

Západočeská univerzita v Plzni

Fakulta filozofická

Bakalářská práce

Anglické a české idiomy na téma práce, čas a peníze

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracoval(a) samostatně a použil(a) jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2012

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Bachelor's thesis deals with English and Czech idioms on work, time and money. Its objective is to cover important theory concerning idioms in the English language and show how frequent is the use of such idiomatic expressions in practice. The topic was selected with respect to importance of idiomaticity in everyday spoken and written English. First six chapters are theoretical, they deal with idiomatic expressions in general, whereas the seventh chapter deals with idioms on work, time and money in practice.

The first chapter called Idioms explains what idiomatic expressions are and what are some important aspects of idioms. In addition, it describes how the idioms are classified.

The second chapter deals with various forms that idioms can take and several examples are given for each form.

The third chapter is concerned with important attributes of idiomatic expressions, such as degree of fixation and whether idioms can or cannot be changed and how. The second described attribute is transparency of idioms.

The fourth chapter deals with an important feature of idioms which is a metaphor.

The fifth chapter deals with various translation strategies, as idiomatic expressions are not always easy to translate.

The sixth chapter gives a brief idea of literature selected for practical part. It is concerned with chosen authors, as well as the chosen novels.

The last chapter is a practical part where three books of important

writers of American literature of the twentieth century were chosen to be analyzed for use of idioms on money, work and time. For this purpose, I chose a novel *The Winter of Our Discontent* which was written by John Steinbeck, a novel *The Old Man and the Sea* written by Ernest Hemingway and six short stories from the book *The Pat Hobby Stories* written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. In this chapter, the idioms which were found in the selected literature are listed alphabetically, each with a relevant extract from the book which shows the context in which a particular idiom was used. In addition, for each idiom a czech translation is given.

The main sources that were used for writing this thesis were printed. The most useful sources concerning the theory on idiomatic expressions were books *English Idioms* or *Dictionary of Idioms*.

For writing the literature part were used the books *American Literature* and *English and American Literature*.

2 IDIOMS

2.1 What Are Idioms

The word “idiom” originally comes from the Greek language. It means “popular language”.

Idiomatic expressions constitute an indispensable part of the English vocabulary. They are used in everyday English, in all sorts of styles, texts, registers or speeches.

Idioms are fixed combinations of words which have a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual words taken separately. Thus, if we do not know the meaning of the whole phrase, we cannot guess it from the meaning of constituent words.

For instance, an idiom “*to eat humble pie*” does not mean that somebody would actually eat a pie made of humble or when we say that somebody is “*green with envy*,” it does not indicate that they would really turn green. Therefore, these expressions have to be specifically learned as a whole. As the idioms are fixed, any part of them often cannot be changed.

The individual words which form some idioms can be put together in an illogical and peculiar way which do not have to be always grammatically correct, whereas forms of other idiomatic expressions are grammatically correct and regular.^[1]

In the English language, there is a large number of idioms and many different ways in which an expression can be idiomatic.^[2]

Important aspect is the intensity of idioms. There are idioms that can be understood easily only by guessing from meaning of constituent words. For instance, the meaning of idiom “*do someone proud*” is quite

simply understandable.

On the other hand, some idioms are impossible to be understood without consulting a dictionary or a native speaker. It is, for example, an idiom “*to kick the bucket*” where the meaning “to die” is difficult to figure out only by knowing the individual words.

2.2 Classification of Idioms

Idiomatic expressions take various forms and structures.^[3] In different books we can find idioms divided in different groups and listed different kinds of idioms.

Idiomatic expressions in English can be divided into four categories.

The first category are *pure idioms*. These idioms were formed by a process when the idioms were first established by continual re-use, then they went through figurative extension and became fixed. In this group, we can find typical idioms as “kick the bucket” or “blow the gaff”.^[4]

The second category are *figurative idioms*.^[5]

The third category are *restricted collocations*. These expressions are sometimes referred to as semi-idioms. In such idioms, one word has a figurative sense, which we cannot find outside that specific context. On the other hand, the other word has a literal sense. Some restricted collocations are, for example, “a blind alley” or “a cardinal error”.^[6]

The last category are *open collocations*. In these collocations, all words are used in a literal sense and both elements can be freely changed.^[7]

2.2.1 Structure of Idioms

According to their structure, idiomatic expressions can be divided into three groups. Their structure can be regular, irregular or grammatically incorrect.^[8]

In the first group, the idioms have irregular form but their meaning is clear. These are idioms such as “*give someone to understand*” or “*do someone proud*”. The way these idioms were put together is illogical but they can be easily understood.^[9]

Idioms in the second group have regular form and unclear meaning. For example, “*cut no ice*” and “*bring the house down*”. These idioms are logical in their form, however, it is difficult to guess their meaning. Nevertheless, some idioms in this group are more easily understandable than others. Some of them can be understood from the context, whereas others are difficult to guess. This group is the most numerous one.^[10]

And the third group comprises idiomatic expressions with irregular form and unclear meaning, therefore, they are illogical in their form and are not easily understandable. These idioms are, for example, “*be at large*” or “*go great guns*”.^[11]

2.3 Syntactic Constructions of Idioms

The idiomatic expressions do not always follow the general principals of syntax.

There are idioms which are syntactically normal. For example, idioms, such as “*draw a blank*”, “*feel the pinch*”, “*settle a score*”, “*drop a brick*”, “*spill the beans*”, “*see the light*” or “*kick the bucket*” are usual verb

phrases.

On the other hand, a large number of idiomatic expressions have a unique syntactic structure. Some of the idioms with the unique structure are, for example, “*by and large*”, in which a preposition is coordinated with an adjective, “*none the less*”, “*never mind*” or “*eggs is eggs*”.

Some expressions can contain a word that does not occur anywhere outside that particular expression. For instance, a word “*aback*” can occur only in the passive construction “*to be taken aback*”.^[12]

3 FORMS OF IDIOMS

3.1 Idioms with Nouns and Adjectives

Idioms often contain nouns or adjectives. Frequent idiomatic expressions are noun phrases and idioms that are adjective + noun.

Noun phrases are, for example, “*the lesser of two evils*” which expresses that two options or choices are bad, however, one of them is slightly better. Another example of a noun phrase is an idiom “*a piece of cake*” which describes something very easy, “*a drop in the ocean*” describes something very small comparing to something much bigger, “*a pack of lies*” describes something completely untrue, “*child's play*” which is used to describe a very easy task or “*a blessing in disguise*” which is an event considered unlucky which, however, turns up to be fortunate in the end.

“*A blind date*” is an example of adjective + noun idiom. “*A blind date*” is a date of two people who do not know each other. Another example of such idioms is a phrase “*a burning question*” which is a

question that is very up-to-date, “*a knotty problem*” which is a problem that is difficult to solve, “*a random shot*” which is a quick guess that is not expected to be correct or “*an Indian summer*” which is a period in autumn with very hot weather.

3.2 Idioms with Prepositions

Common idiomatic expressions are likewise prepositional phrases. These phrases contain a preposition which is followed by a noun or by a noun phrase.

Some examples of idioms with prepositions are “*behind bars*” which means “in prison”, “*at every turn*” which mean “in every place” or “at every moment”, “*on thin ice*” which means “in a dangerous situation or position”, “*in a flash*” which means “very quickly”, “*in hot water*” which means “in trouble”, “*within reason*” which is equivalent for “reasonable”, “*on the stocks*” which means “in preparation”, “*on tap*” which means “available” or “ready to use”, “*out of the question*” which means “impossible”, “*under the counter*” which means “secretly and illegally”, “*at the double*” which means “quickly” or “*for keeps*” which means “forever”.

3.3 Verbal Idioms

Verbal idioms are idioms containing a verb which is be followed by all types of words.^[13] There is plenty of such idiomatic expressions in English.

Some examples of these expressions are “*to give something a try*” which means simply “to try something”, “*to throw a party*” which means “to organize a party”, “*to beat someone at his own game*” describes that

somebody is fighting back using the method of the other person, “*to come clean*” which means “to tell the truth”, “*get the picture clear*” which means “to understand a situation correctly”, “*to know something inside out*” which means “to know something very well”, “*wipe the floor with someone*” which means “to defeat somebody easily”, “*to throw in the towel*” which expresses that someone admits defeat and gives up trying or “*to get nowhere*” expressing that there is not any progress.

3.4 Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are another important part of idiomatic English. They are verbs that contain a preposition or an adverbial particle which completely changes the meaning of the verb.

The phrasal verbs are difficult to learn, as there are so many of them. In addition, it can be difficult for learners to know how to use them correctly and where to put the object in the sentence.

One verb can form a large number of phrasal verbs. For instance, a verb “to look” can be followed by particles “after”, “for”, “into”, “up”, “out”, “over”, “to”, etc.

Some examples of common phrasal verbs are, for instance, “*to turn up*” which means to arrive or to be found, “*to step in*” which means “to intervene”, “*to round something off*” which means “to finish something in a satisfactory way”, “*to put out*” which means “to extinguish something” or “*to grow up*” which means “to become an adult”.

3.5 Similes

Frequent form of idioms are similes. Similes are expressions comparing two things using “as” or “like”. It is not possible to change

order in these expressions.^[14]

Similes with use of “as” are, for example, idioms “*to be as poor as a church mouse*” which expresses that someone is very poor, “*as cool as a cucumber*” which expresses that somebody stays calm in a difficult or dangerous situation or “*as clear as a mud*” which expresses that something is not clear at all.

Some examples of idioms with “like” are, for instance, idioms “*go like a bomb*” which means that somebody is driving very fast, “*treat someone like dirt*” which expresses that somebody treats badly someone else or “*smoke like a chimney*” which expresses that somebody smokes a lot.

3.6 Binomials and Trinomials

Binomials are idioms that contain two words in fixed order joined by a linking word, a conjunction or a preposition, for example.^[15]

The two words can be two nouns. For instance, “*chalk and cheese*”, “*apples and oranges*” or “*give and take*” are nouns joined by a conjunction “and”, “*man to man*” or “*time after time*” are two nouns with a preposition as a linking word.

Binomials can be pairs of adjectives, for instance, “*sick and tired*” or “*safe and sound*”, pairs of verbs, for instance, “*do or die*” or “*live and let live*” or pairs of adverbs, such as “*more or less*” or “*now and then*”.

Similar type of idiom are trinomials. In these idioms, the three words are joined. A trinomial is, for example, an idiom “*blood, sweat and tears*”.^[16]

3.7 Proverbs

Proverbs are short sentences with fixed form. They give advice or warnings.^[17]

They have a meaning which is difficult to guess from individual words, nevertheless, some are more easily understandable than others. For instance, a proverb *"If you want a thing well done, do it yourself"* can be understood easily, as its meaning is literal. However, a proverb *"all roads lead to Rome,"* which means that there are many ways of reaching the same aim, has a more metaphorical meaning and, therefore, is difficult to guess.^[18]

The proverbs are divided into three main categories. The first category are abstract statements which express the general truths. Proverb of this type is, for instance, a proverb *"Absence makes the heart grow fonder"* which says that we will like somebody better if they are away.^[19]

The second category are proverbs that make general points based on everyday experience, such as *"Don't put all your eggs in one basket"* which gives an advice not to dedicate all the resources into one thing as it would be all lost if something goes wrong.^[20]

The third category are sayings from areas of traditional wisdom and folklore, for example, *"Feed a cold and starve a fever"* which gives an advice to eat more when having a cold and not to eat when having a fever.^[21]

Other common proverbs are, for instance, *"better late than never"* which says that it is better to do something late than not to do it at all, *"every why has a wherefore"* which says that everything has a reason even though it is not obvious or *"look before you leap"* which gives an advice to consider each action and its consequences before taking it.

3.8 Euphemisms

Euphemisms are idiomatic expressions which are used to avoid saying words that could be considered unpleasant, rude or offending.^[22] The word “euphemism” is originally from the Greek language and means “use of good words.” They are used to talk about topics such as death, for example, euphemism “*to pass away*” can be used instead of verb “to die”.

Other idioms which can be used rather than the verb “to die” are, for instance, “*to pass over to the other side*”, “*to cross over to the other side*”, “*to pass on*” or “*to fall asleep*”. The adjective “dead” can be replaced by idioms “*gone to a better place*”, “*no longer with us*” or “*asleep with Jesus.*”

Euphemisms also replace words from other areas which are considered unpleasant to talk about. For instance a word “vomit” can be replaced by idiomatic expression “*to lose lunch*” a word “old” can be replaced by expression “*chronologically challenged*”, “unemployed” can be replaced by “*between jobs*” or a word blind can be replaced by expression “*visually challenged*”.

4. ATTRIBUTES OF IDIOMS

The first important attribute of idiomatic expressions is the degree of fixation of idioms which determines whether and how an idiom or its part can be morphologically or syntactically modified. For instance, an expression “*to kick the bucket*” cannot be used in the passive voice as the idiomatic meaning would be destroyed. Some idioms are more flexible than others, they can be, therefore, organized from very frozen to very flexible. Some other examples of frozen idioms is an idiom “*to give*

someone the cold shoulder". In this case, it is not possible to change the definite article to indefinite, nor to use synonyms of the word "cold", such as "cool".^[23]

Another important attribute is a transparency of idiomatic expressions. Idioms can be organized from transparent to opaque, according to their degree of transparency. For transparent idioms the literal meaning can be found. For opaque idioms, however, the literal meaning is not available anymore.^[24]

5 METAPHORS IN IDIOMS

5.1 Metaphor

The word "metaphor" comes from Greek language and it means "to transfer". It is a figure of speech which consists in transferring the meaning based on similarity. It compares two different objects with similar aspects. It is a type of analogy.^[25]

Metaphor is the main feature of idiomatic expressions.

5.1.1 Idioms and Metaphor

The process when a metaphor becomes an idiom was determined by J. Hobbs. In the first phase an expression from one domain is extended to another, a metaphor is alive.^[26]

In the second phase the metaphor became "familiar" and the interpretative path starts to be set up and thus less complicated.^[27]

In the third phase the metaphor becomes "tired". Between the two domains, a direct link is established.^[28]

In the fourth phase the metaphor dies. At this point, it is not possible to find the metaphorical origin of the expression anymore.^[29]

6 POSSIBLE TRANSLATIONS OF IDIOMS

The problem with translating idiomatic expressions is that concepts of two languages can be very different. Idioms cannot be translated literally as the resulted expression would not make sense. However, there are some strategies in translating idioms. The translation should have similar effects on the readers as the original text.^[30]

When translating idioms, two primary difficulties may appear. The first problem lies in being able to recognize and understand an idiomatic expression correctly. In English language, idioms can have a literal meaning as well which can cause problems in case that the translator is not familiar with that. For instance, an idiomatic expression “to go out with someone” can be understood in both ways, literal and idiomatic.^[31]

Another problem that can be posed when the translator is not very familiar with the idiomatic expression is when there is a similar idiom in both languages which has, however, a different meaning.^[32]

The second difficulty when translating idioms lies in translating them correctly into the target language. When there is an equivalent idiom in both languages, it is easy to replace one idiom for another, however, an idiom may not have any equivalent in the target language. Therefore, the first strategy of translating idioms is using idiomatic expression with similar meaning.^[33]

When there is not a similar idiom in the target language, the idiomatic expression can be translated by paraphrase. This is the most common strategy when there is not an idiomatic expression with similar

meaning in the target language. In case an idiom cannot be paraphrased easily, another option is omission of the whole idiom. The last one is the strategy of compensation which consists in omitting or minimizing an idiomaticity where it appears and presenting it in a different part in the text.^[34]

7 AMERICAN LITERATURE

7.1 John Steinbeck

John Steinbeck was an American writer who lived between 1902 and 1968, he comes from California. He studied history and literature in Stanford University.^[35]

In his work, he often criticised society and focused on lives of people from lower classes, such as farmers or fishermen and their suffer during the Depression.^[36]

For his best-known novel “Grapes of Wrath”, which was published in 1939, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.^[37] In addition, he was also awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.^[38]

7.1.1 The Winter of Our Discontent

This book was published in 1961 as a last novel of John Steinbeck. The main character, Ethan Hawley, lives with his wife Mary and their two kids in a small town on Long Island. He works as a clerk in a grocery store that he used to own. After he went bankrupt, he sold his store to an

Italian immigrant who gave him this job. In addition, his family fortune was lost by his father and as a result, the family is now very poor.

The story deals with his struggle to improve the financial situation of his family at any price. Under pressure of people around, he loses his moral values and dishonestly gains wealth and a better position in society.

7.2 Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway was one of the writers of the “Lost Generation”. These writers were influenced by the World War I and in their works is usually reflected their experience from war and scepticism.^[39]

He lived between 1898 and 1961 and during the World War I he worked as an ambulance driver in Italy.^[40]

In 1953 he received the Pulitzer Prize in Literature for his novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.^[41]

7.2.1 The Old Man and the Sea

This book was published in 1952. It is a story about an old fisherman Santiago from Cuba. He have not caught a fish for eighty-four days and, therefore, one day, he sets out further to the sea trying to finally catch a fish. His bait is taken by a marlin, a large and heavy fish. In order to kill it and get lucky again, he has to wait in his boat for two days before the fish dies.

7.3 Francis Scott Fitzgerald

F. Scott Fitzgerald was an American writer of novels and short stories who lived from 1896 to 1940. He is considered one of the best writers of the 20th century and also one of the writers of the “Lost Generation”.^[42]

He joined the U.S. Army during the World War I. He fell in love with a rich girl who, however, did not want to marry him, as he was poor. For that reason, he moved to New York to make money as a writer.^[43]

7.3.1 The Pat Hobby Stories

This book is a collection of seventeen short stories about Pat Hobby, a screenwriter in Hollywood who used to be successful during the silent age, now he struggles with his career as well as the financial situation.

8 IDIOMS IN LITERATURE

8.1 John Steinbeck: The Winter of Our Discontent

8.1.1 MONEY

- **A man of property** Bohatý člověk
A man of property is a precious vessel. (p. 151)
- **Asking price** Požadovaná cena
"What is your asking price?" "Fifty-one per cent." (p. 332)
- **Business is money** Obchod jsou peníze
Business is money. Money is not friendly. Kid, maybe you too friendly – too nice. Money is not nice. Money got no friends but more money.
 (p. 29)
- **Down payment** Zálaha
You're his down payment, kind of, so the light won't go out. (p. 291)
- **Green cabbage** Peníze
This five per cent could be in cash – no checks, no records, no trouble with the tax boys, just clean green cabbage from my hand to your hand and from your hand to your pocket. (p. 31)
- **To be neck-deep in mortgage** Mít velkou hypotéku
For one thing, he could sell it to half a dozen different people and, for another, it might be neck- deep in mortgage. And no title search.
 (p. 254)

*Joey was a fascinating monkey – a gambler but no one ever saw him **lay down a bet**...* (p. 8)

- **To live on credit** Mít dluhy, žít na dluhy

*Mr. Hall – he was **living on credit**, had been for some time.* (p. 225)

- **To live on someone's pay** Žít z něčího platu

*Marullo let me have things wholesale. It makes a big difference. I don't think we could have **lived on my pay** if he hadn't.* (p. 175)

- **To make a buck** Vydělat si babku

*He don't lose anything and you **make a buck**. Everybody's got a right to **make a buck**.* (p. 31)

- **To make a fortune** Vydělat jmění

*I could **make my own fortune**.* (p. 22)

- **To make an investment** Investovat

*You're going to be a rich man. ... You're going to **make an investment**.* (p. 39)

- **To mortgage a house** Vzít si hypotéku

*...your problem is capital, Ethan. Your house is clear. You can **mortgage it**.* (p. 139)

- **To pay a price** Platit, zaplatit (si)

*The new harbor was busier. ...the frantic summer fishermen who **pay a price** and glut the decks with fish...* (p. 261)

- **To put money in someone's hands** Dát někomu peníze
*"Would you **put the money in my hands?**" "Whenever you say."
 (p. 152)*
- **To ring up money** Markovat peníze
*Marullo came in about ten o'clock and for a wonder he gave me a hand, weighing and wrapping and **ringing up money** on the cash register.
 (p. 173)*
- **To run short** Přijít o peníze, utratit všechny peníze
*You realize, of course, you've only got five-hundred balance in the bank. God help you if you **run short**.
 (p. 264)*
- **To shave price** Snížit cenu
*"We could **shave prices** a little." "I guess Marullo's got them **shaved** as close as they'll **shave**."
 (p. 30)*
- **To take a bet** Vsadit se
*Want to **take a bet** you ran out of coffee?
 (p. 21)*
- **To take a profit** Vydělat, získat výnos
*"A good businessman owes it to his town to help it develop." "And **take a profit**." "Naturally."
 (p. 140)*
- **To throw money in the garbage** Vyhazovat peníze oknem
*You **throwing money in the garbage**.
 (p. 25/26)*

- **To tie up money** Blokovat peníze

*We got dead wood on our bills. Anybody don't pay by the fifteenth-off the books.....What's good for it? It **ties up** money.* (p. 26)

8.1.2 TIME

- **A day off** Den volna, dovolená

*"Your business is justice?" "Yes,... But it's my **day off**."* (p. 287)

- **After a time** Za chvíli, po chvíli

***After a time** Ellen put the talisman firmly and precisely back...(p. 163)*

- **All along** Celou dobu

*"Where'd it come from?" "It's been here **all along**."* (p. 176)

- **All day long** Celý den, po celý den

*And **all day long** the rowboats anchor off the breakwater and...*
(p. 208)

- **All the time** Pořád, neustále

*- Why, there are men in this town after her **all the time**.* (p. 40)

*- ...someone is going fishing, or fishing, or coming in nearly **all the time**.*
(p. 56)

- **A long time ago** Dávno, před dávnou dobou

***A long time ago** he came to America without asking leave.* (p. 307)

- **As soon as...** Jakmile, hned jak

*Mary's other two thousand would go back to her account and, **as soon***

as I could do it safely, I would replace the three thousand. (p. 321)

- **At first** Nejprve, zpočátku

*I had been afraid **at first** that she might want to crash it to bits or hide it away, but now I saw that...* (p. 162)

- **At last** Konečně

***At last** the shoppers were finished and gone.* (p. 181)

- **At once** Najednou

*Who would have thought all that could happen all **at once**?* (p. 311)

- **At the same time** Zároveň, přitom,

*I fight off sleep, **at the same time** craving it.* (p. 44)

- **Closing day** Den, kdy je zavřeno;
volný den

*...when examination time comes, rebellion foams up and the common cold becomes epidemic, a plague which disappears on **closing day**.*
(p. 208)

- **Every time** Pokaždé

*His father sewed up the appointment **every time** we got a new Congressman.* (p. 52)

- **For a lifetime** Na celý život

*I am still acceptable as a Hawley to Bakers **for perhaps my lifetime** because...* (p. 132)

- **For a time** Na chvíli, na okamžik
*That's the spirit, Ethan. **For a time** I thought you'd lost the old Hawley touch.* (p. 138)
- **For good** Navždy, nadobro
*"Did you hear Marullo is going to Italy?" His eyes sharpened. "**For good?**" "No, just a visit."* (p. 141)
- **For long** Dlouho, nadlouho
*"You don't seem like the same man." "I'm not. Maybe nobody is, **for long.**"* (p. 77)
- **For the first time** Poprvé
*...we were seeming to think of it **for the first time.*** (p. 101)
- **From day's end to end** Od rána do večera
*They hardly speak **from day's end to end** and they walk with their heads down and their shoulders bowed.* (p. 55)
- **From that time on** Od té doby
*Before that it is possible that she didn't see me any more than I saw her. But **from that time on** she was present...* (p. 157)
- **From then on** Od té doby
*You are going to invest in July and **from then on**, it's one thing after another...* (p. 39)
- **In a few moments** Po chvíli, za okamžik
***In a few moments** I followed her and found her in her bed...* (p. 163)

- **In time** Včas
*Thank Christ we caught it **in time**...* (p. 352)

- **In the lap of midsummer** Uprostřed léta
*...I awakened as usual in the black pearl light of the dawn, and that was early now **in the lap of midsummer**.* (p. 243)

- **In the old days** Ve starých časech
*You remember me **in the old days**, Eth. Do you think I don't remember you?* (p. 153)

- **In the tunnel of the night** V noci
*We strolled **in the tunnel of the night**...* (p. 145)

- **In two short moments** V krátké chvílce, během chvílky
***In two short moments** you have made it impossible for me to wear anything...* (p. 84)

- **It's about time** Je/Bylo načase
*"...Maybe I'm sick of being a grocery clerk." **"It's about time."*** (p. 78)

- **It is over** Skončilo to; je to pryč
"It's over now,"** said Joey-boy. **"It's all over – for a year." (p. 35)

- **Jump the gun half an hour** Začít o půl hodiny dříve
*It had been Marullo's thought to catch a pinch of trade by having me **jump the gun half an hour**.* (p. 282)

- **Long-gone** Dlouho pryč
*...the great houses of the **long-gone** whalers...* (p. 205)
- **Money gets money** Peníze přinášejí peníze
*"Wish I knew something about business." "I can tell you all I know in one sentence. **Money gets money.**"* (p. 70)
- **No longer** Už ne
*A shotgun's blast was **no longer** a shout of fierce happiness.* (p. 147)
- **Not yet** Ještě ne
*- "We were out at the old place – remember?" He raised the bottle and then put it down, saying, "No, **not yet – not yet.** ..."* (p. 149)
*- "... Is there any word at all about Danny?" "**Not yet.** ..."* (p. 324)
- **Now and then** Sem tam, občas
*...only **now and then** they do some comparative shopping...* (p. 184)
- **Over and over** Pořád dokola; znovu
a znovu
*- Why does nearly everyone make the same mistakes and **over and over?*** (p. 72)
*- I'd practiced **over and over.*** (p. 280)
- **Question of time** Otázka času
*"Stoney, I wish you'd look in on Danny Taylor. He looks awful sick." "Just a **question of time.**"* (p. 69)

- **Right away** Hned, okamžitě, rovnou
“Not going to quit?” “Not right away. ...” (p. 80)
- **So far** Zatím, doted'
*- He was not interested in me except in **so far** as I could be of to use him.* (p. 157)
*- “... Is there any word at all about Danny?” “Not yet. Not **so far**.”* (p. 324)
- **Sooner or later** Dříve nebo později
*...everyone knew that **sooner or later** it would engulf the village of New Baytown.* (p. 206)
- **Sooner the better** Čím dříve, tím lépe
*“... I'll think about that card deal.” “**Sooner the better**, before it cools.”* (p. 78)
- **Split second** Zlomek sekundy, chvílička
*It was planned to the **split second**.* (p. 280)
- **Take your time** Nepospíchej
*“**Take your time**,” she said. “You've got all your life to answer.”* (p. 344)
- **This once** Tentokrát; pro tentokrát
*Couldn't we break them **this once**?* (p. 307)

- **Time stood still** Čas se zastavil
*...**time stood still** as though a Joshua in a wing collar had shot the sun in its course.* (p. 281)
- **Time-telling** Určování času
*...a wonderful watch for **time-telling**, if not for beauty.* (p. 171)
- **To be a moment late/early** Přijít trochu pozdě/dříve
*...I must **have been a moment late** or he **a moment early**.* (p. 249)
- **To be cut under two minutes** Být zkrácen pod dvě minuty
*It was two minutes and twenty seconds past nine o'clock; pretty good, but with a little practice **it could be cut under two minutes**.* (p. 172)
- **To be early** Přijít brzy
*And I was **early**. Red Baker wasn't out yet.* (p. 68)
- **To be late** Přijít pozdě
*"Didn't mean to rout you out." "But I'm **late**." "Are you?" "Sure. It's after nine."* (p. 74)
- **To grow old** Zestárnout
*A woman **growing old** alone is useless cast-off trash...* (p. 223)
- **To live in the past** Lpět na minulosti; žít minulostí
*I think you know that – the mossbacks on the council. They're **living in the past**. They hold back progress.* (p. 140)

- **To put off** Odložit

*“Can you spare a moment, Ethan?” No use to **put it off**. I walked into his frosty den...* (p. 330)

- **To take ages** Trvat věčnost

*Paralyzed, I saw him cross the pavement. It seemed to **take ages**, but it was simple as that.* (p. 284)

- **To take time** Dát si načas

*Little wavelets brushed the beach and the disturbed gulls **took time** to settle back on the mooring floats.* (p. 58)

- **To take time** Trvat nějakou dobu, chvíli

*- Men can get used to anything but it **takes time**.* (p. 156)

*- “Any trouble collecting the insurance?” “Well, they always send investigators. No, as I remember, **it took some time** but we collected, Hawleys and Bakers.”* (p. 325)

- **To tell time** Určit, poznat čas

*“Just think, our son is one of five boys in the whole United States to get honorable mention – and television.” “And a watch! Wonder if he can **tell time**.”* (p. 310)

- **To turn over** Předat, odevzdat

*“Suppose I took five per cent and **turned it over** to Marullo?” “I guess you don't know them like I do. You **turn it over** to him, he'll wonder how much more you aren't **turning over**.”* (p. 31)

- **To waste no time nohow** Nijak neztráčet čas
*The buggers went to work early, didn't they? They **didn't waste no time nohow**.* (p. 14)
- **With the years** Během let, časem
*It had shrunk **with the years**...* (p. 161)
- **To work overtime** Pracovat přesčas
*Back to that Congress in the Dark – it must **have been working overtime**.* (p. 111)

8.1.3 WORK

- **Bank job** Bankovní loupež
*"You heard about the **bank job** in Floodhampton?" "No." "Not even on television?" "We don't have one, yet. Did they get much?"* (p. 69)
- **Bull market** Býčí trh
*I've heard that a good many serious financiers go to astrologers for instruction in stock purchase. Do the stars incline toward a **bull market**?* (p. 59)
- **Deadly business** Nebezpečný obchod
*In his **deadly business** he could not afford to have his attention warped and split by love, and so he had arrived at a method.* (p. 244)
- **To be in business** Podnikat, pracovat
*"Mrs. Young-Hunt tells me **you're in business** here," he said. "It's*

a fascinating town – unspoiled.” (p. 193)

- **To be open for business** Mít otevřeno

*The bank wouldn't **be open for business** but that didn't mean Joey wouldn't be there working on books.* (p. 68)

- **To buy in** Skoupit, koupit zpět

*...you work out a way for me to **buy in** here and I'll look at it. But I warn you, I don't have money.* (p. 180)

- **To catch a pinch of trade** Vydělat více

*It had been Marullo's thought to **catch a pinch of trade** by having me jump the gun half an hour.* (p. 282)

- **To cut somebody in** Přibrat někoho

*Then they would turn the council and the Town Manager out and let progress reign, and only then would it be discovered that they owned every avenue through which it would come. From pure sentiment, he was willing to **cut me in** for a small share.* (p. 140)

- **To die of overwork** Zemřít z přepracování

*“Everyone knows children need their rest.” “The things everyone knows are most likely to be wrong. Did you ever know a child to **die of overwork?**”* (p. 316)

- **To do the work** Pracovat

*I'm letting Joey **do the work.** ...* (p. 20)

- **To talk business**

Bavit se o obchodu/
obchodně/ pracovně

*Do you want to **talk business** Eth?*

(p. 148)

- **To throw business**

Nabídnout spolupráci

*“Tell you what,” Biggers said, “you think about it. See if you can **throw** some **business** our way.”*

(p. 31)

- **To wait on**

Obsluhovat

*I not only had to **wait on** people, I had to keep my eyes open.*

(p. 265)

8.2 Ernest Hemingway: The Old Man and the Sea

8.2.1 MONEY

- **To bring the highest price**

Mít nejvyšší cenu

*It was firm and juicy, like meat, but it was not red. There was no stringiness in it and he knew that it would **bring the highest price** in the market.*

(p. 107)

8.2.2 TIME

- **All the time**

Pořád, neustále

- The male fish always let the female fish feed first and the hooked fish, the female, made a wild, panic-stricken, despairing fight that soon

exhausted her, and **all the time** the male had stayed with her...

(p. 49)

- They had the scent and were excited and in the stupidity of their great hunger they were losing and finding the scent in their excitement. But they were closing **all the time**.

(p. 107)

- **As old as erosions in a fishless desert** Starý jako Metuzalém ...his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh. They were **as old as erosions in a fishless desert**.

(p. 2)

- **At all times** Pořád, celou dobu
His mind was on horses as well as baseball. At least he carried lists of horses **at all times** in his pocket...

(p. 23)

I must cushion the pull of the line with my body and **at all times** be ready to give line with both hands.

(p. 77)

- **At first** Nejprve, zpočátku
They were only perceptible **at first** as the light is in the sky before the moon rises.

(p. 112)

- **At one time** V jednu chvíli
At one time when he was feeling so badly toward the end, he had thought perhaps it was a dream.

(p. 98)

- **At the same time** Zároveň, přitom
- He waited with the line between his thumb and his finger, watching it and the other lines **at the same time** for the fish might have swum up or down.

(p. 42)

- *I can do that a little later and lash the oars to make a drag **at the same time**.* (p. 73)

- **For all of our lives** Celý život; na celý život
*"I wanted to take him fishing but I was too timid to ask him..." "I know. He might have gone with us. Then we would have that **for all of our lives**."*
 (p. 22)

- **For days ahead** Několik dní dopředu
*If there is a hurricane you always see the signs of it in the sky **for days ahead**, if you are at the sea.* (p. 61)

- **For once** Tentokrát, pro jednou
*Anyway I feel better with the sun and **for once** I do not have to look into it.* (p. 54)

- **In the old days** Za starých časů
*He did not remember when he first started to talk aloud when he was by himself. He had sung when he was by himself **in the old days**...*
 (p. 39)

- **In time** Včas
*I'll waken you **in time**.* (p. 24)

- **It is over** Je konec; je po všem
*- Now **it is over**, he thought. They will probably hit me again. But what can a man do against them in the dark without a weapon? (p. 117)*
*- One came, finally, against the head itself and he knew that **it was over**.*
 (p. 118)

- **On the point of ...** Ve chvíli, v okamžiku
*He had been **on the point of** feeling himself go each time. (p. 93)*
- **To be someone's age** Být v něčím věku
*"...he was playing in the Big Leagues when **he was my age.**" "When **I was your age** I was before the mast on a square rigged ship..."
 (p. 22)*
- **To go ... days without** Být ... dní bez
*He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had **gone eighty-four days** now without taking a fish. (p. 1)*
- **Toward the end** Ke konci
*At one time when he was feeling so badly **toward the end**, he had thought perhaps it was a dream. (p. 98)*
- **The most times** Nejčastěji
*"My father thinks he was the greatest." "Because he came here **the most times**," the old man said. "If Durocher had continued to come here each year your father would think him the greatest manager." (p. 23)*

8.2.3 WORK

- **Get to work** Dát se do práce
*"**Get to work**, old man," he said. He took a very small drink of the water...
 (p. 95)*
- **To do the work** Pracovat, udělat práci

- *There is very much slave **work to be done** now that the fight is over.* (p. 96)
- *The hands **have done** their work and we sail well.* (p. 99)

8.3 F. S. Fitzgerald: The Pat Hobby Stories

8.3.1 MONEY

- **To be in the money** Mít náhle hodně peněz
*Pat **had been in the money** before Jack was out of college – with three cars and a chicken over every garage.* (p. 37)
- **To be on a gravy train** Být u koryta
*We're **on the gravy train** for life – no more writing – no more pounding the keys.* (p. 29)
- **To pay back** Vrátit, splatit (peníze)
*Hell, you never **paid me back** what you borrowed last month.* (p. 68)
- **To talk money** Bavit se o penězích
*Presently they **talked money**. „I'll give you two weeks on it...”* (p. 41)

8.3.2 TIME

- **After hours** Po pracovní době
*That isn't the way he talked **after hours** eighteen years ago.* (p. 27)

- **All the time** Pořád, neustále
*"He wouldn't collaborate – and **all the time** - "* *"He was writing a swell script.* (p. 60)
- **At a snail's pace** Šnečí rychlostí; pomalu
*The script was progressing **at a snail's pace** but their friendship had considerably ripened.* (p. 28)
- **At first** Nejprve, zpočátku
***At first** I was held back by personal worries, but once I got started it was very simple.* (p. 55)
- **At once** Najednou
*Two phones were ringing **at once** in my office...* (p. 73)
- **At the time** V tu dobu
*They belong to whoever's got them **at the time** – like balloons.* (p. 78)
- **Couple of times** Několikrát
*Then I call in R. Parke Woll, the playwright, and we meet a **couple of times** and develop it.* (p. 72)
- **Fight for time** Snažit se získat čas
*"Well -" said Pat **fighting for time.*** (p. 79)
- **For life** Do konce života
*We're on the gravy train **for life** – no more writing – no more pounding the keys.* (p. 29)

Then when we **get the end in sight**, his agent horns in and says...

(p. 72)

- **To have a hell of a time**

Zažívat, mít hrozné časy

*It's my Christmas wish. I've **had a hell of a time**. I've waited so long.*

(p. 34)

8.3.3 WORK

- **Skeleton staff**

Nejnutnější počet
pracovníků

*They had the studio only to themselves – only a **skeleton staff** of technical men dotted the walks and the commissary.*

(p. 28)

- **To be off salary**

Být bez práce

*Pat's psychology was, oddly, that of the masters and for the most part he was **unworried** even though he **was off salary**.*

(p. 67)

- **To be tied up**

Být zaneprázdněný

*No – and I'm **tied up** all the rest of the week.*

(p. 42)

- **To be under contract**

Mít smlouvu, být vázán
smlouvou

*„Got any good picture ideas? I'm in with all the markets here.” “I'm **under contract**.”*

(p. 39)

- **To lay off**

Propustit

*She sat upright now, choking and wiping her eyes. “Nothing's as bad as it seems,” he assured her unconvincingly. “What's it, anyhow? They going to **lay you off**?”*

(p. 26)

- **To put somebody on salary** Zaměstnat někoho

- *Things are tight. We can't **put a man on salary** unless he's got an idea.*

(p. 36)

- *That's no idea, Pat. I can't **put you on salary** for that.* (p. 40)

- *Go after Pat Hobby. He's probably in the bar across the street. We're **putting him on salary** again but we'll be sorry.* (p. 61)

- **Be on the payroll** Být zaměstnaný, mít práci

- *"Don't oversell it," said Jack, rising and smiling. "You're **on the payroll**."*

(p. 41)

- *"I tell you a better plan," said Banizon hastily, "I'll get you **on the payroll**. Four weeks at your regular price."* (p. 77)

- **White collar class** Úředníci

*And tips of fifties, tens and fives from producers, directors and writers fell like manna upon the **white collar** class.* (p. 25)

9 CONCLUSION

The idiomatic expressions are an essential part of English language. They are frequently used and there are many forms of idioms and many ways in which these expressions are idiomatic.

Idiomaticity of a language may cause problems to learners of a foreign language when they try to understand texts or speeches correctly, when they try to use these idioms and when translating texts or speeches that comprise idiomatic expressions. However, these idiomatic phrases are necessary for successful understanding and use of the English language.

When working on the practical part of the thesis, I verified that use of idiomatic expressions is very frequent. This part was focused only on idioms on money, work and time.

In the first book, *The Winter of Our Discontent*, which has 358 pages, was found altogether 116 idioms on money, work or time. 21 idioms (18 %) were idioms on work, 29 (25 %) were idioms on money and the most numerous group were idioms on time of which 66 (57 %) were found.

In the second book, *The Old Man and the Sea*, which has 127 pages, was found altogether 26 idioms on money, work or time. Only 1 of these idioms was an idiom on money (4 %), 3 were idioms on work (12 %) and the most numerous group were again idioms on time, it was found 22 (85 %) idioms on time.

In the six short stories from the collection *The Pat Hobby Stories* was found altogether 33 idioms on money, work or time. 4 of these idioms were idioms on money (12 %), 18 were idioms on time (55 %) and 11

were idioms on work (33 %). Therefore, the most numerous group were again idioms on time.

As a result, idioms on money, time and work are frequently used in the English language and the most frequent are idioms on time.

In addition, the difficulties were proved when translating these idioms. For some idioms literal translation was used, in case there was the exact same expression in the Czech language. For some others was used an equivalent idiom which contained words with a different meaning than the English idiom, however, the meaning of the whole phrase was the same. Others were difficult to translate. In this case, a general term was used. There were also idioms which were unusual in English and the meaning was difficult to find, they were, therefore, left without the Czech translation.

10 ENDNOTES

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12 ABSTRACT

The Bachelor's thesis deals with English and Czech idioms on work, time and money. The first part is theoretical, it contains the theory on idioms, what the idioms are, how they are classified, what forms they take, what their characteristics are and how they can be translated.

The second part is practical. It deals with idioms found in books written by John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald. These idioms are translated and there are also extracts from books where the particular idioms are shown in the context in which they were found.

13 RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce pojednává o českých a anglických idiomech na téma práce, čas a peníze. První část je teoretická, obsahuje informace o tom, co to idiomy jsou, jak se rozdělují, v jakých formách se mohou vyskytovat, jaké mají vlastnosti a jak mohou být překládány.

Druhá část je praktická, jsou v ní vypsány idiomy, které byly nalezeny v literárních dílech, a to konkrétně v knihách Johna Steinbecka, Ernesta Hemingwaye a F. Scotta Fitzgeralda. Tyto idiomy jsou zde přeloženy a je u nich uveden také úryvek z knihy pro přiblížení kontextu, v němž se v textu vyskytly.