similar to that of the Czech phraseme. The imagery basis also presents a burden that lies on an object and weighs it down. In this respect, it appears to be a good translational equivalent.

There is a different lexical component instead of *heart* – one's *mind* and the syntactic structure is V-PREP-(PRON)-N. The possessive pronoun determines the noun. The structure does not fully correspond to the structure of the Czech phraseme. There is not the verb *to have* but the verb *to be*, which causes a different perspective on the matter. In Czech, the subject is the person who has literally something on their heart (*má něco na srdci*), in English, the subject is the thing that *is on someone's mind*.

Even though, there are some differences in the syntactic and lexical structure, the meaning and the imagery basis correspond. If they are used in the same situations, there seems to be no loss of information or changes in meaning. Therefore, it could be a functional equivalent of the

Czech phraseme. In addition, if we search the phraseme *to be on someone's mind* in *InterCorp*, it is revealed that in 9.8% of the cases the phraseme *mít něco na srdci* is used as its translation.

***To be in someone's heart***

(2)

<p>Jako milenec, který jí nestačil říci všechno, co měl na srdci, krajina kolem ní jí bránila odejít.</p>	<p>Like a lover who has failed to say everything that is in his heart, the surrounding landscape stopped her from leaving.</p>
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

This translation has the word *heart* as its component, which corresponds to the Czech phraseme. However, the English expression differs in the lexical structure and imagery basis. The syntactic structure is V-PREP-(PRON)-N. The possessive pronoun determines the noun. The preposition *in* causes a shift in the imagery basis. Instead of something on one's heart, there is something in one's heart that needs to be let out. Heart is viewed as a container of something. This fact causes a shift in the meaning of this translation from the original phraseme. It cannot be used as a functional equivalent in the same concrete situations without any informational loss or changes in meaning.

***To be someone's concern***

(3)

<p>Rozuměj: nejsem taková naivka, abych si myslel, že Churchill měl na srdci jenom okupované národy.</p>	<p>You must understand, I'm not so naive as to think that Churchill's only concern was the fate of the occupied nations.</p>
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

This translation uses the word *concern* which may be understood either as a matter of interest or importance to someone, or as something that makes someone feel worried. From the semantic and imagery point of view, it does not seem to be meant in this context as one's worry or concern that one wants to confide to someone and lift thus the burden from one's heart. The element of talking which is very important for the meaning of the Czech phraseme is not involved in this translational solution.

Even though this translation incorporates someone's worry and seems to work well in this particular example, it cannot be regarded as a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme. It would involve shifts in meaning and loss of information.

### ***To have a burden upon one's heart***

(4)

„Máte-li na srdci něco, co vás tíží, mluvte.“	“If you have a burden upon your hearts, speak now!”
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

According to the corpus research, this expression is not widely used in the English language. However, it seems to correspond semantically and lexically with the Czech phraseme. The meaning would be very similar to the Czech one ‘to cause someone worry, to preoccupy someone’. The imagery basis is very clear with a burden weighing on someone’s heart. It is more straightforward than in Czech because of the lexical component.

The syntactic structure V-N-PREP-(PRON)-N differs in the number and type of elements. Instead of the Czech indefinite pronoun, there is a concrete noun – *a burden*. There is also a possessive pronoun determining the last noun. This expression even incorporates the meaning which is specified in the adnominal relative clause in the Czech example. Nevertheless, it may be considered as a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme. There seems to be no evidence of changes in meaning or informational loss.

### ***To have something in one's heart***

(5)

Mezi přáteli to trochu zašumělo, protože tyhle úvodní slova byly za celou historii společenství použity jen asi dvakrát, nebo třikrát a ještě nikdy ne mnou a znamenaly, že dotyčnej má na srdci něco naléhavýho, co se netýká jen jeho, ale celýho společenství a že je to z něj, jeho sen, ale že se domnívá, že mu byl seslanej, aby ho dal i ostatním.	There was a little buzz among my friends, because in the history of the community those opening words had only been spoken two or three times, and never by me, and they indicated the person in question had something urgent in his heart that concerned not only him but the entire community, and though it came from him he believed that it had been sent down to him to pass along to the others.
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

This translation also involves *heart* as its lexical component, but the lexical structure, the imagery basis and consequently the meaning of this expression differ a lot from the Czech phraseme.

The order of elements in the syntactic structure is V-(PRON)-PREP-(PRON)-N. There is an additional possessive pronoun determining the noun. The lexical difference in the type of



preposition, however, changes the imagery basis of the whole translation. The preposition shifts the object into one's heart. Therefore, the heart is viewed here as a container and not as an object that is weighed down by something. Something contained in one's heart should be let out then. It causes a certain shift in meaning, which results in the fact that it cannot be used as a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme.

***To have something on one's mind***

(6)

Čekal jsem, co má Novák na srdci.	I waited to see what Novak had on his mind.
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

*To have something on one's mind* is an English phraseme and its meaning 'to be troubled by the thought of something, to be thinking or worrying about something' is similar to that of the Czech phraseme. The imagery basis is similar as well. There is a burden that weighs down an object. However, the lexical structure differs from Czech in one aspect. Instead of *heart*, one talks about someone's *mind*. The syntactic structure of the English phraseme differs in one additional component. The structure is V-(PRON)-PREP-(PRON)-N. In contrast to the Czech structure, there is a possessive pronoun determining the noun of the prepositional object in English. The indefinite pronoun can be replaced by a noun depending on the context.

It can be a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme since the meaning and imagery basis are almost identical, and there is no evident loss of information or shift in meaning. If we look at translations of the phraseme *to have something on one's mind* in *InterCorp*, the translational solution *mít něco na srdci* is used in 6.2% of the cases.

***To have something to say***

(7)

Povrchem vědomí však poslouchal, co má vzlykající kráska na srdci:	But in the forefront of his mind he was listening to what the sobbing beauty had to say:
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

This translation incorporates the core meaning of the Czech phraseme that there is something on one's mind that one wants to let out. The person wants to tell it to someone, share it with someone. It suggests that it is preoccupying someone. There is an indication of one's need or intent to say something. It may be understood as one's mental burden that causes worries, and

that one wants to be free of, but also as something completely normal, insignificant that one simply wants to talk about.

The verbal translation uses the element of talking which is mentioned in the meaning of the Czech phraseme. They are very similar in terms of their meaning and imagery basis, but the verbal translation seems to be more neutral. It is a good non-phraseological translational solution, but it is probably not functionally equivalent to the Czech phraseme.

***To tell someone something***

(8)	Máte něco na srdci?	“Did you want to tell me something?”
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

This translational solution is similar to the previous verbal translation with the difference that it seems to be more neutral in meaning. The element of talking is expressed by the verb *to tell* in this case. The verb *to want* in this corpus example adds someone’s wish to do something, but there is no particular need suggested of talking about something, confiding in someone. Therefore, it can be used as a translational equivalent of the Czech phraseme in this context, but not as its functional equivalent which could be used in the same situations without any potential changes in meaning.

***To weigh on someone’s mind***

(9)	Měl jsem toho příliš na srdci a také na jazyku jsem měl mnoho otázek, nevydržel jsem se dívat, jak Honza odplouvá, musel jsem se svěřit alespoň jeho bezduchému tělu.	I couldn’t just sit there watching Honza drift away: there were too many thoughts weighing on my mind and so many questions on my tongue. So I confided in his comatose body.
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(Appendix V: Table 17)

*To weigh on someone’s mind* is an English phraseme with the meaning ‘to cause someone worry, to preoccupy someone’. From the semantic point of view, it clearly represents a burden that lies on an object and weighs it down. The object is someone’s *mind* unlike the *heart* in the Czech phraseme. The syntactic structure of this expression is V-PREP-(PRON)-N. The possessive pronoun determines the following noun. The verb *to weigh* incorporates the mental burden. The subject of this structure is the thing that causes someone worries. It appears to be functionally equivalent to the Czech phraseme.

#### 4.9.2 Jít někomu na nervy

The phraseme *jít někomu na nervy* is the fourth most frequently used Czech verbal collocational *nerve*-phaseme in the corpus. The query for this phraseme in *InterCorp* was [lemma="jít"] [{}0,9][lemma="na"][lemma="nerv"]. The query received 26 hits of this phraseme in 15 texts written by 10 different Czech authors.

The meaning of this phraseme is ‘někoho silně rozčilovat, dráždit, vyvolávat v něm odpor a nechuť, být někomu protivný a těžko snesitelný’. According to the semantic analysis, nerves are viewed here as an object one can go onto. If a person steps or gets on this object (nerves), he or she steps on someone’s psychological resilience and gradually destroys it. He or she irritates, annoys, and mentally exhausts someone.

The syntactic structure of this phraseme is V-(PRON)-PREP-N, but the personal pronoun can be replaced by a proper noun in authentic texts.

The search in *InterCorp* revealed three different types of translations. There is one predominant translation, *to get on someone’s nerves*, which is used in 92.3% of the cases. The other two translations have only one instance each.

Table 20: The Czech phraseme *jít někomu na nervy* and its English translations

Czech phraseme	No.	English translation	No.
jít někomu na <b>nervy</b>	26	to get on sb’s <b>nerves</b>	24
		to make sb irritating	1
		to prey on sb’s <b>nerves</b>	1

#### *To get on someone’s nerves*

(10)	Tohle město mi začíná jít na nervy.	This city is starting to get on my nerves.
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(Appendix V: Table 18)

*To get on someone’s nerves* is a regularly used English phraseme with the meaning ‘to irritate or annoy someone’. It is the second most frequent English verbal collocational *nerve*-phaseme according to our previous research in the English corpus. Its meaning is almost identical to that of the Czech phraseme. The imagery basis corresponds as well. Nerves are viewed as an object one can get on and cause damage to it. It seems to be a very good translational equivalent of the Czech phraseme.

The syntactic structure of this phraseme is V-PREP-(PRON)-N. It slightly differs from the Czech expression in the fact that there is a possessive pronoun determining the final noun.

However, the pronoun can be replaced by a proper noun in the genitive case. From the lexical point of view, the verb *to get* is used in place of the Czech verb *jít* ('to go').

The meaning and the metaphoric basis of these phrasemes are almost identical. The syntactic and lexical structure slightly differ but they do not cause shifts in meaning. The phrasemes seem to function well in the same concrete situations without any informational loss. In addition, if we look at the English phraseme and its Czech translations in *InterCorp*, we can find out that there are two prominent translations – *jít někomu na nervy* (65.8%) and *lézt někomu na nervy* (24.4%). The English phraseme *to get on someone's nerves* seems to be a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme *jít někomu na nervy*.

### ***To make someone irritating***

(11)	Šel mu tím víc na nervy.	It made the vintner even more irritating.
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(Appendix V: Table 18)

This verbal translational solution corresponds with the original phraseme in the core meaning to cause irritation. There is only one instance of this translation, so it is difficult to determine whether it can function in every context as a functional equivalent. Moreover, there are only two examples of *to make someone irritating* in the English web corpus, so we could say that this structure is probably not used very often in English.

Considering the semantic aspect, there is a potential shift in meaning between 'to irritate someone' and 'to make someone irritating'. It suggests that the English expression cannot be used in the same concrete situations without any changes and be thus a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme.

### ***To prey on someone's nerves***

(12)	Přihlížející lékaři, k nimž jsem byl zprvu přívětivý, mi postupně šli na nervy.	The onlooking physicians, to whom I had at first been affable, now gradually preyed on my nerves.
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(Appendix V: Table 18)

There is only one instance of this expression in both *InterCorp* and the English web corpus. Its meaning 'to irritate someone, to exhaust someone mentally' is similar to that of the Czech phraseme. The English expression has a different syntactic structure V-PREP-(PRON)-N with the verb *to prey* and a possessive pronoun determining the final noun.

The imagery basis differs as well from the Czech because of the aforementioned verb. Nerves are viewed here as a victim that falls prey to someone who wants to deliberately hurt them. The action described by the English expression seems to be stronger and much more deliberate from the semantic point of view, than that of the Czech phraseme. It involves a certain shift in meaning. In this corpus example, the aspect of one's intention to irritate or annoy someone is not evident, but this phraseme probably cannot be considered as a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme because of the mentioned shift in meaning.

#### 4.9.3 Summary

On the basis of the search in *InterCorp*, the English phraseme *to be on someone's mind* is the main translational solution of the Czech phraseme *mít něco na srdci*. It appears that Czech does not have an identical counterpart in English of this phraseme with the same meaning, syntactic and lexical structure, and imagery basis. However, there are some translational solutions that may be still regarded as its functional equivalents – *to be on someone's mind*, *to have a burden upon one's heart*, *to have something on one's mind* and *to weigh on someone's mind*. Although they do not fully correspond with the Czech expression in their syntactic and lexical structure, their meaning and imagery basis is almost identical, and they do not cause any shifts of meaning or informational losses in translation. It also reveals that the meaning is associated with the *heart* in Czech, whereas the English uses mostly the *mind*.

The search in *InterCorp* revealed one prominent translation of the Czech phraseme *jít někomu na nervy*, and that is the English phraseme *to get on someone's nerves*. According to the subsequent analysis, it can be also regarded as a functional equivalent of the Czech phraseme owing to the almost identical meaning and imagery basis, similar syntactic and lexical structure, and no loss of information in the translation.

## 5 Conclusion

The main goal of this thesis was to collect the most frequently used somatic phrasemes containing the body parts *heart* and *nerves* in the English and the Czech language, to analyse them from the semantic point of view, and to explore the potential functional equivalence of two chosen Czech phrasemes with their English translations. The theoretical part introduced phraseology as a linguistic discipline, two main approaches to this discipline, the main phraseological unit, and the formal-structural classification of phrasemes. It also described the class of somatic phrasemes, the role of the human body in cognitive linguistics, and dealt with contrastive and cross-linguistic phraseological research.

The next chapter presented three hypotheses which were tested throughout the thesis, sources of data and methodology. The *heart*- and *nerve*-phrasemes were acquired from the English web corpus *Araneum Anglicum Maius* and the Czech web corpus *Araneum Bohemicum Maius*. The identification of phraseological units was based mainly on semantic non-compositionality, semantic transparency, figurativeness, and fixedness. However, lexical phrasemes posed two main problems because of their specific nature. Firstly, they had to be searched in the corpora by additional queries, so that not only compositional but also derivational lexical phrasemes could be collected, and their hyphenated, solid and open variants could be noted. Secondly, it proved to be very difficult to identify the lexical phrasemes and distinguish them from regular lexemes. The line between them was not clear in many cases, so only those units which were well identifiable were included in the samples.

The acquired phrasemes were then sorted into tables based on the presented formal-structural classification into lexical, nonverbal collocational, verbal collocational and propositional, and they were ordered according to their frequency. Phrasemes with a lower occurrence than 10 in the corpora were additionally searched on Google, and phrasemes with less than 100 Google results were removed from the final samples. The total of 561 English *heart*-phrasemes, 351 Czech *heart*-phrasemes, 109 English *nerve*-phrasemes, and 115 Czech *nerve*-phrasemes were eventually obtained from the web corpora.

The first hypothesis was verified by the number of phrasemes received from the corpus search which was compared with the data provided by the chosen phraseological dictionaries. *Heart*-phrasemes are more frequent than *nerve*-phrasemes in both languages not only in the phraseological dictionaries, but also in the web corpora. The statistical comparison also revealed that the English lexical, nonverbal collocational and verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes are more frequent than the Czech counterparts, while the Czech propositional *heart*-

phrasemes are more frequent than the English. It is interesting that the case of *nerve*-phrasemes showed almost opposite results. The Czech lexical, nonverbal collocational and verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes are more frequent than the English, but as far as the English and Czech propositional *nerve*-phrasemes are concerned, the difference between them is not statistically significant, so we cannot determine which are more frequent.

The second hypothesis also concerned the relations between phrasemes found in the chosen dictionaries and phrasemes collected from the web corpora. The fact that there are many *heart*- and *nerve*-phrasemes which are not listed in the dictionaries but were found in the corpus search was proved by both English and Czech samples. The web corpora provided the total of 489 English *heart*-phrasemes, 221 Czech *heart*-phrasemes, 96 English *nerve*-phrasemes, and 65 Czech *nerve*-phrasemes which are not listed in the dictionaries. However, their high numbers may be affected by the fact that lexical phrasemes usually lie outside the scope of phraseology and are not included in the phraseological dictionaries.

The second part of this hypothesis focusing on dictionary phrasemes not found in the web corpora was verified rather by the Czech data. In the Czech samples, 21 *heart*-phrasemes and nine *nerve*-phrasemes did not appear in the corpus despite being listed in the dictionaries. In the English samples, only one dictionary *nerve*-phraseme was not found in the corpus, and one *heart*-phraseme was removed from the final sample via the additional Google search. It is possible that there are certain phrasemes which are presented in the dictionaries but are not used very often or at all by speakers. However, these results may be influenced as well, because the chosen Czech phraseological dictionaries seem to be more voluminous and elaborated than the English dictionaries. The dictionaries are not comparable in this respect.

The consequent analysis presented the 25 most frequent phrasemes of each class and studied them from the syntactic and semantic point of view, but the complete results of the corpus search were summarized in Appendix tables. This part also tested the third hypothesis. It was proved that among the most frequent *heart*- and *nerve*-phrasemes, there are English and Czech units at the lexical, collocational and propositional level that are fully or partially equivalent, i.e. they have the same or very similar form and express the same or very similar meaning. Only the propositional *nerve*-phrasemes did not offer any examples. Apart from the propositional *heart*- and *nerve*-phrasemes, there are also examples of lexical and collocational phrasemes which differ in their forms but express the same or very similar meanings. The analysis also revealed certain similarities and differences between the Czech and English phrasemes at the individual levels (lexical, nonverbal collocational, verbal collocational, propositional).

The second part of the semantic analysis focused on conceptual metaphors associated with the body parts *heart* and *nerves*. The most frequent English and Czech phrasemes have the same most frequent conceptual metaphors HEART AS A CONTAINER and NERVES AS AN OBJECT, but the rest of the metaphors are represented differently in the two languages, and the conceptual metaphor NERVES AS A LIQUID appears only in the Czech sample.

The last part of the thesis dealt with an additional comparison of the Czech phrasemes *mít něco na srdci* and *jít někomu na nervy* with their English translations. It also explored their functional equivalence. The phraseme *mít něco na srdci* has one prominent translation *to be on someone's mind*, but there are four translational solutions which can be considered as its functional equivalents. The phraseme *jít někomu na nervy* has one predominant translation *to get on someone's nerves* which can be also considered as its functional equivalent. It was also proved that a good translational equivalent of a phraseme does not have to be a phraseme itself. Simple verbal solutions may work well too. However, not all translational solutions can be regarded as functionally equivalent to the original phraseme. They cannot be used in the same concrete situations without any shifts in meaning. This analysis also supported the third hypothesis in that there are phrasemes which are almost identical in both languages in terms of their syntactic and lexical structure, their meaning, and imagery basis (e.g. *jít někomu na nervy* and *to get on someone's nerves*), and some phrasemes which differ in their form can express the same or very similar meaning (e.g. *mít něco na srdci* and *to be on someone's mind*).

This thesis might contribute to the research of somatic phrasemes in the English and the Czech language in terms of the most frequently used phrasemes, their semantics, and the assessment of functional equivalence between phrasemes and their translations in a parallel corpus. Nevertheless, it was also shown that lexical phrasemes sometimes complicated the analysis and the verification of the given hypotheses. Therefore, further research focused solely on lexical *heart-* and *nerve-*phrasemes would probably be of value.



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## 7 Résumé

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá analýzou a porovnáním vybraných anglických a českých frazémů z lexikálního pole lidského těla. Cílem této práce je získat přehled o nejčastějších frazémech obsahujících lexém *srdce* a *nervy* v obou jazycích, jejich sémantice a případné funkční ekvivalenci.

V teoretické části jsou nejprve představeny základní koncepty frazeologie. První podkapitola se věnuje ustanovení frazeologie jako samostatné lingvistické disciplíny. V porovnání s jinými lingvistickými disciplínami je frazeologie poměrně mladá. Její prosazení je často spojováno s rozvojem korpusové lingvistiky, která hraje klíčovou roli ve zkoumání frazeologických jednotek. Nyní se frazeologie zabývá anomálními kombinacemi, které vykazují určitý stupeň sémantické nekompozičnosti, syntaktické ustálenosti, lexikálních restrikcí a institucionalizace. Existují dva hlavní přístupy k frazeologii. Tradiční přístup se soustředí na identifikaci frazeologických jednotek a na jejich zařazení do kategorií podle daných lingvistických vlastností. Frazeologii vidí jako kontinuum, na jehož jednom konci jsou nejvíce fixní a sémanticky netransparentní jednotky a na druhém zase jednotky nejvíce transparentní a nejméně fixní. Distribuční přístup je novější. Identifikuje lexikální kookurence pomocí corpus-driven přístupu. Zahrnuje tak i jednotky, které by tradiční přístup jako frazeologické nevyhodnotil.

Koncept frazému jakožto hlavní frazeologické jednotky je v další podkapitole vysvětlen různými autory. Navazující podkapitola shrnuje formálně-strukturní klasifikaci frazémů na lexikální, kolokační a propoziční. V kolokační třídě můžeme rozlišovat frazémy tvořené autosémantickými komponenty, synsémantickými komponenty, nebo jejich kombinací. Mezi kolokační frazémy patří i přirovnání, verbonominální kvazifrazémy a binomiály. Propoziční frazémy blíže určujeme podle počtu mluvčích a promluv.

Další část popisuje somatické frazémy a roli lidského těla v kognitivní lingvistice. Dále vysvětluje systém konceptuálních (pojmových) metafor. Poslední podkapitola teoretické části přibližuje metody kontrastivního frazeologického výzkumu na několika vybraných studiích.

Empirická část se zaměřuje na analýzu konkrétních anglických a českých frazémů se *srdcem* a *nervy*, které jsou získány ze dvou hlavních zdrojů. Těmi jsou webové korpusy *Araneum Anglicum Maius* a *Araneum Bohemicum Maius* z roku 2013. Webové korpusy jsou zvoleny proto, že mohou zajistit větší množství dat a aktuálnější data než frazeologické slovníky. Jako pomocné frazeologické slovníky byly zvoleny *Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms* (2004),

*Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms* (2002), *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky* (2009) a *Názvy částí lidského těla v české frazeologii a idiomatice (tematický frazeologický slovník II)* (2000). Kritéria pro určování frazeologických jednotek jsou především sémantická nekompozičnost, sémantická transparence, metaforický význam a fixnost. Během získávání dat se objevily první problémy způsobené specifickou povahou lexikálních frazémů. U nich se pohybujeme především na rovině morfémů. Zaprvé je v korpusech musíme hledat pomocí dodatečných dotazů, abychom získali nejen kompoziční, ale i derivační lexikální frazémy včetně všech jejich variant. Zadruhé se ukázalo, že je velice obtížné lexikální frazémy identifikovat, protože určování frazeologičnosti lexémů je často problematické. Mnohé případy nejsou jasné ani při zhodnocení daných kritérií a míry jejich anomálie. Proto jsou v práci pro zjednodušení uvedeny lexikální frazémy, u kterých se tato kritéria dají jasněji určit.

Získané somatické frazémy jsou v empirické části uspořádány do tabulek podle formálně-strukturní klasifikace na lexikální, neslovesné kolokační, slovesné kolokační a propoziční frazémy. V jednotlivých tabulkách jsou seřazeny podle jejich frekvence v korpusech. Frazémy, jejichž počet výskytů byl menší než 10, byly vyhledány v Googlu. Pokud měly méně než sto výsledků, byly z konečných vzorků vyřazeny. Z webových korpusů se podařilo získat 561 anglických frazémů se *srdcem*, 351 českých frazémů se *srdcem*, 109 anglických frazémů s *nervy* a 115 českých frazémů s *nervy*.

Empirická část zkoumá tři hypotézy. První hypotéza vychází z dat vybraných frazeologických slovníků. Tam jsou frazémy se *srdcem* zastoupeny v mnohem větším množství než frazémy s *nervy*. Dá se tedy předpokládat, že se tato skutečnost odrazí i v korpusových datech, a že frazémů se *srdcem* bude více než frazémů s *nervy*. Druhá hypotéza se opírá o domněnku, že webové korpusy poskytnou informace o aktuálním používání frazémů konkrétními mluvčími. Předpokládá se, že pomocí korpusů odhalíme frazémy, které nejsou uvedeny ve slovnících, a že některé slovníkové frazémy naopak v korpusech zastoupeny nebudou. Třetí hypotéza je založena na syntaktické struktuře a sémantice nejčastějších frazémů jednotlivých tříd. Dá se předpokládat, že korpusová data odhalí frazémy, které mají stejnou nebo alespoň velmi podobnou formu i význam v obou jazycích, a frazémy, které mají sice rozdílnou formu, ale vyjadřují stejný nebo alespoň podobný význam. Tuto hypotézu ověřuje především syntaktická a sémantická analýza nejčastějších frazémů, ale nápomocná může být i závěrečná analýza dvou českých frazémů s jejich anglickými překlady.

V první části analýzy jsou ověřeny první dvě hypotézy. V rámci první hypotézy se potvrdilo, že frazémy se *srdcem* jsou v korpusech a v obou jazycích zastoupeny v mnohem větší míře než

frazémy s *nervy*. Výsledky statistického porovnání pomocí korpusové kalkulačky *Calc* jasně ukázaly, že anglické lexikální, neslovesné kolokační a slovesné kolokační frazémy se *srdcem* jsou četnější než ty české, ale české propoziční frazémy se *srdcem* jsou četnější než ty anglické. Je zajímavé, že porovnání frazémů s *nervy* přineslo téměř opačné výsledky. České lexikální, neslovesné kolokační i slovesné kolokační frazémy s *nervy* jsou četnější než jejich anglické protějšky. Jen u propozičních frazémů s *nervy* nelze určit, které jsou četnější, protože rozdíl jejich relativních frekvencí není statisticky signifikantní.

Druhou hypotézu se podařilo ověřit pouze částečně. Volba webových korpusů měla zaručit větší množství dat a lépe znázornit aktuální užívání těchto frazémů v obou jazycích. Korpusový průzkum nakonec odhalil 489 anglických frazémů se *srdcem*, 221 českých frazémů se *srdcem*, 96 anglických frazémů s *nervy* a 65 českých frazémů s *nervy*, které nejsou uvedeny ve vybraných slovnících. Nicméně je možné, že jejich vysoké hodnoty jsou ovlivněny tím, že lexikální frazémy většinou nejsou v těchto slovnících obsaženy. Druhá část této hypotézy se potvrdila převážně na českých korpusových datech. Celkem 21 frazémů se *srdcem* a devět frazémů s *nervy* není v korpusu zastoupeno, ačkoliv jsou uvedené ve slovnících. V rámci anglických frazémů se v korpusu nenašel pouze jeden slovníkový frazém s *nervy*. Jeden anglický frazém se *srdcem* byl z konečného vzorku vyřazen díky dodatečnému vyhledávání v Googlu. Z těchto údajů vyplývá, že existují určité (především české) frazémy, které jsou sice uvedené ve frazeologických slovnících, ale je možné, že se v běžné mluvě vyskytují pouze zřídka nebo vůbec. Tyto výsledky ale mohou být ovlivněny tím, že vybrané české slovníky jsou obsáhlejší a propracovanější než ty anglické. Frazeologické slovníky, které byly vybrány jako vedlejší zdroje dat nejsou v tomto ohledu bohužel srovnatelné.

Další část práce představuje vždy 25 nejčastějších frazémů se *srdcem* a *nervy* každé třídy a zkoumá jejich syntaktické struktury a sémantiku. Kompletní data získaná z webových korpusů jsou shrnuta v jednotlivých přílohách. Tato část zkoumá třetí stanovenou hypotézu a potvrzuje, že s výjimkou propozičních frazémů s *nervy* najdeme na jednotlivých úrovních (lexikální, neslovesné kolokační, slovesné kolokační, propoziční) příklady anglických a českých frazémů se *srdcem* a *nervy*, které jsou plně či částečně ekvivalentní. Příklady anglických a českých frazémů se *srdcem* a *nervy*, které mají odlišnou formu, ale vyjadřují stejné nebo velmi podobné významy, najdeme pouze na lexikální, neslovesné kolokační a slovesné kolokační úrovni. Propoziční frazémy tyto příklady nenabízí.

Srovnání anglických a českých nejčastějších frazémů na jednotlivých úrovních zase odhaluje určité mezijazykové podobnosti a odlišnosti. Jak anglické, tak české lexikální frazémy se

*srdcem* jsou většinou adjektivní, ale jejich významy se spíše liší. U obou najdeme pouze jeden shodný význam „negativně na někoho působit“. Anglické a české neslovesné kolokační frazémy se *srdcem* jsou z většiny založeny na substantivu, ale liší se jejich nejčastější syntaktickou strukturou. U anglických frazémů je to PREP-N a u českých ADJ-N. Shodují se ale v jejich významech. Odkazují na něčí povahu nebo vlastnosti, upřímnost, střed nebo jádro něčeho. Anglické slovesné kolokační frazémy se *srdcem* mají převážně strukturu V-N, zatímco ty české mají strukturu V-PREP-N. Shodují se ale ve dvou jejich významech. Často vyjadřují něčí negativní pocity nebo něčí povahu. Propoziční frazémy se *srdcem* jsou v obou jazycích monosubjektové, mění se jen počet promluv. Jejich nejčastější významy jsou ale odlišné.

Anglické lexikální frazémy s *nervy* jsou převážně adjektivní, zatímco české jsou slovesné. Sémanticky se ale částečně shodují. Často vyjadřují něčí nervozitu a psychické vyčerpání, schopnost způsobit starosti, nervozitu nebo napětí. Anglické i české neslovesné kolokační frazémy s *nervy* jsou založeny na substantivu a mají stejnou nejčastější strukturu ADJ-N. U obou jazyků najdeme frazémy vyjadřující něčí psychickou odolnost a schopnost zachovat klid. V dalších významech se již liší. Anglické slovesné kolokační frazémy s *nervy* mají většinou strukturu V-N, kdežto české mají strukturu V-PREP-N. Liší se i z pohledu sémantiky, protože vyjadřují rozdílné významy. Anglické a české propoziční frazémy s *nervy* jsou sice všechny propoziční monosubjektové, ale jejich významy jsou naprosto odlišné.

Sémantická analýza zahrnuje nejen popis nejčastějších frazémů s ohledem na jejich význam, ale také konceptuální (pojmové) metafory, které se s nimi pojí. *Srdce* se objevuje v konceptuálních metaforách HEART AS A CONTAINER (SRDCE JAKO NÁDOBA), HEART AS AN OBJECT (SRDCE JAKO PŘEDMĚT), HEART AS A LIVING ORGANISM (SRDCE JAKO ŽIVÝ ORGANISMUS), HEART AS A CENTRE or CORE (SRDCE JAKO STŘED nebo JÁDRO) a HEART AS A PERSON (SRDCE JAKO OSOBA). Konceptuální metafory, které se pojí s *nervy* jsou NERVES AS STRINGS (NERVY JAKO PROVAZY/STRUNY), NERVES AS AN OBJECT (NERVY JAKO PŘEDMĚT), NERVES AS A LIQUID (NERVY JAKO TEKUTINA) a NERVES AS A PERSON (NERVY JAKO OSOBA). U každé konceptuální metafory je také uveden počet nejčastějších anglických a českých frazémů, které k nim můžeme přiřadit. Z těchto informací vyplynulo, že se anglické a české frazémy shodují pouze v jejich nejčastějších konceptuálních metaforách HEART AS A CONTAINER a NERVES AS AN OBJECT. Poté se jejich zastoupení u jednotlivých metafor rozchází. Metafora NERVES AS A LIQUID je dokonce vyjádřena pouze českými frazémy.

V závěrečné části analýzy je vybrán jeden český frazém se *srdcem* a jeden český frazém s *nervy*. Oba jsou vyhledány v paralelním korpusu *InterCorp* s omezením pouze na originální texty.

Následně jsou porovnány s jejich anglickými překlady a je prozkoumána jejich možná funkční ekvivalence. Vybrány jsou frazémy *mít něco na srdci* a *jít někomu na nervy*. Frazém *mít něco na srdci* má jeden hlavní překlad *to be on someone's nerves* a osm dalších překladů, které jsou použity pouze jednou. Pomocí analýzy jsou určeny čtyři možné funkční ekvivalenty tohoto frazému a těmi jsou: *to be on someone's mind*, *to have a burden upon one's heart*, *to have something on one's mind* a *to weigh on someone's mind*. Frazém *jít někomu na nervy* má jeden převládající překlad *to get on someone's nerves*, který je považován i za jeho funkční ekvivalent. Zbývající překlady s sebou nesou určité posuny ve významu. Nemůžeme je proto považovat za funkční ekvivalenty. Touto analýzou se potvrdilo, že dobrý ekvivalent při překladu frazémů nemusí být jen další frazém. Zároveň ale platí, že ne všechny překlady mohou být funkčními ekvivalenty původního frazému. Nemůžeme je použít ve stejných konkrétních situacích, aniž by nedošlo k posunu významu. Tato doplňková analýza podpořila třetí hypotézu příkladem frazémů se stejnou nebo velmi podobnou formou i významem v obou jazycích a příkladem na první pohled formálně odlišných frazémů, které ale vyjadřují stejný nebo velmi podobný význam.

Poslední částí práce je závěr, který shrnuje vytyčené cíle, výsledky analýz a ověřování hypotéz. Zároveň navrhuje další možný směr výzkumu, který by měl být zaměřen pouze na lexikální frazémy *se srdcem* a *nervy*.

## 8 Appendix

### Appendix I: English *heart*-phrasemes

Appendix table 1: English lexical *heart*-phrasemes

	Lexical <i>heart</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	heartfelt/heart-felt/heartfelt	3,568	sincere, strongly felt
2	hearty	3,373	loudly enthusiastic, happy, energetic; abundant, wholesome, substantial (of food)
3	heartbreaking/heart-breaking/heart breaking	2,403	causing extreme sadness, sorrow, grief
4	a sweetheart/sweet heart/sweet-heart	2,349	a person who one loves; a person who is kind and generous; a kind and generous nature
5	a heartland	2,261	the central or the most important part of a country or an area
6	wholeheartedly	2,072	with a complete devotion, with one's sincerest feelings and commitment
7	light-hearted/lighthearted/light hearted	1,728	happy, not serious
8	heartily	1,658	with loud enthusiasm, happiness, energy; completely, very much
9	heartwarming/heart-warming/heart warming	1,390	causing feelings of happiness and pleasure
10	a heartache/heart ache/heart-ache	1,354	great sadness, sorrow and emotional suffering
11	a heartbreak/heart break/heart-break	1,344	feelings of great sadness or disappointment, esp. when one's love is unrequited
12	heartless/heart-less	1,165	cruel and not worrying about other people
13	heartbroken/heart-broken/heart broken	1,019	extremely sad, unhappy, esp. when sb one loves dies or does not love one back
14	disheartening	844	causing sb to lose confidence, energy, hope
15	heartening	745	making sb more confident, hopeful, positive
16	dishearted	701	without confidence, energy, hope
17	half-hearted/halfhearted/half hearted	650	lacking effort and enthusiasm



18	heart-wrenching/heart wrenching/ heartwrenching	563	causing extreme sadness, sorrow, grief
19	kind-hearted/kind hearted/ kindhearted	473	kind, generous, caring, prone to help anyone
20	to hearten sb	430	to make sb more confident, hopeful, positive
21	broken-hearted/brokenhearted/ broken hearted	393	to be extremely sad, unhappy, especially when sb one loves dies or does not love one back
22	wholehearted	393	completely devoted, sincere, committed
23	heart-rending/heartrending/heart rending	354	causing great sympathy or sadness
24	faint-hearted/faint hearted/ fainthearted	324	easily frightened; a person who is easily frightened
25	good-hearted/good hearted/ goodhearted	296	kind, selfless, caring
26	a heartbreaker/heart-breaker/heart breaker	281	sb who is physically very attractive but is irresponsible in relationships and causes great sadness or disappointment
27	warm-hearted/warmhearted/warm hearted	279	full of love, tender
28	heartstrings	263	one's deepest feelings of love and compassion
29	half-heartedly/halfheartedly/half heartedly	259	in a way that lacks effort and enthusiasm
30	a heartthrob/a heart-throb/heart throb	244	sb who is physically very attractive
31	cold-hearted/cold hearted/ coldhearted	224	lacking affection, unfeeling, showing no understanding, compassion about other people
32	heart-stopping/heart stopping/ heartstopping	209	very frightening or exciting
33	open-hearted/openhearted/open hearted	197	kind, loving, honest; open to sth, approachable, sympathetic
34	hard-hearted/hard hearted/ hardhearted	186	lacking compassion, merciless, cruel
35	tender-hearted/tenderhearted/tender hearted	155	gentle, loving, kind, showing a lot of sympathy
36	big-hearted/big hearted/bighearted	154	kind and generous

37	heart-to-heart/heart to heart	148	candid, intimate; candidly, intimately
38	heartbreakingly/heart-breakingly/ heart breakingly	131	in a way that causes extreme sadness, sorrow, grief
39	heart-pounding/heart pounding/ heartpounding	124	causing extreme fear, anxiety or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
40	heartsick/heart-sick/heart sick	80	very sad (often from grief or lost love)
41	a heart-to-heart/a heart to heart	78	a serious conversation between two people in which they talk honestly about their feelings
42	lightheartedness/light-heartedness/ lightheartedness	78	the quality of being funny, not serious
43	heartiness	75	the quality of being loudly enthusiastic, happy, energetic; the quality of being abundant, wholesome, substantial (of food)
44	to dishearten sb	68	to make sb lose confidence, energy, hope
45	lightheartedly/light-heartedly/light heartedly	64	in a funny (not serious) way
46	soft-hearted/softhearted/soft hearted	64	gentle, loving, kind, showing a lot of sympathy
47	kind-heartedness/ kindheartedness/kind heartedness	61	the quality of being kind, generous, caring, prone to help anyone
48	downhearted	58	sad, unhappy, disappointed, having no hope, confidence, energy (because of one's failure)
49	true-hearted/truhearted/true hearted	53	faithful, loyal, truthful, honest, sincere
50	lion-hearted/lionhearted/lion hearted	50	very brave, courageous, resolute
51	large-hearted/largehearted/large hearted	48	kind and generous
52	pure-hearted/pure hearted	43	kind, good, generous, honest, to have pure motives and do not sin
53	wholeheartedness/whole- heartedness/whole heartedness	43	the quality of being completely devoted, sincere, committed
54	stout-hearted/stouthearted/stout hearted	42	courageous, brave, resolute
55	heartlessly	40	in a cruel way, without worrying about other people

56	heart-opening	38	making sb become open to sth, approachable, sympathetic
57	simple-hearted/simplehearted	34	open, frank, sincere
58	open-heartedness/openheartedness/ open heartedness	32	the quality of being kind, loving, honest; the quality of being open to sth, approachable, sympathetic
59	black-hearted/blackhearted	31	mean, evil, malicious, morally bad or wrong
60	heavy-hearted/heavy hearted/ heavyhearted	31	feeling unhappy
61	heart-tugging	27	making sb feel strong love or sympathy
62	great-hearted/greathearted/great hearted	26	kind and generous
63	heartful	26	full of emotions, sincere, strongly felt
64	hard-heartedness/hard heartedness/ hardheartedness	26	the quality of lacking compassion, being merciless, cruel
65	heart-racing/heart racing	25	causing extreme fear, anxiety or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
66	heart-stoppingly/heartstoppingly/ heart stoppingly	25	in a very frightening or exciting way
67	noble-hearted/noble hearted	24	noble, having high moral qualities
68	heartburn	23	resentment; jealousy
69	heart-thumping/heart thumping	23	making sb feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
70	whole-heartily/whole heartily/ wholeheartily	23	in a completely devoted, sincere, committed way
71	good-heartedness/good heartedness/ goodheartedness	20	the quality of being kind, selfless, caring
72	chicken-hearted/chickenhearted/ chicken hearted	19	not brave
73	generous-hearted/generous hearted	19	generous, kind, willing to help other people
74	heart-stricken/heartstricken/heart stricken	19	deeply affected by grief, dismay, or remorse
75	single-hearted	19	sincere, characterized by unity of purpose and dedication

76	stone-hearted/stonehearted/stone hearted	19	cruel, pitiless, unfeeling, with no sympathy for people
77	honest-hearted/honest hearted	18	honest, truthful, sincere
78	faint-heartedness/faintheartedness	17	the quality of being easily frightened
79	heart-aching/heartaching/heart aching	16	causing extreme sadness, sorrow, grief, or sympathy for the suffering of other people
80	weak hearted/weak-hearted	16	timid, suffering from stress, fear, anxiety, lacking confidence and courage to achieve sth
81	half-heartedness/halfheartedness	15	the quality of lacking effort and enthusiasm
82	heart-driven/heart driven/heartdriven	15	based on one's emotions, feelings
83	heart-melting/heart melting	15	causing love or sympathy
84	heart-sickening	15	making sb feel very sad (often from grief or lost love)
85	heart-stirring/heart stirring	15	causing love or sympathy
86	warm-heartedness/warmheartedness/warm heartedness	15	the quality of being full of love, tender
87	false-hearted/falsehearted/false hearted	14	treacherous, dishonest, deceitful
88	gentle-hearted	13	gentle, loving, kind, showing a lot of sympathy
89	heartwarmingly/heart-warmingly/heart warmingly	13	in a way that causes feelings of happiness and pleasure
90	brave-hearted/bravehearted/brave hearted	12	courageous, having resolution, not showing fear in dangerous or difficult situations
91	heart-wrenchingly/heart wrenchingly/heartwrenchingly	12	in a way that causes extreme sadness, sorrow, grief
92	broken heartedness/broken-heartedness/brokenheartedness	11	the state of being extremely sad, unhappy, especially when sb one loves dies or does not love one back
93	evil-hearted/evil hearted	11	mean, morally bad or wrong; cruel, mean, selfish, dishonest, sinful
94	heart-filled	11	full of emotions, sincere, strongly felt
95	heartsickness/heart-sickness	11	a state of being very sad (often from grief or lost love)
96	free-hearted/free hearted	10	sincere, open; spontaneous; not burdened with guilt or anxiety

97	wise hearted/wise-hearted	10	to be very wise, to have knowledge, experience to make good judgements
98	cold-heartedly/coldheartedly/cold heartedly	9	in an unfeeling, unsympathetic, merciless way
99	disheartenment	9	feelings of despair, no confidence, or hopelessness
100	heart-changing/heart changing	9	changing sb's opinion or of the way one feels about sth
101	single-heartedly/single heartedly	9	in a sincere way characterized by unity of purpose and dedication
102	bad-hearted/bad hearted	8	cruel, mean, selfish, dishonest, behaving morally unacceptable
103	cold-heartedness/cold heartedness/coldheartedness	8	the quality of lacking affection, being unfeeling, showing no understanding or compassion about other people
104	hearts and flowers/hearts-and-flowers	8	show of sentiment or sentimentality
105	heartachingly/heart-achingly/heart achingly	7	in a way that causes extreme sadness, sorrow, grief, or sympathy
106	heart-moving/heart moving	7	causing love or sympathy
107	large heartedness/large-heartedness	7	the quality of being kind and generous
108	open-heartedly/openheartedly	7	in a frank, honest, kind way
109	sweet-hearted/sweethearted/sweet hearted	7	kind and generous
110	heart-shattering/heart shattering	6	causing extreme sadness, sorrow, grief
111	heart-throbbing/heart throbbing	6	causing extreme fear, anxiety or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
112	brokenheartedly/broken-heartedly	5	with great sadness, sorrow, grief
113	golden-hearted	5	generous and kind
114	heavy-heartedness/heavy heartedness/heavyheartedness	5	the state of feeling unhappy, sad
115	heart-lifting	5	cheering sb (up)
116	a heart stopper/a heart-stopper	4	a shocking or thrilling occurrence or event
117	big heartedness/big-heartedness	4	the quality of being kind and generous

118	cruel-hearted/cruel hearted	4	cruel, pitiless, unfeeling, with no sympathy for people
119	good-heartedly/goodheartedly	4	in a kind, selfless, caring way
120	heartfeltly	4	in a sincere, strongly felt way
121	soft-heartedness	4	the quality of being gentle, loving, kind, showing a lot of sympathy
122	heart-gripping/heart gripping	3	causing great sympathy or sadness
123	heart-swelling	3	making sb feel very happy, proud
124	heavy heartedly/heavy-heartedly	3	with sadness, melancholy
125	hollow-heartedness	3	the quality of being insincere, false
126	proud-hearted	3	proud, showing respect for oneself, or arrogant
127	sweet-heart	3	giving an advantage to a favoured party, illegally or unethically favourable
128	to by-heart/by heart sth	3	to learn sth so that one can remember it perfectly and say it from memory
129	great-heartedness/great heartedness	2	the quality of being kind and generous
130	heart dropping	2	causing extreme fear, anxiety or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
131	heart-poundingly	2	in a way that causes extreme fear, anxiety or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
132	humble-hearted/humble hearted	2	humble, having or showing low self-esteem
133	mild-hearted/mildhearted	2	a gentle, tender and merciful nature
134	narrow-hearted	2	mean, merciless, ungenerous
135	true-heartedness	2	the quality of faithful, loyal, truthful, honest, sincere
136	wide-hearted	2	kind and generous
137	bitter-hearted	1	bitter, angry, unhappy
138	bold-hearted	1	courageous, resolute, not showing fear in dangerous or difficult situations
139	meek-hearted	1	quiet, gentle, unwilling to argue with other people

140	stone-heartedness	1	the quality of being cruel, pitiless, unfeeling, with no sympathy for people
141	stout-heartedness	1	the quality of being courageous, brave, resolute
142	tenderheartedly	1	in a gentle, loving, kind, sympathetic way

**Appendix table 2: English nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes**

	<b>Nonverbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	at the (very) heart of sth	8,059	at the centre of sth, at the core of sth, at the most important part of sth
2	in the (very) heart of sth	6,635	in the centre of sth, in the core of sth, in the most important part of sth
3	with all (of) one's heart	1,976	in a very sincere and deeply felt way
4	at heart	1,876	really like
5	from the/one's heart	1,094	with sincere feelings, sincerely; sincere
6	close to sb's heart	900	very important
7	a broken heart	842	feelings of great sadness, esp. when a loved one dies or one's love is unrequited; a person with such feelings
8	(deep down) in one's heart	753	in one's innermost feelings; certain of sth although one might not want to admit it
9	in a heartbeat/heart beat/heart-beat	691	very quickly, without needing to think about it
10	one's heart's desire	606	sb or sth that is greatly wished for
11	from the bottom of one's heart	562	with sincere feeling, sincerely
12	to one's heart's content	527	to the full extent of one's desires
13	hearts and minds	505	used in reference to emotional and intellectual support or commitment
14	the heart of the matter	515	the most important aspect, the basic, central or critical point of an issue, the essence of sth
15	the heart and soul of sth	496	the central core of sth, the most important or basic essence or element of sth
16	an open heart	478	a kind, loving and honest nature; an open, approachable, sympathetic nature; a person with such natures
17	a change of heart	470	a change of opinion or of the way one feels about sth
18	after one's (own) heart	444	of the type that one likes or understands best; sharing one's tastes
19	faint of heart	406	lacking the courage to face sth difficult or dangerous



20	dear to sb's heart	385	very important
21	(with) a heavy heart	383	(with) a feeling of unhappiness
22	with one's whole heart	371	with one's sincerest feelings
23	a pure heart	295	a kind, good, generous and honest nature with pure motives; a person with such a nature
24	one's heart out	292	with great effort, energy and enthusiasm, very hard
25	dear and near to sb's heart	288	very important
26	young at heart	241	thinking and behaving as if one is younger than one really is
27	a good heart	227	a good, kind, generous and compassionate nature; a person with such a nature
28	a big heart	221	a kind and generous nature; a person of such nature
29	in one's heart of hearts	212	in one's innermost feelings; certain of sth although one might not want to admit it
30	written in sb's heart	212	always remembered, impossible to forget
31	heart and soul	183	great energy and enthusiasm; completely
32	a heart for sb/sth	168	the emotional resolve, enthusiasm for sth
33	written on sb's heart	164	always remembered, impossible to forget
34	a heart of gold	161	a generous nature; a person with a generous nature
35	a generous heart	124	a generous and kind nature
36	a kind heart	121	a kind, generous and caring nature; a person with such a nature
37	a lonely heart	121	a person who is very lonely, chooses solitude out of fear of getting emotionally hurt
38	a warm heart	121	a loving and tender nature; a person with such a nature
39	a contrite heart	119	a remorseful nature; a person with such a nature
40	a hard heart	110	a merciless, cruel, unfeeling nature; a person with such a nature

41	a tender heart	110	a gentle, loving, kind and sympathetic nature
42	by heart	108	exactly and from memory
43	bleeding heart	98	showing too much sympathy for everyone
44	out of the goodness of one's heart	98	out of personal generosity and not because he or she wanted to get anything for himself or herself
45	a heart of flesh	97	a spiritually alive and godly nature
46	(with) a light heart	97	(with) a feeling of happiness
47	(with) a grateful heart	94	(with) a feeling of gratitude; a grateful nature
48	a clean heart	89	a kind, good, generous, honest nature
49	a hole in sb's heart	86	feelings of emptiness or a great loss, esp. after a loved one leaves or dies
50	a heart of stone	85	a stern or cruel nature
51	(with) a sincere heart	84	a genuine nature free from deceit or pretence; sincerely
52	a bleeding heart	83	sb who shows too much sympathy for everyone
53	a cold heart	82	an unfeeling, merciless nature; a person with such a nature
54	(with) a happy heart	81	(with) feelings of happiness, joy
55	the way to sb's heart	80	the way to make sb love sb; the way to please sb
56	pure of heart	78	kind, good, generous, honest, to have pure motives and do not sin
57	a brave heart	76	a courageous nature; a person with such a nature
58	sick at heart	76	very sad
59	a great heart	73	a kind and generous nature; a person of such nature
60	(with) a joyful heart	73	(with) feelings of happiness, joy
61	a humble heart	69	a humble nature
62	an evil heart	62	a cruel, mean, selfish, dishonest and sinful nature; a person with such a nature
63	an honest heart	61	a honest, truthful and sincere nature; a person with such a nature

64	a stony heart	54	a stern or cruel nature
65	a thankful heart	54	a thankful, grateful nature
66	near to sb's heart	53	very important
67	a true heart	51	a faithful, loyal, truthful, honest and sincere nature; a person with such a nature
68	a foolish heart	49	a foolish, unwise nature
69	a weak heart	48	a very timid nature
70	a heartbeat (away) from	47	very close to, on the verge of
71	a stout heart	47	courage, resolution
72	an aching heart	45	a feeling of pain, despair, sadness over the loss of a loved one or love
73	a proud heart	41	a proud or arrogant nature
74	a huge heart	40	a kind and generous nature
75	hale and hearty	40	still very healthy and strong (of an old person)
76	the heart of a	40	the nature, behaviour of (sb/sth)
77	until/till one's heart's content	40	as long as one wishes
78	from the depths of one's heart	39	truly, sincerely
79	to one's heart's desire	38	as much as or to the point that one wants, to the point of contentment, satiety, or surfeit
80	hard of heart	37	lacking compassion, merciless, cruel
81	humble of heart	36	humble, having or showing low self-esteem
82	a soft heart	35	a gentle, loving, kind and sympathetic nature; a person with such a nature
83	a place in sb's heart	34	importance
84	a noble heart	33	a noble nature
85	(with) a sinking heart	33	(with) great sadness
86	a stubborn heart	30	a resolute nature
87	(sb's) heart on one's sleeve	30	sb's feelings and opinions are apparent to other people
88	(with) a racing heart	30	(with) feelings of nervousness, anxiety, fear or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
89	cut to the heart	29	emotionally hurt, distressed

90	a faithful heart	28	a faithful nature
91	the heart of hearts	28	the depths of one's conscience or emotions
92	out of the kindness of one's heart	27	out of personal generosity and not because he or she wanted to get anything for himself or herself
93	in good heart	26	feeling happy and hopeful
94	a key to sb's heart	25	means to captivate sb, to get sb's affection or love
95	a place in one's heart for	25	a strong liking, fondness for
96	(sb's) heart in one's throat	23	greatly alarmed or apprehensive
97	a faint heart	22	a timid nature prone to suffering from stress, fear, anxiety, lack of confidence and courage to achieve sth; a person with such a nature
98	one's heart's longings	22	sb or sth that is greatly wished for
99	a large heart	21	a kind and generous nature
100	an empty heart	20	feelings of emptiness or a great loss
101	(with) a trembling heart	20	(with) feelings of nervousness, anxiety, fear or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
102	(with) a throbbing heart	19	(with) feelings of nervousness, anxiety, fear or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
103	(sb's) heart in one's mouth	18	greatly alarmed or apprehensive
104	weak of heart	17	timid, suffering from stress, fear, anxiety, lacking confidence and courage to achieve sth
105	a bad heart	14	a cruel, mean, selfish, dishonest and immoral nature
106	a sensitive heart	14	a sensitive, understanding and kind nature
107	a spot in one's heart for	14	a strong liking, fondness for
108	engraved on one's heart	14	always remembered, impossible to forget
109	heart touching	14	moving on an emotional level, causing sympathy or empathy
110	the fullness of one's heart	14	an overwhelming abundance of emotion

111	at the bottom of one's heart	13	in one's innermost feelings; certain of sth although one might not want to admit it
112	(with) a fluttering heart	13	(with) feelings of excitement, happiness or joy
113	a golden heart	12	a generous and kind nature; a person with such a nature
114	a song in one's heart	12	an intense, euphoric feeling of happiness and contentment
115	a wise heart	12	a wise nature
116	heart in the right place	12	sincere or well intentioned
117	a loyal heart	11	a loyal nature showing firm and constant support
118	(with) a beating heart	11	(with) feelings of nervousness, anxiety, fear or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
119	a stone heart	10	a stern or cruel nature
120	inscribed on sb's heart	10	always remembered, impossible to forget
121	to one's heart's delight	10	to the full extent of sb's desires
122	a bitter heart	9	a bitter, angry and unhappy nature
123	brave of heart	9	courageous, having resolution, not showing fear in dangerous or difficult situations
124	clean of heart	9	kind, good, generous, honest, having pure motives
125	engraved in sb's heart	9	always remembered, impossible to forget
126	stout of heart	9	courageous, brave, resolute
127	a liberal heart	7	a nature that is willing to respect and understand other people's opinions, ideas, feelings; a liberal political orientation
128	a bold heart	6	a courageous, brave, resolute nature
129	a wild heart	6	a wild, passionate nature
130	(with) a pounding heart	6	(with) feelings of nervousness, anxiety, fear or excitement, which causes a change in one's heart rate
131	a righteous heart	5	a morally good, virtuous nature

132	old at heart	5	thinking and behaving as if one is older than one really is
133	a giant heart	4	a kind and generous nature; a person of such nature
134	a heart of steel	4	resistance to emotions, a nature that is not affected by emotions
135	a romantic heart	4	a romantic, idealistic nature shows feelings of love
136	a sympathetic heart	4	a sympathetic, understanding and kind nature; a person with such a nature
137	a tough heart	4	emotional strength, courage, resolution
138	contrite of heart	4	feeling very sorry and guilty for sth bad one has done
139	wise of heart	4	to be very wise, to have knowledge, experience to make good judgements
140	a cruel heart	3	a cruel, merciless, unfeeling nature
141	a meek heart	3	a quiet and gentle nature; a person with such a nature
142	generous of heart	3	generous, kind, willing to help other people
143	a rich heart	2	a kind and generous nature
144	a heart of oak	1	a courageous nature
145	soft of heart	1	gentle, loving, kind, showing a lot of sympathy

**Appendix table 3: English verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes**

	<b>Verbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	to take sth to/into heart	1,372	to take sth seriously; to be much affected or upset by sth
2	to open one's heart (to)	1,370	to be open to sth, to be approachable, sympathetic; to tell sb one's secret thoughts and feelings
3	to touch sb's heart	1,160	to make sb feel sympathy or empathy
4	to lie at the heart of sth	877	to be the most important part or aspect of sth; to be in the centre of sth
5	to win sb's heart	722	to captivate sb, get sb's affection or love
6	to follow one's heart	692	to do what one would really love to do
7	sb's heart goes out to sb	644	to feel sympathy for sb in trouble
8	to have sth at heart	603	to have or feel concern for or interest in sth, be concerned about sth and want to help
9	to get to the heart of	566	to find or determine the most important or essential facts or meaning
10	to take heart (from)	561	to start to feel more hopeful and more confident
11	sb's heart breaks	557	to feel very sad or upset over sth
12	to break sb's heart	539	to make sb who loves you very sad, esp. by telling them you do not love them anymore
13	to warm (up) sb's heart	531	to cause sb to have pleasant feelings of happiness
14	to capture sb's heart	521	to captivate sb, get sb's affection or love
15	to harden one's heart	479	to make oneself stop feeling kind or friendly towards sb
16	sb's heart pounds (with dread, nervousness, excitement, ...)	453	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
17	to know sth (off) by heart	427	to know sth (esp. a piece of writing) so that one can remember it perfectly

18	sb's heart aches (for sb)	406	to feel very sad or feel empathy and sadness for the suffering of other people
19	sb's heart beats (with dread, nervousness, excitement, ...)	400	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
20	sb's heart sinks	391	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
21	to come from the/one's heart	322	to be sincere
22	sb's heart races	303	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
23	to set one's heart on/upon sth/doing sth	290	to decide to achieve sth
24	to steal sb's heart	280	to captivate sb, get sb's affection or love
25	to have a heart for sb/sth	265	to care about sb, to have the emotional resolve, enthusiasm for sth
26	to have a change of heart	257	to change one's opinion or of the way one feels about sth
27	to have a place in sb's heart	253	to be emotionally very important to sb
28	to lose heart	248	to stop believing that one can succeed
29	to melt sb's heart	233	to make sb feel uncontrollable emotions
30	to have the heart (to)	232	to be insensitive or hard-hearted enough
31	to hold a place in sb's heart	221	to be emotionally very important to sb
32	to pour one's heart out	210	to tell sb one's secret feelings and worries, usually because one feels a strong need to talk about them
33	to have one's heart set on/upon sth/doing sth	191	to decide to achieve sth
34	sb's heart melts	186	to start to feel uncontrollable emotions, to become kinder and more sympathetic, to start to feel love or sympathy



35	to listen to one's heart	186	to follow one's inner voice, emotions, feelings and do what one would really love to do
36	sb's heart is in sth	185	to be interested in what one is doing
37	to learn sth (off) by heart	182	to learn sth (esp. a piece of writing) so that one can remember it perfectly
38	sb's heart leaps	178	to become very happy, joyful or excited about sth
39	to strike at the heart of sth	174	to damage sth severely by attacking the most important part of it
40	to open sb's heart	172	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply
41	sb's heart skips (a beat)	171	to suddenly feel so excited or frightened that one's heart beats faster
42	to put one's (whole) heart and soul into/in sth	159	to do sth with a lot of energy and interest
43	to soften sb's heart	147	to make sb become gentle, loving, kind and show sympathy
44	to give one's heart to sb	144	to fall in love with sb, to fall for sb
45	sb's heart swells	136	to feel very happy, proud
46	to have a big heart	136	to be kind and generous
47	to make sb's heart sing	134	to give joy, to make sb happy
48	sb's heart is in the right place	130	to be a good and kind person even if they do not always seem to be
49	to stir sb's heart	122	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to excite sb
50	to find it in one's heart (to)	116	to bring oneself to do sth that is emotionally difficult
51	sb's heart is set on/upon sth/doing sth	115	to decide to achieve sth
52	to tug at sb's heartstrings/heart strings/heart-strings	112	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
53	to cut to the heart of sth	110	to get to the core of sth, the most important aspect, central point of sth
54	to strike fear into/in the heart	108	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten sb
55	to move sb's heart	103	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
56	sb's heart yearns (for/to)	102	to desire very much

57	sb's heart opens (to)	99	to be open to sth, to be approachable, sympathetic
58	sb's heart flutters	98	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
59	sb's heart throbs	96	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
60	to rip sb's heart (out)	96	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
61	to carry sb/sth in one's heart	91	to love sb very much, to remember sb/sth
62	to wear one's heart on one's sleeve	90	to make one's feelings and opinions apparent to other people
63	to strike terror into/in the heart	88	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten, terrify sb
64	to pour one's heart and soul into/in sth	87	to do sth with a lot of energy and interest
65	to have a good heart	83	to be good, kind, generous, to have compassion
66	to have a place in one's heart for	83	to have a strong liking, fondness for
67	sb's heart hurts	82	to feel great sadness, pain
68	to write sth on/upon sb's heart	79	to make sb always remember sth, to fix sth deeply and permanently in sb's mind
69	sb's heart bursts	78	to feel very happy, joyful, excited, proud
70	sb's heart thumps	77	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
71	to pierce sb's heart	77	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
72	to tug at sb's heart	77	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
73	sb's heart bleeds	75	to feel great sadness, pain
74	to penetrate sb's heart (with)	74	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or

			upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
75	sb's heart trembles	73	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
76	to do sb's heart good	71	to make sb feel very happy
77	to have a spot in one's heart for	68	to have a strong liking, fondness for
78	to lift sb's heart (up)	67	to cheer sb (up)
79	to have one's heart broken	61	to be extremely sad, unhappy, especially when sb one loves dies or does not love one back
80	to give sb a heart attack	60	to frighten or startle sb very much
81	sb's heart longs (for/to)	59	to desire very much
82	to pour one's heart into sth	59	to be or become keenly involved in or committed to an enterprise
83	to search one's heart	59	to carefully consider or think about one' own emotions or motivations for sth
84	sb's heart softens	57	to become gentle, loving, kind, to start to show sympathy
85	to have a heart of gold	56	to be extremely kind and helpful
86	to pull at sb's heartstrings/heart strings/heart-strings	55	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
87	to hurt sb's heart	54	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
88	to have a heart attack	52	to be extremely frightened, startled, excited or surprised
89	sb's heart beats (only) for sb/sth	49	to live (only) for sb/sth
90	sb's heart bleeds for sb	49	to sympathize very deeply with sb
91	to warm the cockles of sb's heart	49	to make sb's feel happy because it shows that people can be good and kind
92	to grip sb's heart	46	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
93	to have the heart of a	46	to behave, act like sb/sth, to have the nature of sb/sth
94	to leave one's heart somewhere	45	to be fond of sth and miss it
95	to open the doors of/to sb's heart	45	to make sb to fall in love with one

96	to tear sb's heart (out)	44	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
97	to read sb's heart	42	to guess sb's feelings, thoughts, ...
98	sb's heart drops	41	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
99	sb's heart jumps	41	to become very happy, joyful, excited or extremely nervous about sth
100	to find one's/the/a way into/to sb's heart	38	to make sb to fall in love with one
101	to have a huge heart	37	to be kind and generous
102	to have a pure heart	37	to be kind, good, generous, honest, to have pure motives and do not sin
103	to write sth in sb's heart	36	to make sb always remember sth, to fix sth deeply and permanently in sb's mind
104	to close one's heart (off)	35	to be withdrawn or insensitive
105	to have a kind heart	35	to be kind, generous, caring, prone to help anyone
106	sb's heart hurts for sb	33	to sympathize very deeply with sb
107	to cry one's heart out	33	to cry a lot
108	to put one's (whole) heart in/into sth	33	to be or become keenly involved in or committed to an enterprise
109	to lay sth to heart	32	to take sth seriously
110	to grab sb's heart	31	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
111	to have a broken heart	31	to be extremely sad, unhappy, especially when sb one loves dies or does not love one back
112	to cast terror into/in the heart	30	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten, terrify sb
113	to tug on sb's heartstrings/heart strings	29	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
114	to have an open heart	28	to be open to sth, to be approachable, sympathetic
115	to lose one's heart to sb/sth	27	to fall in love with sb/sth
116	to cut sb to the heart	25	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or

			upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
117	to have a tender heart	25	to be gentle, loving, kind, to show a lot of sympathy
118	to pull on sb's heart strings/heartstrings/heart-strings	26	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
119	sb's heart is in their throat	24	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
120	to engrave sth on one's heart	24	to always remember sth, to fix sth deeply and permanently in one's mind
121	to have one's heart in sth	24	to be or become keenly involved in or committed to an enterprise
122	sb's heart stands still	23	to suddenly feel so excited or frightened that one's heart seems to stop beating
123	to have a soft heart	23	to be gentle, loving, kind, to show a lot of sympathy
124	to hold a place in one's heart for	23	to have a strong liking, fondness for
125	to grieve sb's heart	22	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
126	to have a generous heart	22	to be generous, kind, willing to help other people
127	to have a heart of stone	22	to be cruel and have no sympathy for people
128	to give one's heart and soul to sth	21	to do sth with a lot of energy and interest
129	to have a warm heart	21	to be full of love, tender
130	to instill/instil terror into/in the heart	20	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten, terrify sb
131	to keep sth at heart	20	to have or feel concern for or interest in sth, be concerned about sth and want to help
132	to tear at one's heart	20	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
133	to steel one's heart (against)	19	to suppress one's feelings (for)
134	to have a great heart	18	to be kind and generous
135	to make sb's heart smile	18	to cheer sb (up)
136	to offer one's heart to sb	18	to give sb one's love

137	sb's heart cries	17	to feel great sadness, pain
138	to have one's heart in the right place	17	to be sincere or well intentioned
139	sb's heart falls	16	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
140	sb's heart shatters	16	to be very sad, upset, to feel pain, despair
141	to crush sb's heart	16	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
142	to have a heavy heart	16	to feel unhappy
143	to have a hole in one's heart	16	to feel emptiness or a great loss, esp. after a loved one leaves or dies
144	to have a weak heart	16	to be timid, suffer from stress, fear, anxiety, lack of confidence and courage to achieve sth
145	to pull sb's heartstrings/heart strings	16	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
146	to shatter sb's heart	16	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
147	to engrave sth in/into sb's heart	15	to make sb always remember sth, to fix sth deeply and permanently in sb's mind
148	to instill/instil fear in/into the heart	15	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten sb
149	to pull at sb's heart	15	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
150	to hit sb's heart	14	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
151	to wound sb's heart	14	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
152	sb's heart misses a beat	13	to suddenly feel so excited or frightened that one's heart beats faster
153	to tug sb's heartstrings/heart strings	13	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy

154	sb's heart is in their mouth	12	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
155	sb's heart reaches out to sb	12	to offer help and support to sb
156	to be all heart	12	to be very kind and generous (often used humorously to mean the opposite)
157	to inscribe sth in sb's heart	12	to make sb always remember sth, to fix sth deeply and permanently in sb's mind
158	to set one's heart at rest	12	to calm one's worries or fears
159	to sob one's heart out	12	to cry a lot
160	to bare one's heart	11	to tell sb one's secret thoughts and feelings
161	to put fear in/into the heart	11	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten sb
162	sb's heart gives a leap	10	to become very happy, joyful or excited about sth
163	sb's heart leaps into their throat	10	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
164	to catch sb's heart	10	to captivate sb, get sb's affection or love
165	to occupy a place in sb's heart	10	to be emotionally very important to sb
166	to shake sb's heart	10	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
167	to unburden one's heart	10	to free oneself from sth one has been worrying about by talking about it to sb, so that one feels less worried or anxious
168	to wrench (at) sb's heart	10	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy; to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
169	to wring sb's heart	10	to emotionally affect sb keenly or deeply, to make sb feel very sad or upset, to hurt sb emotionally, to cause distress to sb
170	sb's heart grieves (for sb)	9	to sympathize very deeply with sb
171	to have a hard heart	9	to lack compassion, be merciless, cruel

172	to have a large heart	9	to be kind and generous
173	to have a true heart	9	to be faithful, loyal, truthful, honest, sincere in nature
174	sb's heart sinks into their stomach	8	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
175	to have a stout heart	8	to have courage, resolution
176	to have an honest heart	8	to be honest, truthful, sincere
177	to lie at sb's heart	8	to be an object of sb's worry or constant thinking
178	sb's heart lurches	7	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
179	to have a bad heart	7	to be cruel, mean, selfish, dishonest, to behave morally unacceptable
180	to have a cold heart	7	to lack affection, be unfeeling, to show no understanding, compassion about other people
181	to have a humble heart	7	to be humble, to have or show low self-esteem
182	to play on/upon sb's heartstrings/heart strings/heart-strings	7	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
183	to touch sb's heartstrings/heart strings	7	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
184	sb's heart cracks	6	to feel very sad or upset over sth
185	to have one's heart in one's mouth	6	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
186	to have an evil heart	6	to be cruel, mean, selfish, dishonest, sinful
187	to have a clean heart	6	to be kind, good, generous, honest, to have pure motives and do not sin
188	to fight for sb's heart	6	to fight for sb's affection or love
189	to inscribe sth on sb's heart	6	to make sb always remember sth, to fix sth deeply and permanently in sb's mind
190	sb's heart drops into their stomach	5	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
191	sb's heart gives a lurch	5	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate



192	sb's heart jumps (up) into their throat	5	to become worried, extremely nervous or excited and happy about sth
193	to have a compassionate heart	5	to be very compassionate, to feel and show sympathy
194	to make sb's heart dance	5	to cheer sb (up)
195	to strike dread into/in the heart	5	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten sb
196	to tug sb's heart	5	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
197	sb's heart jumps out of their chest	4	to become worried, extremely nervous or excited and happy about sth
198	sb's heart rises into/to one's throat	4	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
199	to bare one's heart and soul (to)	4	to confess one's secret thoughts and feelings
200	to carry sb under one's heart	4	to be pregnant
201	to have a contrite heart	4	to feel very sorry and guilty for sth bad one has done
202	to have a proud heart	4	to be proud, show respect for oneself, to be arrogant
203	to have a merry heart	4	to be merry, happy, to show enjoyment
204	to have a sensitive heart	4	to be sensitive, understanding, helpful and kind
205	to have a thankful heart	4	to be thankful, grateful
206	to hold a spot in sb's heart	4	to be emotionally very important to sb
207	to play sb's heartstrings/heart strings	4	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
208	to put one's hand on one's heart	4	to swear that sth is completely truthful, sincere, to say sth knowing that it is the truth
209	to strike a chill to the/one's heart	4	to cause sb to be very afraid, frighten sb
210	to tear at sb's heart strings/heartstrings	4	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
211	to have a brave heart	3	to have courage, resolution, to not show fear in dangerous or difficult situations

212	to have a giant heart	3	to be kind and generous
213	to have a joyful heart	3	to be joyful, very happy, to have a joyful nature
214	to have a wise heart	3	to be very wise, to have knowledge, experience to make good judgements
215	to lose one's heart for sth	3	to fall in love with sb/sth
216	to pluck at sb's heartstrings/heart strings	3	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
217	to throw one's heart and soul into sth	3	to do sth with a lot of energy and interest
218	to yank at sb's heartstrings	3	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
219	sb's heart drops to the floor	2	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
220	sb's heart gives a jump	2	to become very happy, joyful or excited about sth
221	sb's heart hammers in one's throat	2	to feel nervous, anxious, frightened or excited, which causes a change in one's heart rate
222	sb's heart leaps from their chest	2	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
223	sb's heart leaps out of their chest	2	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
224	sb's heart sinks into their boots	2	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
225	to have a bold heart	2	to have courage, resolution, to not show fear in dangerous or difficult situations
226	to have a faint heart	2	to be timid, suffer from stress, fear, anxiety, lack of confidence and courage to achieve sth
227	to have a golden heart	2	to be extremely kind and helpful
228	to have a heart of iron	2	to not show emotions, to not be affected by emotions
229	to have a heart of steel	2	to not show emotions, to not be affected by emotions
230	to have a light heart	2	to feel happy, free from the weight of sorrow
231	to have a sincere heart	2	to be genuine, free from deceit or pretence

232	to have a stone heart	2	to be cruel and have no sympathy for people
233	to have a sympathetic heart	2	to be sympathetic, understanding and kind
234	to give sb heart failure	2	to frighten or startle sb very much
235	to grab at sb's heartstrings	2	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
236	to grab sb by the heart strings	2	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
237	to grab sb's heartstrings/heart strings	2	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
238	to grip at one's heartstrings/heart strings	2	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
239	to strike at the heart and soul of sth	2	to damage sth severely by attacking the most important part of it
240	to yank on sb's heartstrings/heart strings	2	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
241	sb's heart leaps into their mouth	1	to feel sad, worried or extremely nervous
242	to cut at one's heartstrings	1	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
243	to have a gold heart	1	to be extremely kind and helpful
244	to have a heart of flesh	1	to be spiritually alive, godly and follow God
245	to have an aching heart	1	to feel pain, despair, sadness over the loss of a loved one or love
246	to have a loyal heart	1	to be loyal, to show firm and constant support
247	to have a righteous heart	1	to be morally good, virtuous
248	to have a romantic heart	1	to show feelings of love, to not be practical
249	to have a stony heart	1	to be cruel and have no sympathy for people
250	to have an iron heart	1	to not show emotions, to not be affected by emotions
251	to have one's heart on one's sleeve	1	to make one's feelings and opinions apparent to other people
252	to let one's heart rule one's head	1	to do sth because one wants to rather than for practical reasons

253	to touch a spot in sb's heart	1	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy
254	to twang at sb's heart strings	1	to make sb feel strong love or sympathy

**Appendix table 4: English propositional *heart*-phrasemes**

	<b>Propositional <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	It breaks one's heart to/that ...	1,149	saying that sth makes sb feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
2	Bless sb's heart!	258	expression of sb's fondness or appreciation for another person
3	Sb, eat your heart out!	66	saying that one can do sth better than a person who is famous for doing that thing
4	Home is where the/one's heart is.	62	saying that sb's true home is with the person or in the place that they love the most
5	The way to sb's heart is through their stomach.	45	saying that one can make sb love them by cooking good meals
6	Be still, my (beating) heart!	40	exclamation that sth is too exciting or overwhelming for one to bear (often used sarcastically)
7	Cross my heart (and hope to die).	31	sth one says in order to emphasize that sth is true
8	Absence makes the heart grow fonder.	25	saying that being apart from sb one loves makes one love them even more
9	Hand on heart.	23	swearing that sth is completely truthful, sincere, saying sth knowing that it is the truth
10	Have a heart!	16	sth said in order to ask sb to be kinder to them
11	It grieves one's heart to/that ...	13	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
12	It hurts one's heart to/that ...	9	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
13	Faint heart never won fair lady.	7	saying that one has to make a lot of effort and have courage in order to achieve sth
14	Hope deferred makes the heart sick.	7	saying that waiting for sth that one wants can cause distress
15	It pains one's heart to/that ...	6	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)
16	It aches one's heart to/that ...	2	saying that sth makes one feel very sad (an unpleasant situation or event)

17	It's/You're breaking my heart!	2	(humorous) sth one says in order to tell sb they do not feel sad about an event or situation
18	Cold hands, warm heart.	1	said to sb with cold hands in order to stop them from being embarrassed
19	It is a poor heart that never rejoices.	1	saying that even sb who tends to feel sad can find great joy, amusement or delight in sth
20	What the eye can't see, the heart can't grieve for.	1	if sb is unaware of an unpleasant fact or situation, they can't be troubled by it

## Appendix II: Czech *heart*-phrasemes

Appendix table 5: Czech lexical *heart*-phrasemes

	Lexical <i>heart</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	srdcař/srdcařka	882	člověk, který něco dělá s obrovským nadšením, láskou, obětavostí, naprosto se tomu oddá, dá to toho všechno
2	srdnatě	699	odvážně, statečně, nebojácně
3	srdceryvný/srdce ryvný/srdce-ryvný	631	velmi bolestně dojímavý, drásavý
4	srdcovka	443	něčí velice oblíbená, milovaná věc nebo záležitost
5	srdcervoucí/srdce rvoucí	345	velmi bolestně dojímavý, drásavý
6	srdnatý	293	odvážný, statečný, neohrožený
7	srdceryvně/srdce-ryvně	146	velmi bolestně dojímavě, drásavě
8	srdnatost	121	odvaha, statečnost, nebojácnost
9	měkkosrdcatý	21	snadno podléhající citu a soucitu, ústupný, povolný, nedůsledný
10	srdcařský	13	(dělaný) s obrovským nadšením, láskou, obětavostí, s naprostou oddaností
11	srdcervoucně	11	velmi bolestně dojímavě, drásavě
12	srdcařství	10	obrovské nadšení, láska, obětavost, naprostá oddanost něčemu
13	srdcařina	9	obrovské nadšení, láska, obětavost, naprostá oddanost něčemu
14	srdcebol/srdce bol	9	žal, zármutek
15	srdce drásající/srdcedrásající/srdce-drásající	8	bolestně dojímavý, drásavý
16	srdceryvnost	8	žal, zármutek, bolestné dojímání
17	srdcebolný	7	bolestně dojímavý, drásavý
18	srdcelomný	4	bolestně dojímavý, drásavý

**Appendix table 6: Czech nonverbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes**

	<b>Nonverbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	v (samém, samotném) srdci něčeho	5,694	v centru, ve středu něčeho
2	ze srdce	1,839	upřímně, vřele, srdečně, vesele, horoucně, naprosto
3	od srdce	1,159	upřímně, vřele, srdečně, vesele, horoucně, naprosto
4	bušení srdce	1,122	stav, kdy je člověk silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
5	srdce Evropy	1,044	místo uprostřed evropského kontinentu touto polohou významné, zpravidla Česko nebo Praha
6	otevřené srdce	692	vlastnost člověka, který je otevřený, přístupný něčemu, empatický, milující, schopný něco přijmout, toužící po boží lásce
7	celým (svým) srdcem	848	upřímně, naprosto, doopravdy, s vřelostí a bez výhrad; každým coulem, až do morku kostí
8	čisté srdce	526	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným, porozuměním pro jiné, nehříšnou povahou; nositel této vlastnosti
9	z celého (svého) srdce	1666	upřímně, naprosto, doopravdy, s vřelostí a bez výhrad; každým coulem, až do morku kostí
10	s těžkým srdcem	484	s velkou nelibostí, s tísnivým, tíživým pocitem starosti, velkých rozpaků, duševní bolesti, ...
11	velké srdce	470	vlastnost milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
12	zlomené srdce	467	stav velkého emocionálního zármutku; stav, kdy se člověk trápí neopětovanou láskou
13	dobré srdce	460	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným, porozuměním pro jiné; nositel této vlastnosti



14	s klidným srdcem	456	upřímně, vřele, s čistým svědomím
15	někdo/něco něčího srdce	440	někdo/něco (idol, žena, muž, klub, ...), koho/co někdo miluje, obdivuje, uctívá
16	neposkvrněné srdce	364	lidská vlastnost projevující se čistou, nehříšnou povahou, konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným; nositel této vlastnosti
17	srdce na dlani	357	lidská vlastnost projevující se upřímností a nezištností
18	lví srdce	244	odvaha, statečnost; nositel těchto vlastností
19	hlas srdce	187	vnitřní hlas
20	statečné srdce	179	lidská vlastnost, povaha projevující se velkou statečností; nositel této vlastnosti
21	lamač srdcí	173	svůdník
22	srdci blízký	169	oblíbený, milovaný
23	v hloubi srdce	158	skrytě, v duchu, v hloubi duše
24	z hloubi srdce	151	velmi upřímně, z duše
25	s lehkým srdcem	149	bez jakýchkoli tísnivých pocitů, bez starostí, pochybností, rozpaků, ohledů
26	srdce někoho	107	chování, povaha někoho (bojovníka, válečníka, dobrodruha)
27	zlaté srdce	105	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a mimořádně laskavým vztahem k jiným, vzácným porozuměním pro jiné; nositel této vlastnosti
28	s čistým srdcem	93	upřímně, vřele
29	kamenné srdce	91	lidská vlastnost projevující se v citové odolnosti až bezcitnosti, v přísném uplatňování určitých zásad až v strohé bezohlednosti; nositel této vlastnosti
30	v srdci	89	skrytě, v duchu, v hloubi duše
31	slabé srdce	82	nemocné srdce (člověk se musí šetřit, nesmí se rozrušovat)
32	s upřímným srdcem	80	upřímně, vřele
33	srdce na pravém místě	78	lidská vlastnost projevující se soucitem, laskavostí a smyslem pro

			správné a spravedlivé; nositel této vlastnosti
34	laskavé srdce	71	lidská vlastnost projevující se velkou laskavostí; nositel této vlastnosti
35	s bušícím srdcem	69	s pocitem strachu, obavy, s vnitřním rozechvěním
36	široké srdce	62	vlastnost milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
37	tvrdé srdce	60	lidská vlastnost projevující se v citové odolnosti až bezcitnosti, v přísném uplatňování určitých zásad až v strohé bezohlednosti; nositel této vlastnosti
38	upřímné srdce	58	lidská vlastnost projevující se upřímností, laskavostí, soucitným vztahem k jiným, porozuměním pro jiné; nositel této vlastnosti
39	bojovné srdce	56	lidská vlastnost projevující se bojovností, odvahou, statečností; nositel této vlastnosti
40	klíč k srdci někoho	55	prostředek k získání něčí oblíby, lásky, přízni
41	osamělé srdce	51	člověk, který je osamělý, opuštěný, samotářský
42	pokorné srdce	50	lidská vlastnost projevující se pokorou a pokorným chováním; nositel této vlastnosti
43	obrovské srdce	48	vlastnost milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
44	srdce v krku	48	stav, kdy je člověk krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítí krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak, sevření v krku
45	zatvrzelé srdce	45	lidská vlastnost, projevující se neústupností, chováním bez soucitu; nositel této vlastnosti
46	citlivé srdce	44	lidská vlastnost projevující se citlivostí, soucitem s druhými; nositel této vlastnosti
47	měkké srdce	44	lidská vlastnost projevující se v snadném podléhání citu, soucitu, a

			tím i v ústupnosti, povolnosti, nedůslednosti; nositel této vlastnosti
48	srdce na správném místě	43	lidská vlastnost projevující se soucitem, laskavostí a smyslem pro správné a spravedlivé; nositel této vlastnosti
49	bez srdce	42	nemilosrdný, bez soucitu, krutý, chovat se tvrdě, nemilosrdně, odmítavě
50	horoucí srdce	42	lidská vlastnost projevující se vřelostí vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
51	s tlukoucím srdcem	41	s pocitem strachu, obavy, s vnitřním rozechvěním
52	srdce z masa	35	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním Boží vůle a řízením se podle Božích nařízení
53	s rukou na srdci	34	upřímně
54	zlé srdce	33	lidská vlastnost projevující se zlým, lakomým a necitelným chováním, absencí soucitu; nositel této vlastnosti
55	mateřské srdce	32	lidská vlastnost projevující se silným mateřským přístupem, chováním
56	veliké srdce	32	vlastnost milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný; nositel této vlastnosti
57	ryzí srdce	31	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a laskavým, čestným, soucitným chováním; nositel této vlastnosti
58	milosrdné srdce	29	lidská vlastnost projevující se milosrdností, slitováním, soucitem s druhými; nositel této vlastnosti
59	odvážné srdce	27	lidská vlastnost projevující se odvahou, statečností; nositel této vlastnosti
60	soucitné srdce	26	lidská vlastnost projevující se velkým soucitem s druhými; nositel této vlastnosti
61	díra v srdci	25	stav, kdy je člověk z něčeho velice nešťastný, cítí žal, lítost, bezmoc, prázdno

62	láskyplné srdce	25	lidská vlastnost projevující se láskyplným jednáním, konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným chováním; nositel této vlastnosti
63	otcovské srdce	25	lidská vlastnost projevující se silným otcovským přístupem, chováním
64	se srdcem na dlani	25	upřímně, vřele, nezištně
65	vřelé srdce	25	lidská vlastnost projevující se vřelostí vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
66	ze srdce rád	25	s radostí, ochotou, gusem, k smrti rád
67	vnímavé srdce	24	lidská vlastnost projevující se vnímavostí, citlivostí vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
68	sešíváné srdce	23	velká náklonnost ke klubu Slavia
69	z dobroty srdce	23	z vlastní štědrosti, dobrotivosti, laskavosti, velkorysosti
70	z plného srdce	23	s naprostou upřímností, opravdovostí, vřelostí a bez výhrad
71	s krvácejícím srdcem	22	s trýznivým pocitem duševní bolesti
72	chladné srdce	21	lidská vlastnost projevující se lakotou a nepřístupností vůči citovým dojmům a soucitu; nositel této vlastnosti
73	něžné srdce	21	lidská vlastnost projevující se něžností, jemností, citlivostí vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
74	okoralé srdce	21	citová otupělost projevující se v lhostejném, necitlivém až necitelném vztahu k druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
75	pyšné srdce	19	lidská vlastnost projevující se pýchou, povýšeností, velkým sebevědomím vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
76	romantické srdce	19	lidská vlastnost projevující se romantickým, sentimentálním chováním, citlivostí; nositel této vlastnosti
77	s bolavým srdcem	18	s velkou nelibostí, s tísnivým, tíživým pocitem starosti, velkých rozpaků, duševní bolesti, ...

78	věrné srdce	18	lidská vlastnost projevující se věrností, oddaností, obětavostí; nositel této vlastnosti
79	srdce v kalhotách	17	stav, kdy je člověk velmi bázlivý a (přehnaně) ustrašený, skleslý a velmi se bát
80	z plna srdce	17	s naprostou upřímností, opravdovostí, vřelostí a bez výhrad
81	prázdné srdce	16	stav, kdy je člověk z něčeho velice nešťastný, cítí žal, lítost, bezmoc; citová otupělost projevující se v lhostejném, necitlivém až necitelném vztahu k druhým
82	šlechtné srdce	16	lidská vlastnost projevující se šlechtností, urozeností; nositel této vlastnosti
83	ušlechtilé srdce	16	lidská vlastnost projevující se ušlechtilostí, velkomyslností; nositel této vlastnosti
84	boj o něčí srdce	15	boj o něčí lásku a přízeň
85	krvácející srdce	15	stav, kdy je člověk z něčeho velice nešťastný, cítí žal, lítost, bezmoc
86	ledové srdce	15	lidská vlastnost projevující se lakotou a nepřístupností vůči citovým dojmům a soucitu; nositel této vlastnosti
87	rozervané srdce	15	stav, kdy je člověk z něčeho velice nešťastný, cítí žal, lítost, bezmoc
88	v koutku srdce	14	skrytě, v duchu, v hloubi duše
89	srdce ze zlata	13	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a mimořádně laskavým vztahem k jiným, vzácným porozuměním pro jiné; nositel této vlastnosti
90	puklé srdce	12	stav, kdy je člověk z něčeho velice nešťastný, cítí žal, lítost, bezmoc
91	srdci drahý	12	oblíbený, milovaný
92	srdce z kamene	12	lidská vlastnost projevující se v citové odolnosti až bezcitnosti, v přísném uplatňování určitých zásad až v strohé bezohlednosti; nositel této vlastnosti

93	vroucí srdce	12	lidská vlastnost projevující se vřelostí vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
94	dobrotivé srdce	11	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným, porozuměním pro jiné; nositel této vlastnosti
95	levicové srdce	11	levicová orientace, velká náklonnost k politické levici
96	moudré srdce	11	lidská vlastnost projevující se velkou moudrostí; nositel této vlastnosti
97	spartánské srdce	11	velká náklonnost ke klubu Sparta
98	zavřené srdce	11	vlastnost člověka, který je uzavřený, nepřístupný, samotářský a nesdílný
99	dobrodružné srdce	10	lidská vlastnost projevující se dobrodružným přístupem k životu, vyhledáváním nevšedních zážitků; nositel této vlastnosti
100	horké srdce	10	lidská vlastnost projevující se vřelostí vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
101	studené srdce	10	lidská vlastnost projevující se lakotou a nepřístupností vůči citovým dojmům a soucitu; nositel této vlastnosti
102	sobecké srdce	10	lidská vlastnost projevující se sobeckým přístupem vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
103	štědré srdce	10	lidská vlastnost projevující se velkou štedrostí vůči druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
104	uzavřené srdce	10	vlastnost člověka, který je uzavřený, nepřístupný, samotářský a nesdílný
105	srdce (až) v hrdle	9	stav, kdy je člověk krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítí krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak, sevření v krku
106	poctivé srdce	8	lidská vlastnost projevující se poctivostí, počestností, bezúhonností; nositel této vlastnosti
107	souboj o něčí srdce	8	souboj o něčí lásku a přízeň

108	divoké srdce	6	lidská vlastnost projevující se divokostí, nespoutaností; nositel této vlastnosti
109	hodné srdce	5	lidská vlastnost projevující se konáním dobra a laskavým, soucitným vztahem k jiným, porozuměním pro jiné; nositel této vlastnosti
110	skromné srdce	5	lidská vlastnost projevující se skromností, spokojeností s málem; nositel této vlastnosti
111	ohromné srdce	4	vlastnost milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
112	chápavé srdce	3	lidská vlastnost projevující se chápavostí, porozuměním pro druhé; nositel této vlastnosti
113	křehké srdce	3	lidská vlastnost projevující se křehkostí, jemností, něžností; nositel této vlastnosti
114	srdce z ledu	3	lidská vlastnost projevující se lakotou a nepřístupností vůči citovým dojmům a soucitu; nositel této vlastnosti
115	vlídné srdce	3	lidská vlastnost projevující se vlídností, porozuměním pro druhé; nositel této vlastnosti
116	bezcitné srdce	2	lidská vlastnost projevující se nemilosrdným, krutým, odmítavým vztahem k druhým; nositel této vlastnosti
117	velkorysé srdce	2	lidská vlastnost projevující se velkorysostí, soucitem k druhým; nositel této vlastnosti

**Appendix table 7: Czech verbal collocational *heart*-phrasemes**

	<b>Verbal <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	Přirůst/přirůstat někomu k srdci	1,262	získat si lásku, oblibu a náklonnost někoho a stát se mu milým, oblíbeným, nepostradatelným
2	získat/získávat (si) něčí srdce	1,181	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
3	ležet někomu na srdci	1,055	vzbuzovat zájem nebo starostlivou péči někoho; být pro někoho závažný a být předmětem starostí, znepokojení; být chápán odpovědně
4	vzít si něco k srdci	1,037	přijmout něco odpovědně a vážně a dbát na to, starat se o to, popř. snažit se zamezit něčemu
5	otevřít/otevírat/otvírat (něčemu) své srdce	914	být otevřený, přístupný něčemu, být empatický, milující, přijmout něco, toužit po boží lásce
6	mít něco na srdci	896	být něčím znepokojený nebo ztrápený a chtít to říct, svěřit se s tím, postěžovat si na to, chtít o něco požádat
7	srdce někomu zaplesá/plesá (nad něčím)	680	člověka něco velmi potěší, zaraduje se z toho a zlepší mu to náladu
8	kámen někomu spadne/padá ze srdce	557	někomu se uleví, odpadne mu starost
9	srdce se někomu rozbuší (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	542	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
10	chytnout/chytit/chytat někoho za srdce	539	citově, eticky, esteticky někoho zaujmout a podmanit, získat si ho
11	klást někomu něco na srdce	530	vést někoho k tomu, aby byl něčeho dbalý, aby se choval podle určitých principů
12	něčí srdce buší (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	522	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
13	otevírat/otevřít/otvírat (něčí) srdce	402	pronikat do citové oblasti člověka, silně na někoho působit
14	být blízký srdci někoho	356	být někým oblíbený, milovaný
15	zlomit někomu srdce	326	vyvolat v někom hlubokou lásku a neopětovat ji; krutě někoho zklamat a vzít mu všechnu naději, statečnost a odolnost



16	zahřát někoho u srdce	322	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
17	srdce někomu tluče (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	296	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
18	mít srdce	283	mít (přirozený lidský) soucit a pochopení
19	nosit někoho/něco v srdci	281	milovat někoho/něco celým srdcem; zachovávat památku na někoho/něco; myslet na něco tajně, doufat v skrytu duše
20	dotknout/dotýkat se srdce někoho	271	silně na někoho citově (za)působit, vyvolat u něj dojetí
21	hřát někoho u srdce	271	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
22	srdce se někomu sevře/svírá (úzkostí, strachem, radostí, bolestí, ...)	271	pocítit strach, strnout, být ochromený úzkostí, trémou, ale i radostí, ...
23	mít dobré srdce	259	být velmi hodný a laskavý a (často a ochotně, soucitně) někomu pomoci; mít dobrou a soucitnou povahu
24	brát si něco k srdci	257	přijmout něco odpovědně a vážně a dbát na to, starat se o to, popř. snažit se zamezit něčemu
25	mít (to) srdce	253	mít (citovou) odvahu a dokázat se odhodlat (něco vykonat, udělat), mít na něco povahu
26	dát/dávat do něčeho (celé) své srdce/kus srdce	243	dělat něco s nadšením, cele se tomu oddat, dát do toho všechno
27	mít otevřené srdce	241	být otevřený, přístupný něčemu, být empatický, milující, přijmout něco, toužit po boží lásce
28	srdce se někomu (málem) zastaví	238	strnout, velice se polekat
29	přenést něco přes srdce	233	smířit se s něčím, přijmout něco
30	srdce někoho (kvůli něčemu/někomu, z někoho/toho) bolí	210	velmi se kvůli někomu/něčemu trápit, být smutný, soucítit s někým
31	zapsat se někomu do srdce	199	hluboce na někoho zapůsobit, stát se něčí trvalou vzpomínkou
32	mít někoho/něco v srdci	196	milovat někoho/něco celým srdcem; zachovávat památku na někoho/něco; myslet na něco tajně, doufat v skrytu duše

33	srdce někomu pukne/puká	193	být z něčeho nešťastný, cítit žal, lítost, bezmoc
34	srdce někomu (radostí) poskočí/skáče	192	člověka něco velmi potěší, zaraduje se z toho a zlepší mu to náladu, zrychlí se mu tep
35	něčí srdce se otevře/otevívá/otvírá (něčemu)	180	být otevřený, přístupný něčemu, být empatický, milující, přijmout něco, toužit po boží lásce
36	vylévat/vylít/vylívat si někomu srdce	176	svěřit se někomu důvěrně a (po)stěžovat si mu na své trápení
37	rvát někomu srdce	166	velmi někoho trápit a působit na něj bolestně, vyvolávat v někom bolestné dojetí a soucit
38	zatvrdit/zatvrzovat své srdce	146	být bez soucitu
39	něčí srdce patří (jen) někomu/něčemu	138	mít rád, milovat jen někoho/něco
40	trhat někomu srdce	138	velmi někoho trápit a působit na něj bolestně, vyvolávat v někom bolestné dojetí a soucit
41	otevřít/otevívrat někomu své srdce	137	svěřit se někomu důvěrně, postěžovat si někomu, pojmout k někomu plnou důvěru
42	srdce někomu (nad něčím) krvácí	137	být z něčeho nešťastný, cítit žal, lítost, bezmoc
43	mít velké srdce	135	milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
44	nosit někoho pod srdcem	135	být těhotná
45	vzít někoho za srdce	135	silně na někoho citově (za)působit, vyvolat u něj dojetí
46	mít čisté srdce	130	být velmi hodný, laskavý, nehříšný a (často a ochotně, soucitně) někomu pomoci; mít dobrou a soucitnou povahu
47	srdce někoho táhne někam/k někomu	128	tíhnout, inklinovat k něčemu/někomu, cítit k něčemu/někomu lásku
48	dobývat/dobýt něčí srdce	127	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
49	dát/dávat někomu (celé) své srdce	117	mít někoho rád, milovat

50	svírat/sevřít někomu srdce	115	způsobit strach, ochromit někoho úzkostí, trémou, ...
51	vrýt se někomu do srdce	115	hluboce na někoho zapůsobit, stát se něčí trvalou vzpomínkou
52	řídít se (svým) srdcem	109	nechat se vést svým citem
53	mít srdce na pravém místě	97	mít soucitnou, laskavou povahu a smysl pro správné a spravedlivé a (za)chovat se tak
54	naslouchat (svému) srdci	97	nechat se vést svým citem
55	srdce někomu (něco) říká	95	vnitřní hlas nebo cit někomu (něco) říká, napovídá
56	něčí srdce bije jen pro někoho/něco	93	žít jen pro někoho/něco
57	poslouchat (své) srdce	91	nechat se vést svým citem
58	jít někomu od srdce	90	být upřímný a srdečný, být míněný upřímně, opravdově, vřele
59	píchnout/píchat někoho u srdce	88	způsobit silné bolestné rozechvění a smutek nebo trému
60	vložit/vkládat do něčeho (celé) (své) srdce	84	dělat něco s nadšením, cele se tomu oddat, dát do toho všechno
61	srdce někomu bije (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	83	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
62	být od srdce	81	být upřímný a srdečný, být míněný upřímně, opravdově, vřele
63	zasáhnout něčí srdce	81	silně na někoho citově (za)působit, vyvolat u něj dojetí
64	následovat (své) srdce	79	nechat se vést svým citem
65	něčí srdce se chvěje/zachvěje (úzkostí, strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	77	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
66	mít srdce na správném místě	74	mít soucitnou, laskavou povahu a smysl pro správné a spravedlivé a (za)chovat se tak
67	obměkčit něčí srdce	74	přimět někoho ke shovívavosti, povolnosti, laskavosti
68	zahřát/zahřívát něčí srdce	73	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
69	lámat něčí srdce	71	vyvolat v někom hlubokou lásku a neopětovat ji; krutě někoho zklamat a vzít mu všechnu naději, statečnost a odolnost

70	nechat někde (své) srdce/kus (svého) srdce	71	dělat něco s nadšením, cele se tomu oddat, dát do toho všechno; hluboce si něco zamilovat
71	rozbušit někomu srdce	70	vyvolat v někom silný pocit nepokoje, rozrušení, nejistoty, a velmi rychlé bití srdce
72	mít zlomené srdce	69	být ve stavu velkého emocionálního zármutku; trápit se neopětovanou láskou
73	jít/odejít za hlasem (svého) srdce	62	nechat se vést svým citem
74	brát (někoho) za srdce	60	citově, eticky, esteticky někoho zaujmout a podmanit, získat si ho
75	dát si ruku na srdce	58	upřímně si něco přiznat
76	jít za (svým) srdcem	58	nechat se vést svým citem
77	bodnout někoho u srdce	57	způsobit silné bolestné rozechvění a smutek nebo trému
78	někoho (kvůli něčemu/někomu, z někoho/něčeho) bolí u srdce	53	velmi se kvůli někomu/něčemu trápit, být smutný, soucítit s někým
79	lámat někomu srdce	52	velmi někoho trápit a působit na něj bolestně, vyvolávat v někom bolestné dojetí a soucit
80	chytnout/chytit/chytat někoho u srdce	50	citově, eticky, esteticky někoho zaujmout a podmanit, získat si ho
81	mít srdce (až) v krku	50	být krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítit krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak, sevření v krku
82	mít srdce na dlani	48	být prostě upřímný a nezákladný; mluvit a chovat se (vždy) přímo, nezištně a zcela upřímně
83	ztratit srdce	48	hluboce se (do někoho/něčeho) zamilovat
84	najít (si) cestu k srdci někoho	46	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
85	rozehřát/rozehřívat něčí srdce	46	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
86	srdce někomu (nad něčím) usedá	45	být z něčeho nešťastný, cítit žal, lítost, bezmoc
87	ukrást někomu srdce	44	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
88	zabolet někoho u srdce	43	způsobit silné bolestné rozechvění a smutek nebo trému

89	mít slabé srdce	42	mít nemocné srdce a muset se šetřit, nesmět se rozrušovat
90	odevzdat někomu své srdce	41	mít někoho rád, milovat
91	mít srdce na něco	40	být něčeho citově, eticky schopný a dokázat to udělat
92	balvan někomu spadne ze srdce	39	někomu se uleví, odpadne mu starost
93	jít někomu ze srdce	39	být upřímný a srdečný, být míněný upřímně, opravdově, vřele
94	mít srdce někoho	39	chovat se, být jako někdo (bojovník, válečník, dobrodruh), mít stejnou nebo podobnou povahu jako někdo
95	mít zlaté srdce	38	mít nesmírně dobrou, laskavou a nezištnou povahu, dobrosrdečně a nesobecky pomáhat
96	položít si ruku na srdce	38	upřímně si něco přiznat
97	srdce někomu přetéká (něčím)	38	být plný něčeho
98	zahřát někoho na srdci	38	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
99	drásat někomu srdce	37	velmi někoho trápit a působit na něj bolestně, vyvolávat v někom bolestné dojetí a soucit
100	naslouchat hlasu (svého) srdce	36	nechat se vést svým citem
101	něčí srdce dotluče	36	zemřít
102	poslechnout/poslouchat hlas (svého) srdce	36	nechat se vést svým citem
103	vzít někoho u srdce	36	silně na někoho citově (za)působit, vyvolat u něj dojetí
104	rozechvívat/rozechvět něčí srdce	35	silně někoho rozrušit, znervóznit, znejistit, ale i radostně vzrušit a způsobit mu zrychlený tep
105	utrhnout někomu srdce	35	způsobit někomu velký žal, lítost, pocit bezmoci
106	zasáhnout někoho do srdce	34	silně na někoho citově (za)působit, vyvolat u něj dojetí
107	poslechnout (své) srdce	33	nechat se vést svým citem
108	hřát někoho na srdci	32	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
109	být srdcem někdo	31	(Pražan, Slavista, rocker, ...)
110	mluvit někomu ze srdce	30	vyjadřovat přesně to, co si někdo myslí

111	srdce někomu vyskočí z hrudi	28	být krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítit krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak
112	mít měkké srdce	27	mít soucitnou povahu a snadno podlehnout citovému nátlaku nebo dojmu
113	něčí srdce pláče	27	být z něčeho nešťastný, cítit žal, lítost, bezmoc
114	něčí srdce pookřeje	27	člověka něco velmi potěší, zaraduje se z toho a zlepší mu to náladu
115	něčí srdce tuče jen pro někoho/něco	27	žít jen pro někoho/něco
116	nést někoho/něco v srdci	27	milovat někoho/něco celým srdcem; zachovávat památku na někoho/něco; myslet na něco tajně, doufat v skrytu duše
117	přicházet někomu ze srdce	27	být upřímný a srdečný, být míněný upřímně, opravdově, vřele
118	srdce někomu spadne (až) do kalhot	27	být velmi bázlivý a (přehnaně) ustrašený, být skleslý a velmi se bát
119	jít cestou (svého) srdce	26	nechat se vést svým citem
120	mít široké srdce	26	milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
121	něčí srdce ztvrdne	26	být lakomý a nepřístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu, být nelítostný, neoblomný, necitelný
122	být drahý srdci někoho	25	být někým oblíbený, milovaný
123	srdce někoho zabolí	25	být z něčeho nešťastný, cítit žal, lítost, bezmoc
124	zavřít/zavírat své srdce	25	být uzavřený, nepřístupný, necitelný
125	bojovat o něčí srdce	24	bojovat o něčí lásku a přízeň
126	něčí srdce roztaje	24	stát se citlivý, laskavý, dobrosrdečný, přístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu
127	někomu je lehké u srdce	24	cítit se bezstarostně a svobodně, cítit úlevu, mít radostný povznášející pocit
128	uzavřít své srdce	24	být uzavřený, nepřístupný, necitelný
129	mít srdce z kamene	23	být lakomý a nepřístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu, být nelítostný, neoblomný, necitelný

130	srdce někomu vynechá	22	strnout, velice se polekat
131	být (jako) bez srdce	21	být nemilosrdný, bez soucitu, krutý, chovat se tvrdě, nemilosrdně, odmítavě
132	najít (si) cestu do srdce někoho	21	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
133	následovat hlas (svého) srdce	21	nechat se vést svým citem
134	chovat někoho/něco v srdci	20	milovat někoho/něco celým srdcem; zachovávat památku na někoho/něco; myslet na něco tajně, doufat v skrytu duše
135	mít tvrdé srdce	20	být lakomý a nepřístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu, být nelítostný, neoblomný, necitelný
136	pohladit něčí srdce	20	potěšit někoho
137	srdce se někomu rozskočí	20	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
138	darovat někomu své srdce	19	mít někoho rád, milovat
139	mít srdce ze zlata	19	mít nesmírně dobrou, laskavou a nezištnou povahu, dobrosrdečně a nesobecky pomáhat
140	něčí srdce se zatvrdí	19	být bez soucitu
141	přilnout někomu k srdci	19	získat si lásku, oblibu a náklonnost někoho a stát se mu milým, oblíbeným, nepostradatelným
142	srdce někomu buší (až) v krku	19	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený, velmi rychle mu bije srdce a cítí sevření v krku
143	být ze srdce	18	být upřímný a srdečný, být míněný upřímně, opravdově, vřele
144	něčí srdce bije nalevo/vlevo	18	být levicově orientovaný
145	vepsat se někomu do srdce	18	hluboce na někoho zapůsobit, stát se něčí trvalou vzpomínkou
146	hřát někoho v srdci	17	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
147	cítit své srdce (až) v krku	16	být krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítit krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak, sevření v krku
148	tížit něčí srdce	16	způsobit někomu starost

149	uchovat si někoho/něco v srdci	16	milovat někoho/něco celým srdcem; zachovávat památku na někoho/něco; myslet na něco tajně, doufat v skrytu duše
150	mít srdce (až) v kalhotách	15	být velmi bázlivý a (přehnaně) ustrašený, být skleslý a velmi se bát
151	mít veliké srdce	15	milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
152	otevřít bránu/brány/branku svého srdce	15	být otevřený, přístupný něčemu, být empatický, milující, přijmout něco, toužit po boží lásce
153	položít někomu něco na srdce	15	vést někoho k tomu, aby byl něčeho dbalý, aby se choval podle určitých principů
154	srdce někomu tluče (až) v krku	15	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený, velmi rychle mu bije srdce a cítí sevření v krku
155	věnovat někomu své srdce	15	mít někoho rád, milovat
156	získat (si) místo v srdci někoho	15	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
157	mít laskavé srdce	14	být velice laskavý, mít laskavou povahu
158	mít statečné srdce	14	být velice statečný, mít statečnou povahu
159	něčí srdce jihne	14	stát se citlivý, laskavý, dobrosrdečný, přístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu
160	někomu je těžko u srdce	14	být smutný, deprimovaný, cítit úzkost, strach, dělat něco velmi nerad, mít starosti
161	přitisknout někoho k srdci	14	něžně někoho obejmout, přitisknout k sobě a projevit mu tak svou lásku
162	srdce někomu ustrne	14	smilovat se, slitovat se (nad něčím), znehybnět, užasnout, strnout
163	brát (někoho) u srdce	13	citově, eticky, esteticky někoho zaujmout a podmanit, získat si ho
164	mít kamenné srdce	13	být lakomý a nepřístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu, být nelítostný, neoblomný, necitelný



165	mít obrovské srdce	13	milovat více lidí, konat dobro, být mimořádně laskavý, cítit s druhými, nebýt lhostejný
166	otevřít dveře/dvířka do svého srdce	13	být otevřený, přístupný něčemu, být empatický, milující, přijmout něco, toužit po boží lásce
167	přivinout někoho na (své) srdce	13	něžně někoho obejmout, přitisknout k sobě a projevit mu tak svou lásku
168	srdce někomu vypoví (službu)	13	zemřít
169	mít zatvrzelé srdce	12	být bez soucitu
170	mít citlivé srdce	11	být velice citlivý, mít soucit s druhými, mít citlivou povahu
171	mít upřímné srdce	11	být velmi upřímný, vřelý, laskavý, mít dobrou a soucitnou povahu
172	mít zlé srdce	11	být zlý, lakomý a nepřístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu, být nelítostný, neoblomný, necitelný
173	něčí srdce bouchá (strachem, radostí, vzrušením, ...)	11	být silně rozrušený, nervózní, nejistý, ale i radostně vzrušený a velmi rychle mu bije srdce
174	něčí srdce tíhne někam/k někomu	11	tíhnout, inklinovat k něčemu/někomu, cítit k něčemu/někomu lásku
175	srdce někomu vylétne/vyletí až do krku	11	být krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítit krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak, sevření v krku
176	urvat někomu srdce	11	velmi někoho trápit a působit na něj bolestně, vyvolávat v někom bolestné dojetí a soucit
177	hřát něčí srdce	10	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
178	pohládit někoho po srdci	10	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
179	srdce někomu vyskočí/skočí (až) do krku	10	být krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítit krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak, sevření v krku
180	srdce někomu vyskočí z těla	10	být krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítit krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak
181	šutr někomu spadne ze srdce	10	někomu se uleví, odpadne mu starost
182	tížit někoho na srdci	10	způsobit někomu starost
183	mít srdce jako zvon	9	mít zdravé, silné srdce

184	mít vřelé srdce	9	být velice vřelý vůči druhým, mít vřelou povahu
185	něčí srdce se dme (pýchou, radostí)	9	být velice šťastný, pyšný
186	někoho (kvůli něčemu/někomu, z někoho/něčeho) bolí v srdci	9	velmi se kvůli někomu/něčemu trápit, být smutný, soucítit s někým
187	někomu je dobře u srdce	9	cítit se dobře, uvolněně, být šťastný, spokojený
188	hladit něčí srdce	7	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
189	mít těžké srdce	7	trápit se, být smutný, cítit bolest, starosti, nelibost
190	být slabý na srdce	6	mít nemocné srdce a muset se šetřit, nesmět se rozrušovat
191	pohladit někoho na srdci	6	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
192	pohladit někoho u srdce	6	potěšit někoho, udělat mu radost
193	přivinout někoho k (svému) srdci	6	něžně někoho obejmout, přitisknout k sobě a projevit mu tak svou lásku
194	rozervat něčí srdce	6	velmi někoho trápit a působit na něj bolestně, vyvolávat v někom bolestné dojetí a soucit
195	mít chladné srdce	4	být lakomý a nepřístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu, být nelítostný, neoblomný, necitelný
196	soupeřit o něčí srdce	4	soupeřit o něčí lásku a přízeň
197	srdce někomu vyskočí z hrudníku	4	být krajně rozrušený a znepokojený, cítit krajní úzkost, prudce bušící srdce a úzkostný tlak
198	usilovat o něčí srdce	4	usilovat o něčí lásku a přízeň
199	ranit něčí srdce	3	velmi někoho trápit a působit na něj bolestně, krutě někoho zklamat a vzít mu všechnu naději, statečnost a odolnost
200	chovat někoho pod srdcem	2	být těhotná
201	mít díru v srdci	2	být z něčeho velice nešťastný, cítí žal, lítost, bezmoc
202	mít milosrdné srdce	2	být velice milosrdný, mít slitování, soucit s druhými, mít milosrdnou povahu
203	mít srdce z ledu	2	být lakomý a nepřístupný citovým dojmům a soucitu, být nelítostný, neoblomný, necitelný

204	mít soucitné srdce	2	mít velký soucit s druhými, mít soucitnou povahu
205	ulovit něčí srdce	2	získat si něčí oblibu, lásku, vydobýt si něčí přízeň, naklonit si někoho na svou stranu
206	něčí srdce buší jen pro někoho/něco	1	žít jen pro někoho/něco
207	sžít něčí srdce	1	trápit někoho tak, že se tím užírá

**Appendix table 8: Czech propositional *heart*-phrasemes**

	<b>Propositional <i>heart</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	Ruku na srdce.	2,130	přiznejme si upřímně
2	Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) srdce nebolí.	117	o čem člověk neví, to ho nevzrušuje, nechává jej klidným
3	Co na srdci, to na jazyku.	102	způsob vyjádření, že někdo je velmi upřímný a přímočarý a vždy hned otevřeně říká, co si myslí
4	Srdci neporučíš.	21	lidé nemůžou svou zamilovanost, lásku, city ovládat rozumem, nemůže si vybrat, do koho se zamiluje
5	... co srdce ráčí.	20	všechno, cokoliv si přejete, v jakémkoliv množství
6	Srdci se nedá poručit.	6	lidé nemůžou svou zamilovanost, lásku, city ovládat rozumem, nemůže si vybrat, do koho se zamiluje
7	Ústa mluví (to), čím srdce přetéká.	6	člověk mluví nejčastěji o tom, na co intenzivně myslí, co cítí; oblíbené téma nutí člověka o něm hodně mluvit
8	Cesta k srdci (někoho) vede přes žaludek.	3	dobré jídlo podporuje lásku
9	Co oči/oko nevidí, (to) srdce neželí.	3	o čem člověk neví, to ho nevzrušuje, nechává jej klidným

## Appendix III: English *nerve*-phrasemes

Appendix table 9: English lexical *nerve*-phrasemes

	Lexical <i>nerve</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	unnerving/un-nerving	459	causing sb to feel less confident and slightly frightened or worried
2	nerve-wracking/nerve wracking/nervewracking	442	causing worries, making sb very nervous
3	nerve-racking/nerve racking/nerveracking	222	causing worries, making sb very nervous
4	to unnerve/un-nerve sb	174	to make sb lose confidence and feel slightly frightened or worried
5	unnerved/un-nerved	149	feeling less confident and slightly frightened or worried
6	nervy	126	nervous, worried, easily frightened; brave, confident, bold
7	nerveless	58	lacking strength or feeling; calm and confident about sth
8	unnervingly	47	in a way that makes sb lose confidence and feel slightly frightened or worried
9	nerve wrecking/nerve-wrecking/nervewrecking	44	causing worries, making sb very nervous
10	nerve-jangling	10	making sb very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
11	iron-nerved	8	being able to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
12	nerve-shattering/nerve shattering	8	causing worries, making sb very nervous
13	nerve-shredding	7	exhausting sb mentally, causing worries, making sb very nervous
14	strong-nerved	5	being able to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
15	nerve-fraying	4	irritating or annoying sb, making sb nervous
16	nervelessly	4	in a way that lacks strength or feeling; in a calm and confident way
17	nerve-wracked	3	feeling worried, very nervous
18	nerve-racked	2	feeling worried, very nervous
19	steel-nerved	2	being able to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations

20	nerve-grating	1	irritating or annoying sb
21	nerve-soothing	1	making sb feel calmer
22	nerve-rackingly	1	in a way that causes worries, makes sb very nervous
23	raw-nerved	1	provoked, upset by sth

**Appendix table 10: English nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes**

	Nonverbal <i>nerve</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	frayed nerves	40	a state of feeling irritated, annoyed, worried, nervous, anxious
2	nerves of steel	36	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
3	steady nerves/nerve	18	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
4	raw nerves/nerve	16	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious; a sensitive topic
5	frazzled nerves	14	a state of feeling irritated, annoyed, worried, nervous, anxious
6	shattered nerves	11	a state of feeling mentally exhausted, tense, worried, nervous, anxious
7	strong nerves/nerve	9	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
8	weak nerves	6	no ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
9	a battle of nerves	5	a struggle in which opponents try to wear each other down by psychological means (frightening, threatening)
10	good nerves/nerve	5	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
11	iron nerves/nerve	5	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
12	steel nerves	5	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
13	a war of nerves	4	a struggle in which opponents try to wear each other down by psychological means (frightening, threatening)
14	cool nerves/nerve	4	an ability to remain calm, brave, fearless in difficult situations
15	fraying nerves	4	a state of feeling irritated, annoyed, worried, nervous, anxious
16	jagged nerves	4	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious
17	rattled nerves	4	a state of feeling very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed

18	jangled nerves	3	a state of feeling very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
19	jangling nerves	2	a state of feeling very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
20	jittery nerves	2	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious
21	with every nerve	2	very much, with all one's effort or desire
22	fretted nerves	1	a state of feeling worried, nervous, anxious



**Appendix table 11: English verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes**

	Verbal <i>nerve</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	to have the/some/a nerve (to)	563	to have the audacity to do or say sth, show effrontery
2	to get on sb's nerves	364	to irritate or annoy sb
3	to calm (down) sb's nerves	259	to make sb feel calmer
4	to hit a (raw) nerve	162	to provoke a reaction by referring to a sensitive topic, upset sb by talking about such a topic
5	to touch a (raw) nerve	151	to provoke a reaction by referring to a sensitive topic, upset sb by talking about such a topic
6	to strike a nerve	131	to provoke a reaction by referring to a sensitive topic, upset sb by talking about such a topic
7	to lose one's nerve	126	to become afraid or timid, lose courage, avoid doing sth out of fear
8	to get up the/enough/one's nerve	75	to muster up enough courage to do sth
9	to soothe sb's nerves	73	to make sb feel calmer
10	to grate on sb's nerves	60	to irritate or annoy sb
11	to work up the/one's nerve	47	to muster up enough courage to do sth
12	to hold one's nerve	43	to remain calm and determined in a difficult situation
13	to steady sb's nerves	40	to make sb feel calmer
14	to take (some, a lot of) nerve	33	to require a great amount of courage and determination
15	to get the nerve (to)	28	to muster up enough courage to do sth
16	to ease sb's nerves	26	to make sb feel calmer
17	to strain every nerve	26	to make every possible effort
18	to settle sb's nerves	24	to make sb feel calmer
19	to keep one's nerve/nerves	22	to remain calm and determined in a difficult situation
20	to have nerves of steel	21	to not be easily upset or frightened
21	to quiet sb's nerves	19	to make sb feel calmer
22	to control one's nerves	18	to make oneself feel calmer
23	to be/become a ball of nerves	15	to be very nervous

24	to be on sb's (last) nerves/nerve	13	to irritate or annoy sb
25	to find the nerve (to)	12	to muster up enough courage to do sth
26	to be a bundle of nerves	11	to be very nervous
27	to break sb's nerves	11	to irritate or annoy sb
28	sb's nerves are shot	11	to be mentally or emotionally exhausted, overwhelmed
29	sb's nerves are unstrung	10	to feel emotionally very upset, nervous
30	to muster (up) the nerve	9	to muster up enough courage to do sth
31	to steel one's nerve	8	to become mentally resilient
32	to rattle sb's nerves	8	to make sb feel very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
33	to build up the/enough nerve	6	to muster up enough courage to do sth
34	to fray sb's nerves	6	to irritate or annoy sb, make sb nervous
35	to have good nerves	6	to not be easily upset or frightened
36	sb's nerves are stretched (to the breaking point, to the max, ...)	6	to feel very nervous, worried, mentally exhausted
37	to have nerves	5	to be very nervous
38	to be a bag of nerves	4	to be very nervous
39	to have strong nerves	4	to not be easily upset or frightened
40	to quell sb's nerves	4	to make sb feel calmer
41	to shred sb's nerves	4	to exhaust sb mentally
42	to tear sb's nerves	4	to exhaust sb mentally
43	to be in a state of nerves	3	to be in a tense or anxious state
44	to have steady nerves	3	to not be easily upset or frightened
45	to jangle sb's nerves	3	to make sb feel very nervous, tense, upset or annoyed
46	to live on one's nerves	3	to always be extremely anxious or tense
47	to play on sb's nerves	3	to irritate or annoy sb
48	to step on sb's (last) nerve	3	to irritate or annoy sb
49	to gather the/one's nerve	2	to muster up enough courage to do sth
50	to have nerves of iron	2	to not be easily upset or frightened

51	to jar (on) sb's nerves	2	to irritate or annoy sb
52	to rack sb's nerves	2	to exhaust sb mentally, annoy or irritate sb
53	to tickle sb's nerves	2	to feel pleasantly excited, nervous or scared
54	to be all nerves	1	to be hypersensitive or excessively nervous
55	to be on one's last nerve	1	to be mentally exhausted
56	to have steel nerves	1	to not be easily upset or frightened
57	to have weak nerves	1	to be easily upset or frightened
58	to grind sb's nerves	1	to exhaust sb mentally, annoy or irritate sb
59	to lessen sb's nerves	1	to make sb feel calmer
60	to prey on sb's nerves	1	to irritate sb, to exhaust sb mentally
61	to rankle sb's nerves	1	to exhaust sb mentally, annoy or irritate sb

**Appendix table 12: English propositional *nerve*-phrasemes**

	<b>Propositional <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	The nerve of sb!	22	a way of saying sb is rude, to express shock, disapproval, anger, etc.
2	Of all the nerve/nerves!	6	a way of saying sb is rude, to express shock, disapproval, anger, etc.
3	What (a) nerve!	6	a way of saying sb is rude, to express shock, disapproval, anger, etc.

## Appendix IV: Czech *nerve*-phrasemes

Appendix table 13: Czech lexical *nerve*-phrasemes

	Lexical <i>nerve</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	nervy drásající/nervydrásající/nervydrásající	716	velmi vzrušující, krajně napínavý a vyvolávající nervozitu
2	nervovat se	494	prožívat vyčerpávající stresové situace, být psychicky vyčerpaný, nervózní, ve stresu
3	nervák/nerváček	400	stresová situace, něco velmi vzrušujícího, krajně napínavého, vyvolávajícího nervozitu; člověk, který je velmi nervózní, má velmi malou psychickou odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
4	vynervovaný	255	být nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, být nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
5	nervovat někoho	99	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
6	vynervovat někoho	40	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
7	vynervovat se	21	dostat se do nervového stresu, prožívat vyčerpávající stresové situace, být psychicky vyčerpaný, nervózní

**Appendix table 14: Czech nonverbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes**

	<b>Nonverbal <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	pevné nervy	1,799	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
2	silné nervy	145	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
3	uzlíček/uzlík/uzel nervů	58	člověk, který je velice nervózní, nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
4	dobré nervy	57	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
5	pocuchané nervy	57	stav, kdy má člověk narušenou nervovou rovnováhu a klid, je nervově vyčerpaný a oslabený
6	hra nervů	48	po jistou dobu trvající psychické napětí
7	nervy na pochodu	43	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
8	válka nervů	42	velké napětí, psychologická válka
9	ocelové nervy	41	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
10	slabé nervy	40	malá schopnost odolat psychicky nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
11	nervy v kýblu/kyblíku	39	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
12	souboj nervů	30	velké napětí, psychologický souboj
13	železné nervy	26	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
14	napjaté nervy	25	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
15	nervy nadranc/na dranc	24	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení

16	klidné nervy	23	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
17	pro silné nervy	23	bezohledně drastický, vzrušující a vyvolávající silné emoce (hrůzu)
18	podrážděné nervy	16	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
19	nervy ze železa	15	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
20	nervy z ocele/oceli	14	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
21	boj nervů	11	velké napětí, psychologický boj
22	nervy jako špagáty/špagát	11	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
23	bitva nervů	10	velké napětí, psychologická bitva
24	napnuté nervy	10	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
25	rozjitřené nervy	9	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
26	pochodující nervy	8	stav, kdy je člověk velmi neklidný a nervózní a chová se tak, je podrážděný, přestane se ovládat
27	zjitřené nervy	7	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
28	zničené nervy	7	stav, kdy je člověk naprosto nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
29	každým nervem	6	po všech stránkách, veskrze takový, jak vyjadřuje jméno; silně, s veškerým úsilím
30	rozdrásané nervy	5	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
31	ujeté nervy	4	stav, kdy se člověk přestane ovládat a zachová se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně

32	pochroumané nervy	3	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
33	vyteklé nervy	3	stav, kdy je člověk něčím krajně pobouřený, je napjatý, nervózní a ztratí sebekontrolu
34	chatrné nervy	2	malá schopnost odolat psychicky nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
35	nervy jako prase	2	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
36	nervy v háji	2	stav, kdy je člověk ve stavu krajního rozčilení, na pokraji nervového zhroucení
37	obalené nervy	2	stav, kdy člověk zvládá a zmírňuje stres a stresové situace pomocí něčeho sladkého
38	odolné nervy	2	psychická odolnost vůči nepříznivým, nepříjemným okolnostem
39	předrážděné nervy	2	stav, kdy je člověk nervově vyčerpaný, rozčilený a nedopřává se mu klidu
40	tekoucí nervy	2	stav, kdy je člověk něčím krajně pobouřený, je napjatý, nervózní a ztratí sebekontrolu



**Appendix table 15: Czech verbal collocational *nerve*-phrasemes**

	Verbal <i>nerve</i> -phrasemes	No.	Meaning
1	lézt (někomu) na nervy	1,677	někoho silně rozčilovat, dráždit, vyvolávat v něm odpor a nechuť, být někomu protivný a těžko snesitelný
2	mít na něco nervy	556	být, zůstat (dostatečně) klidný a trpělivě něco snášet
3	ztratit/ztrácet nervy	400	přestat se ovládat, ztratit sebekontrolu (a vybuchnout, rozplakat se, utéct)
4	jít (někomu) na nervy/nerv(a)	378	někoho silně rozčilovat, dráždit, vyvolávat v něm odpor a nechuť, být někomu protivný a těžko snesitelný
5	být o nervy	301	být psychicky velice náročný
6	být (z něčeho) na nervy/nerv(a)	270	být nervově nemocný, psychicky labilní
7	mít nervy/nerv(a)	266	prožívat vyčerpávající stresové situace, být psychicky vyčerpaný, nervózní, ve stresu
8	mít pevné nervy	214	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, stále si uchovávat nervovou rovnováhu, klid a nevzrušovat se
9	nervy někomu rupnou	202	přestat se ovládat, nedokázat se náhle kontrolovat, silně se rozčítit
10	nervy někomu tečou/ vytečou/přetečou	197	být něčím krajně pobouřený, napjatý, nervózní a ztratit sebekontrolu
11	nervy někomu ujedou/ujíždí	159	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
12	nervy někomu pracují	135	být velmi neklidný a nervózní a chovat se tak, být podrážděný, přestat se ovládat
13	nervy někomu povolí/povolují	124	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
14	pocuchat/cuchat (někomu) nervy	100	poškodit někomu dočasně nervy a narušit jeho nervovou rovnováhu a klid, nervově někoho vyčerpat a oslabit
15	drásat/rozdrásat (někomu) nervy	94	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu

16	brnkat/zabrnkat (někomu) na nervy	91	silně (a zjevně) někoho znervózňovat, dráždit, lekat, děsit a útočit tak na jeho klid a sebeovládání
17	uklidnit nervy	89	uklidnit se a trpělivě něco snášet
18	ničit/zničit (někomu) nervy	81	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
19	mít nervy na pochodu	66	být nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, být nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
20	přijít o nervy	64	dostat se do nervového stresu
21	být/stát se (jako) uzlíček/uzlík/uzel nervů	63	být nervózní, nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
22	vydržet s nervy/nervem	52	zůstat (dostatečně) klidný a trpělivě něco snášet
23	(něco) být na nervy	51	někoho silně rozčilovat, dráždit, vyvolávat v něm odpor a nechuť, být někomu protivný a těžko snesitelný
24	mít silné nervy	49	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, zachovávat si většinou nervovou rovnováhu, klid a nevzrušovat se
25	mít nervy nadranc/na dranc	44	být nervově velmi oslabený, postižený, nemocný
26	nervy někomu prasknou/praskají	43	přestat se ovládat, nedokázat se náhle kontrolovat, silně se rozčítit
27	mít nervy (jako) ze železa	40	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, stále si uchovávat nervovou rovnováhu, klid a nevzrušovat se
28	mít nervy v kýblu	39	být nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, být nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
29	někomu dojdou/dochází nervy	38	přestat se ovládat, ztratit sebekontrolu (a vybuchnout, rozplakat se, utéct)
30	chytat/chytit nerv(a)/nervy	36	dostat se do nervového stresu
31	hrát/zahrát (někomu) na nervy	34	silně (a zjevně) někoho znervózňovat, dráždit, lekat, děsit a útočit tak na jeho klid a sebeovládání
32	napínat/napnout něčí/někomu nervy (k prasknutí, na doraz)	34	někoho dráždit, vzrušivě napínat a vyvádět ho z klidu

33	mít dobré nervy	31	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, stále si uchovávat nervovou rovnováhu, klid a nevzrušovat se
34	obalit (si) nervy	30	zvládat a zmírnit stres a stresové situace pomocí něčeho sladkého
35	mít jen/jenom jedny nervy	28	nebýt nervově, psychicky odolný nebo trpělivý
36	zkoušet/pokoušet něčí nervy	23	narušovat něčí nervovou rovnováhu a klid, nervově někoho vyčerpávat a oslabovat
37	nervy někomu selžou/selhávají	19	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
38	mít slabé nervy	17	nebýt nervově příliš odolný a snést jen málo, neudržet si (dlouho) nervovou rovnováhu, klid (a podlehnout nekontrolovaně emocím, zmatku)
39	být (jen) pro silné nervy	16	být bezohledně drastický, vzrušující a vyvolávat silné emoce (hrůzu)
40	obrnit (si) nervy	16	stát se nervově odolný
41	mít nervy (jako) z ocele/oceli	15	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, stále si zachovávat nervovou rovnováhu, klid a jasný názor a nedat se vyprovokovat
42	připravit (někoho) o nervy	15	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu, zničit něčí psychickou odolnost
43	mít napnuté nervy (k prasknutí)	14	být krajně znervóznělý a blízko zhroucení, být nervově vyčerpaný, nemocný
44	dráždit/podráždit (něčí/někomu) nervy	12	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
45	mít pocuchané nervy	12	být nervově oslabený, nemocný a projevovat to nápadnou nervozitou, labilitou, výbuchy
46	být s nervy v koncích	10	být krajně znervóznělý a blízko zhroucení, být nervově vyčerpaný, nemocný
47	být s nervy na dně	9	být krajně znervóznělý a blízko zhroucení, být nervově vyčerpaný, nemocný

48	nervy někomu pochodují	9	být velmi neklidný a nervózní a chovat se tak, být podrážděný, přestat se ovládat
49	být s nervy v háji	8	být krajně znervóznělý a blízko zhroucení, být nervově vyčerpaný, nemocný
50	mít železné nervy	8	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, stále si uchovávat nervovou rovnováhu, klid a nevzrušovat se
51	nervy někomu (jen) hrají	7	být velmi neklidný a nervózní a chovat se tak, být podrážděný, přestat se ovládat
52	nervy někomu prdnou	7	přestat se ovládat, nedokázat se náhle kontrolovat, silně se rozčílit
53	trhat/roztrhat (někomu) nervy	7	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
54	nervy někomu vypoví (službu)	7	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
55	být/stát se hromádka nervů	6	být nervózní, nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
56	být s nervy v prdeli	6	být krajně znervóznělý a blízko zhroucení, být nervově vyčerpaný, nemocný
57	být s nervy v kýblu	5	být krajně znervóznělý a blízko zhroucení, být nervově vyčerpaný, nemocný
58	mít nervy v prdeli	5	být nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, být nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení
59	mít ocelové nervy	5	být nervově odolný a hodně snést, stále si zachovávat nervovou rovnováhu, klid a jasný názor a nedat se vyprovokovat
60	rvát někomu nervy	5	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
61	polechtat (někomu) nervy	4	příjemně, zábavně někoho vzrušit, napnout a trochu vylekat, vyvolat v někom dramatické vzrušení
62	žrát (někomu) nervy	4	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu
63	šponovat (něčí) nervy	3	krajně někoho nervově vyčerpávat, rozčilovat a nedopřávat mu klidu

64	nervy někomu ulítnou	3	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
65	nervy někomu bouchnou/vybouchnou	2	přestat se ovládat a zachovat se nepříjemně prudce a emocionálně
66	být s nervy u konce	2	být krajně znervóznělý a blízko zhroucení, být nervově vyčerpaný, nemocný
67	mít nervy v háji	2	být nervově vyčerpaný a krajně předrážděný, být nervově zhroucený nebo blízko zhroucení

**Appendix table 16: Czech propositional *nerve*-phrasemes**

	<b>Propositional <i>nerve</i>-phrasemes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	To jsou nervy!	48	zvolání, že je něco velice psychicky náročné

## Appendix V: Czech phrasemes and their English translations

Appendix table 17: Czech phraseme *mít něco na srdci* and its English translations in the order listed in *InterCorp*

Měl jsem toho příliš na srdci a také na jazyku jsem měl mnoho otázek, nevydržel jsem se dívat, jak Honza odplouvá, musel jsem se svěřit alespoň jeho bezduchému tělu.	I couldn't just sit there watching Honza drift away: there were too many thoughts weighing on my mind and so many questions on my tongue. So I confided in his comatose body.
Co měl na srdci?	What was on his mind?
Máte něco na srdci?	"Did you want to tell me something?"
Politik bude chtít využít chvíle, kdy ho konečně uvidí celý národ, a honem říci všechno, co má na srdci, (...)	This politician will want to exploit the moment when he is finally seen by the entire nation, and to say everything that's on his mind, (...)
(...) ale Woodward se ho bude ptát jen na to, co politik na srdci vůbec nemá a o čem mluvit nechce.	(...) but Woodward will ask him only about things that aren't on the politician's mind at all and that he has no desire to talk about.
Jako mileneček, který jí nestačil říci všechno, co měl na srdci, krajina kolem ní jí bránila odejít.	Like a lover who has failed to say everything that is in his heart, the surrounding landscape stopped her from leaving.
Vyprávějte, co máte na srdci!"	Tell me, what is on your mind?"
„Máte-li na srdci něco, co vás tíží, mluvte.“	"If you have a burden upon your hearts, speak now!"
Povrchem vědomí však poslouchal, co má vzlykající kráska na srdci:	But in the forefront of his mind he was listening to what the sobbing beauty had to say:
Čekal jsem, co má Novák na srdci.	I waited to see what Novak had on his mind.
Rozuměj: nejsem takový naivka, abych si myslel, že Churchill měl na srdci jenom okupované národy.	You must understand, I'm not so naive as to think that Churchill's only concern was the fate of the occupied nations.
Mezi přáteli to trochu zašumělo, protože tyhle úvodní slova byly za celou historii společenství použity jen asi dvakrát, nebo třikrát a ještě nikdy ne mnou a znamenaly, že dotyčný má na srdci, něco naléhavého,	There was a little buzz among my friends, because in the history of the community those opening words had only been spoken two or three times, and never by me, and they indicated the person in question had

<p>co se netýká jen jeho, ale celého společenství a že je to z něj, jeho sen, ale že se domnívá, že mu byl seslanej, aby ho dal i ostatním.</p>	<p>something urgent in his heart that concerned not only him but the entire community, and though it came from him he believed that it had been sent down to him to pass along to the others.</p>
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**Appendix table 18: Czech phraseme *jít někomu na nervy* and its English translations in the order listed in *InterCorp***

<p>Tato žvanivost, jíž se vyznačují nejen faráři, ale skoro všichni vyznavači této bohabojné konfese, šla Anně Marii (katoličce alespoň podle křtu) notně na nervy.</p>	<p>This garrulousness, which is characteristic not only of more than one pastor, but of almost all those confessing to that god-fearing denomination, notably got on the nerves of Anna Marie (Catholic, at least as far as her baptismal certificate is concerned).</p>
<p>dušivé nedění, jímž jsem byl obklopen, mi začalo jít trochu na nervy, chtěl jsem na chvíli vystoupit ze svého úkrytu a nahlédnout do jiného prostředí, přijít mezi jiné lidi.</p>	<p>The suffocating inactivity all around me was beginning to get on my nerves. I wanted to get out of my shelter for a while and take a look around, be among different people.</p>
<p>Šel mu tím víc na nervy.</p>	<p>It made the vintner even more irritating.</p>
<p>Jeho věčné povalování jí šlo zas jednou na nervy, takže ho vyhnala do koloniálu na protějším rohu pro příděl brambor.</p>	<p>As usual, he was hanging around the kitchen getting on her nerves, so she chased him off to the grocery store on the opposite corner for their potato rations.</p>
<p>(Překvapils mě, ale nejdeš mi na nervy míň.)</p>	<p>You've surprised me, but you still don't get on my nerves any less.</p>
<p>(Šla mi na nervy.</p>	<p>This was getting on my nerves.</p>
<p>Pocítil s brutální naléhavostí, jak mu jde na nervy, a dostal na sebe vztek, že přerušil to nádherné třináctileté mlčení.</p>	<p>He felt with brutal urgency that she was getting on his nerves and he was angry with himself for having interrupted that glorious thirteen-year silence.</p>
<p>Jeho zženštile afektovaný, blbě žertující hlas mi jde na nervy!</p>	<p>His effeminate voice, his affectation and his idiotic jokes get on my nerves!</p>
<p>A pak se najednou stalo, co neočekával: přestali si rozumět, šli si na nervy, začali bojovat o moc v domácnosti, ona tvrdila, že potřebuje víc prostoru pro svou životní dráhu, on se zlobil, že mu nechce uvařit vajíčka, a stalo se rychleji, než sami tušili, že se najednou rozvedli.</p>	<p>And then suddenly something unexpected happened: they stopped understanding each other, they got on each other's nerves, they began to struggle over power in domestic affairs, she claimed she needed more elbow-room for her own life, he was upset that she refused to cook eggs for him, and faster than either of them realized they found themselves divorced.</p>

<p>„Protože mi jdou na nervy,“ řekl Paul vesele a nalil si víno do sklenky, kterou před něho číšník právě postavil.</p>	<p>‘Because they get on my nerves,’ Paul retorted cheerfully and poured some wine into the glass the waiter had just placed before him.</p>
<p>„Jdete mi na nervy.“</p>	<p>“You’re getting on my nerves.</p>
<p>Ten kluk mi jde šíleně na nervy jak ovce pitomej.</p>	<p>He’s really getting on my nerves – he’s like a stupid sheep.</p>
<p>„A tady na usmířenou -“ řval Alex a bil Dášu pořád dál, „deš mi už zatraceně na nervy, Evropo, a jestli tě ještě jednou s Juldou načapám.“</p>	<p>“And one more to make up -“ Alex yelled, and he went on beating Dáša, “you’re really starting to get on my nerves, Europa, and if I catch you one more time with Julda – How many times have you come to a decision between the two of us, and always the same decision: the exact opposite of the one before!</p>
<p>Roman Gráfovíc na mě zas čeká na schodech, stojí tady jak fízl, jak prokurátor, bachař a kat, ty kluku, di mi do háje s tou tvojí nekonečnou láskou, té se nenajím a hlad mám v jednom kuse, bereš mi klid duše a mou balanc, deš mi na nervy už tím, že vůbec seš, už tím samotným děláš ze mě sprostou špinavou šlapku nebo mi to aspoň v jednom kuse připomínáš. Mám jít do kláštera na sedum roků a pak s tebou za ručičku chodit pěkně po parku?</p>	<p>Roman Gráfovich is waiting for me on the stairs again, he stands there like the police, like a prosecutor, guard, and executioner, you, my boy, can take that eternal love of yours and stick it, you never satisfy me and I'm constantly hungry, you take from me my equanimity and balance, your very existence gets on my nerves, you make me feel like a vulgar, dirty whore, or at least remind me of it, should I go to a convent for seven years and then hold your hand and walk through the park like a nice girl?</p>
<p>Dítě už není k udržení, má novou kamarádku Blanku a tahá ji pořád k nám, sladká děcka si svlékají kalhotky, šeptají si slova jako „kakání“ a „ zadek“ a smějí se nedobrym smíchem, Yveta je drzá, svéhlavá a vzteklá, máme teď na ni pořád méně času (5. rok manželství), naštěstí máme babičku, babička je však na holku bohužel slabá ... v novém bytě máme méně místa než ve starém, klopýtáme o sebe a všichni jdou na nervy všem, hotový zvěřinec.</p>	<p>We can't keep the baby all to ourselves anymore, she has a new friend, Blanka , and she's always dragging her over to our place, the sweet little girls pull their pants down, whisper words to each other such as ”doo-doo” and “butt” and laugh naughtily, Yveta’s stubborn, hard-headed, and full of fury, and we have less and less time for her (5th year of marriage), fortunately we have Grandma, but she just spoils the child ... in our new apartment we have less space than in our old, and we trip over each other and get on one another 's nerves, a regular zoo.</p>
<p>Spisovatel jí hned po aktu tajemně cosi napsal na tuhou bílou kartičku, kterou</p>	<p>Immediately after the act, the writer secretly wrote her something on a stiff</p>

zalepil do bílé obálky, a žádal ji, aby si to okamžitě jela přečíst domů, protože mu dívčín pláč šel na nervy.	white card that he sealed in a white envelope, and he asked her to go home and read it immediately because the girl's crying was getting on his nerves.
Když už to trvá půl hodiny, řeknu si, to je ňák trošku moc muziky za ten čtvrták, a jestli se ráj takhle vibruje, to musí jít kapánek na nervy, když tam má člověk setrvat celou věčnost, a slezu s lože a pokouším se tomu přijít na kloub, což přirozeně nepřijdu.	By the time a half hour had gone by, I was saying to myself that this was a little bit too much – if Paradise vibrated like that, it would certainly get on my nerves over the course of eternity. I climbed off the bed and tried to do something with it, but of course I couldn't.
Přihlížející lékaři, k nimž jsem byl zprvu přívětivý, mi postupně šli na nervy.	The onlooking physicians, to whom I had at first been affable, now gradually preyed on my nerves.
Někdy ale, když mu její špičkování a věčná nespokojenost začly jít na nervy, se málem nechal unést a zapomněl, že Jerija je jednou z Blízkých paní.	Still, sometimes Yerya's griping and moaning got on his nerves so much that he almost got carried away and forgot she was one of the Intimates.
Tohle město mi začíná jít na nervy.	This city is starting to get on my nerves.
Évi: A to ti jde na nervy.	ÉVI. And it gets on your nerves.
Véna: Ty mi jdeš na nervy.	VÉNA. You get on my nerves, not it.
... někde v džungli, občas to znělo, jako když o sebe drhneš bambus a to mohl vydržet jen Bohler ve svý božský trpělivosti, ještě ze semináře ... ale taky mu to asi šlo na nervy, tak je naučil pár českých věcí ... nejradši měli Cervený sátecku, kolem se toc, kolem se toc, má mila se hneva, ja nevim ploc.	... out in the jungle, there were times it sounded like two bamboo stalks scraping against each other, and the only one who could stand it then was Bohler, with the divine patience he'd learned in seminary ... but occasionally it got on his nerves too, so he taught them a few Czech tunes ... the one they liked best was "Re 'ke'chief, re 'ke'chief, roun' an' roun' you whi'l, my swee'hear' is angry, I don' un'erstan' the gir'."
Šel mi na nervy	Guy got on my nerves.
„Nevadí mi, když se ženská bojí psů, pavouků nebo myší,“ řekl napůl žertem a napůl vážně Pavel Kohout, kterému už to začínalo jít na nervy, neboť neměl potuchy o hloubce její fobie, „ale nesnáším, když si to vykládá jako svoji přednost ...“	"I don't mind a woman being afraid of dogs, spiders or mice ..." Pavel Kohout said half in jest and half in earnest. It had begun to get on his nerves, but then he had no inkling of the depth of her phobia, "... but I can't stand it when she makes a virtue of it ..."

Řekli mi, že to se nedělá, když můžou projít, že to je OK, i když jim to pochopitelně vadí a jde na nervy.	And they say, no, as long as they can squeeze by it's OK, even though it gets on their nerves and they obviously mind.
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