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Pedagogická fakulta
Katedra anglistiky

Diplomová práce

Phraseologisms in English and Czech Online News

Frazeologismy v anglickém a českém online zpravodajství

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České Budějovice 2017

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my supervisor Mgr. Jana Kozubíková Šandová, Ph.D. for her professional help while writing my thesis, valuable suggestions, time, support and cooperation. I appreciate the patience and encouragement she has sacrificed for this thesis.

ABSTRACT

This diploma thesis deals with phraseologisms in English and Czech online news. The theoretical part focuses on a description of phrasemes and idioms and the difference between them, their function, structure and classification. The practical part is based on the occurrence of idioms in newspaper articles, which are analyzed afterwards. The aim of this thesis is to find out an extensive corpus of English and Czech articles downloaded from online news. Every English text has its own equivalent Czech article on an identical or a very similar topic. These two articles are afterwards analyzed when speaking about the presence of phraseologisms and reciprocally compared.

ANOTACE

Diplomová práce se zabývá výskytem frazeologismů v anglickém a českém online zpravodajství. Teoretická část se zaměřuje na popis frazémů a idiomů a rozdíl mezi nimi, jejich funkci, strukturu a klasifikaci. Praktická část je založena na výskytu idiomů v novinových článcích, které jsou poté analyzovány. Základem je vyhledání dostatečně rozsáhlého korpusu anglických a českých článků stažených z online zpravodajských serverů. Ke každému anglickému textu je přiřazen článek český na identické nebo velmi podobné téma. Tyto dva texty jsou poté analyzovány z hlediska výskytu frazeologismů a vzájemně porovnány.

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1. Introduction

This thesis deals with the occurrence of phraseologisms in English and Czech online news. Phraseology and idiomatics belongs undoubtedly to one of the most interesting fields in the branch of lexicology. Idioms and phrasemes are used in everyday conversations, articles, books, official statements, movies etc. The main intention of this thesis is the analysis of idioms in newspaper articles.

Newspapers or online news are recently one of the most powerful tools which influence people's opinion, inform us about all events and are available almost everywhere. When people read newspapers, they focus only on information about some event, but this study concentrates mainly on the lexical point of view.

This study firstly presents the detailed description of idioms and phrasemes and the difference between them, their function, structure and classification. Its focus is then concentrated on the mass media and the media language because of their relation to the examined material. The aim of this thesis is to find out an extensive corpus of English and Czech articles. The practical part is based on the analysis of idioms founded in English texts and their application in the equivalent Czech articles. The main focus remains on comparing English and Czech articles, whether the English idiom has an equivalent in the Czech article. To sum up all idioms, the last chapter deals with the classification of idioms which have been found in the articles.

The main task is to emphasize the importance of phraseology in English and the impact it has on journalists when writing the articles. This study is a great tool for broadening the skills and knowledge of the publicists style, classification of idioms and the equivalent relationship between English and Czech articles.

2. What is a phraseme/ an idiom?

When speaking about idioms and the best definition, we can say that there is not the best one because every linguist has its own point of view. This chapter contains various definitions and the difference between them. It is not easy to say which linguist is right, so it depends on you and your attitude to this problem.

At first, we should mention that phraseology is a young branch that focuses on following units: idioms and phrasemes. It specializes on the description of idioms, account of their frequency and their interpretation as fixed anomalous combinations. *“This predetermines the inherent irregularity and non-model-based formedness of every idiom and phraseme.”* Čermák (2007) characterizes idiom and phraseme as a fixed combination of at least two elements which occur only in one expression and do not function equally in another utterance. He also emphasises the main difference between idiom and phraseme: *“If a combinatory formation is analysed in terms of formal features, we use the term **phraseme**, while semantic analysis, in terms of relevant semantic features (including denominative) justifies the use of the term **idiom**.”* (Čermák, 2007: 74-85).

Phrasemes are divided into two major subclasses: non-compositional and compositional. The first group includes idioms whose meaning is not predictable from its components so they are intelligible to people hearing them for the first time. On the other hand compositional phrasemes that involve collocations (e.g. strong tea) and clichés (e.g. we all make mistakes) are expressions whose meaning is exactly the sum of the meaning of its parts. The meaning of these phrasemes is therefore more understandable than in the previous class (Mel’čuk, Igor, 1982: 118-119).

Common properties of idioms are paradigm (an abstract class of elements based on equal function of member elements of the same context; every word, morpheme or lexeme belong to a certain paradigm), syntagma (a combination of two heterogeneous elements from two different paradigms) and collocability (the ability of each language element to be combined with another or others) (Čermák, 2007: 76-81).

One of the most well-known linguists who is dealing with the problem of idioms is Adam Makkai. He has totally different point of view than other linguists because he divided idioms into two groups: lexemic and sememic. The lexemic idiom is a multi-word expression (polylexonic lexeme) which is a combination of more than one minimal free form or (morphological) word where each lexon has a function as an individual unit (monolexonic lexeme). As an example, we can use an English idiom: “kick the bucket” [in Czech: *natáhnoutbačkory*] which can be used as a whole or be divided into single units which function individually in the different context. On the other hand, the sememic idiom is on the higher linguistic level than the lexemic one and the function words keep their normal language function. “*A polylexemic construction whose aggregate literal meaning derived from its constituent lexemes functions additionally as the realization of an unpredictable sememic network is a sememic idiom.*” (for example: “*don't count your chickens before they're hatched*” [in Czech: *Nechval dne před večerem*]) (Makkai, 1972: 120-128).

J. Seidl points out, that idioms can appear almost everywhere: as colloquial expressions, in slang, in poetry or in the Bible. She characterized idioms simply and precisely: “*Idiom can be defined as a number of words which, when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word.*” (Seidl, 1988: 12, 13).

Seidl's definition and thoughts are confirmed by František Čermák, who agrees that idioms cannot be defined by a single property which means whether they are formal, collocational or semantic. Also, his definition goes hand in hand with the previous one because he claims that the idiom is a combination of at least two units, when one (or more) of which appears in just one expression and does not function in the same way in another combination. The resultant idiomatic phraseme is individual and dependent on the sum of the individual anomalies it demonstrates. “*These anomalies can be seen as a scale: the more anomalies a phraseme displays, the more idiomatic it is and vice versa, the fewer it has, the closer it is to regular language.*” (Čermák, 2007: 83, 84).

Strässler (1982) is unlike other linguists more concrete and specific when speaking about idioms:

“An idiom is a concatenation of more than one lexeme whose meaning is not derived from the meanings of its constituents and which does not consist of a verb plus an adverbial particle or preposition. The concatenation as such then constitutes a lexeme in its own right and should be entered as such in the lexicon” (Strässler, 1982: 79).

Idiomatics and phraseology are very famous and widespread disciplines which Lynn Grant and Laurie Bauer summarized and pointed out the problem of idioms in the article called: *Criteria for Re-defining Idioms: Are we Barking up the Wrong Tree?*. They characterized idioms as a type of multi-word unit and claim that idioms illustrate ‘native like selection’ of the language (for example: ‘kick the bucket’ - its meaning ‘die’ illustrate ‘native like selection’ but saying that someone has died does not illustrate the use of an idiom). In this case we have to at first distinguish whether the multi-word unit has a literal or idiomatic interpretation (Grant L., 2004).

It is not easy to determine general criteria for idiomaticity. Fernando and Flavell (1981:17) presented five properties which identify idioms:

- 1) *“the meaning of an idiom is not the result of the compositional function of its constituents;*
- 2) *an idiom is a unit that either has a homonymous literal counterpart or at least individual constituents that are literal, though the expression as a whole would not be interpreted literally;*
- 3) *idioms are transformationally deficient in one way or another;*
- 4) *idioms constitute set expressions in a given language;*
- 5) *idioms are institutionalized.”*

Fernando (1996) has a very similar opinion when speaking about idioms. In his book, he mainly focuses on the difference between idioms and idiomaticity, when he claims that these two terms are closely related but are not identical. *“Idioms are indivisible units whose components cannot be varied or varied only within definable limits.”* Very important thing is that units of an idiom are not usually recombinable. It is

obvious that idioms show idiomaticity but all word combinations (for example: *black coffee, rosy cheeks*) showing idiomaticity cannot be recognized as idioms because they are relatively unrestricted in their adjectival and nominal variants (Ch. Fernando, 1996: 30).

Kovecses and Szabó (1996) agreed with other linguists because they characterized idioms very similarly: “*Idioms consist of two or more words and that the overall meaning of these words is unpredictable from the meanings of the constituent words.*” Idioms are characterized as a special category of words which has certain syntactic properties, special meaning and is independent of any conceptual system (Kovecses, Szabó, 1996: 327-330).

Cacciari and Tabossi (1993) summarized in their work different kinds of approaches to the meaning of idioms. They agreed with other linguists that idioms are expressions that mean something other than their constituent words and phrases. The meaning of idioms is also more than the meaning of the parts (Cacciari, Tabossi, 1993: 3).

When we speak about idioms and phrasemes, we cannot omit to emphasise the importance of anomaly in phraseology. “*The more anomalies a phraseme displays, the more idiomatic it is and vice versa, the fewer it has, the closer it is to regular language.*” Anomaly is seen as something exceptional or irregular which causes a deviation from rules of various types based on analogy. These anomalous combinations are always unique and restricted (components of the phraseme cannot be varied or replaced with another, analogous one). Next attribute of anomaly is the impossibility of paradigmatic substitution of the component by another. Anomaly also does not allow grammatical transformations (Čermák, 2007: 81-83).

3. The function of idioms

Now when we know everything about idioms and phrasemes, we should find out something about their function. It is not easy to look up the right one because every linguist has its own methods when using idioms in the text.

The most important functions of the phraseme and idiom in the text are according to Čermák (2007) formal and semantic. These two functions play a very important role in collocability and valency of idioms. *“The collocability of the phraseme, i.e. its ability to combine with a certain type of expression in text, is of a distinctly semantic nature. The valency of the phraseme determinates the specific way in which it will be formally integrated in the context.”* It also means that idioms has its own specific meaning and include some new features in keeping with speaker’s intention. Idioms are very important in communication between people when depends mainly on the subject-matter, the situation and the speaker’s personality (Čermák, 2007: 115, 116).

According to Čermák (2007) phrasemes and idioms are very important in the text because of the denominative and structural function. Idioms, as we already know, form a closed structure which means that they cannot be decomposed either semantically or in a syntactic-formal way. Furthermore, it is not possible to generate an arbitrary or new phraseme or to analyze idioms into predicate and object the expressions (for example in Czech: *Je z toho hin*). On the other hand, denominative function does not have a variable role but more likely has a stable function (designative function- based on the relation of the phraseme to its referent and to the notional element of its meaning; pragmatic function- based on the relation of the participants of the discourse to the phraseme) (for example in Czech: arguments- *Ta hospoda na rozcestí je zlatý důl.*, quantifiers- *Odpadávali jeden po druhým.*) (Čermák, 2007: 116-119).

Cacciari and Tabossi (1993) characterized another important function of idioms: compositional. *“The meaning of any given linguistic expression is determinable from the meanings of its constituent parts and the syntactic and semantic relations among those parts.”* Ordinary language is compositional but we cannot claim the same about

idioms because there is no regular compositional function between their components (e.g. *spill the beans*- considered relatively compositional; *kick the bucket*- considered non-compositional -> there is no relation between the meaning of the words kick and bucket and the concept 'to die'). "*Less compositional idioms are less flexible both lexically and syntactically than are more compositional one*" (Cacciari, Tabosii, 1993: 5-13).

Idioms have eventually more important functions like: aesthetic, economic, evaluative or metalinguistic (Čermák, 2007: 116):

- aesthetic function means that "*many phrasemes express particularly good or witty metaphor, image*"
- economic function signifies "*a standard phraseme is usually a highly economic means of expression and its "short" or literal paraphrase, if there is any, is always longer*"
- evaluative function signifies "*most phrasemes are distinct means of expressing assessment, actually they are the richest source of it in the system*"
- metalinguistic function means that "*the purpose is to follow and comment on or correct the actual line of the message.*"

4. The use and structure of idioms

In this chapter, we should focus on another important problem which is the situation when we can use idioms and phrasemes. The most significant application of idioms is in informal spoken language, fiction and journalistic style. “....., *the level of contextual semantic activation/specification of the average idiom is much higher than in a word. This is also one of the main factors leading to idioms being less standardized.*” It means that their usage is changing quite fast and fluctuates when speaking about expressions with a weak motivation (Čermák, 2007: 115). One of very few basic attributes of the idiom that linguists agreed on is stability of idioms that is important in the development of language (Čermák, 2007: 154).

Seidl (1988) means, when speaking about the use of idioms that it depends on the level of style. It signifies that for the learners is difficult to know in which situation it is correct to use an idiom. “*Informal idioms are used in everyday spoken English and in personal letters. Examples of typical use in particular situations are given and these should be studied carefully*” (Seidl, 1988: 13).

Makkai (1972) described lexemic idiom as a minimal free form that occurs in a spoken and written language as a smallest meaningful form which can be found in isolation or constitute an utterance. Even when we know the meaning of the components there is a possibility of a lack of understanding which can mislead the uninformed listener. “*The constituent lexons of lexemic idioms have the freedom of occurrence elsewhere as lexemes.*” On the other hand, ‘sememes’ in a sememic idiom have nothing to do with the meaning of such idioms. The meaning can occur in a sememic network that could be tied to it through a hypersememic link. When speaking about the link between the use and understanding, it depends on in which situation the idiom could be used (for example: *Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise* – has a self-explanatory moral, but does not apply to other situations; on the other side: *Don’t count your chickens before they’re hatched* – has a moral that fits a large number of situations) (Makkai, 1972: 117-133).

When speaking about an idiom and its components, Čermák (2007) claims that they have an independent meaning or existence outside the idioms in which they occur. *“It is not possible to study the idioms of a language in isolation. Full knowledge and understanding of the syntagmatic rules of a language in their formal, semantic and functional aspects, and its paradigmatic properties is necessary”* (Čermák, 2007: 142, 143).

Fernando (1996) summed up in his work very thoroughly the structure and qualities of idioms. These expressions are fixed in a specific order and lexical form, have not a high degree of variability and are recorded in idiom dictionaries. *“Idioms would not exist were it not for the tendency of word to co-occur.”* He also divided idioms into three subclasses: pure idioms (type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression), semi-idiom (has one or more literal constituents and at least one with a non-literal subsense) and literal idioms (invariance or restricted variation). When speaking about the use of idioms, Fernando has a very clear vision: *“No change is intended in the meaning of the idiom; there is only an attempt to make it more precisely applicable to a particular situation by using appropriate substitutions”* (Fernando, 1996: 31-42).

Fernando and Flavell (1981) also defined a pure idiom whose definition is similar to the previous one (Fernando, Flavell, 1981: 47):

- *“is semantically not the result of the compositional function of its constituent parts;*
- *has a literal homonymous counterpart which complements the fact that the syntax of an idiom is non-correlative;*
- *is a syntactic unit manifesting relative lexical integrity;*
- *is institutionalized.”*

When speaking about the motivation of idioms, we should realize that idioms can be semantically compositional. It means that their meaning is derivable from the meaning of the constituent words. If we want to find out the meaning of idioms, other important aspects may be also analyzability and predictability (Cacciari, Tabossi, 1988: 35-37).

Kovecses and Szabó (1996) focused on the difference between the traditional view of semantics of idioms and the view of cognitive semantics. They assert that idioms are conceptual and not linguistic in nature. Motivation of idioms is to be distinguished from prediction. *“When we say that the meaning of an idiom is motivated we are not claiming that its meaning is fully predictable.”* They also claim that the category of idioms includes metaphors (e.g. *spill the beans*), metonymies (e.g. *throw up one’s hand*), phrasal verbs (e.g. *come up*), similes (e.g. *as easy as pie*) and others (Kovecses, Szabó, 1996: 326-330).

Cacciari and Tabossi (1988) characterized idioms *“as a string of words whose semantic interpretation cannot be derived compositionally from the interpretation of its parts.”* They devoted attention to the way in which idioms are identified and comprehended and determined two main views. They claim that idioms are kept in the mental lexicon as individual items and are retrieved in the same way as any other word. Their experiment showed *“faster reaction times for the figurative interpretation of an idiomatic expression than for its literal interpretation.”* Idioms are treated as a type of ambiguity so the authors focused on how fast people can understand two meanings of idioms (e.g. *kick the bucket*- ambiguous expression meaning: *‘kick the pail’* or *‘die’*) (Cacciari, Tabossi, 1988: 668-670).

The following part of this chapter deals with the possibility of transformations and with the qualities of idioms such as frozenness and flexibility. Before that we should explain the difference between transparency and opacity. *“Idioms can be more or less opaque, or, conversely, more or less transparent. In transparent idioms, such as **to leave cat out of the bag**, the literal meaning is available, whereas is an opaque idiom such as **to take a leak** the literal interpretation is no longer available”* (Cacciari, Tabossi, 1988: 80).

This thesis deals with the use of English idioms in news and how they are similar to idioms in equivalent Czech articles. On the basis of that, we cannot forget to mention the possibility of transformation because English and Czech idioms still have a small chance to change their structure.

“Variation of the parts of an idiom could be in terms of number and tense (inflectional changes) or the replacement of one structure word like an article by another or by zero, or it could be lexical, one content word being replaced by another” (Fernando, 1996: 42).

Transformations or lexical substitutions may be possible in some cases (e.g. *smell a rat- He smells a rat; burn one’s boats/ bridges*) but on the other hand some idioms admit no lexical substitution or any other transformations (e.g. *raining cats and dogs- *raining a cat and a dog; smell a rat/ *mouse*). Other types of transformations are: additions (e.g. *One of his examiners said that this was **a feather in his cap** but he said it was a small **feather***), permutations (e.g. *they beat up people- they beat people up*) or deletions (e.g. *dangle a carrot before the donkey- dangle a carrot*). Language users are innovative so they are capable of making their own innovations (Fernando, 1996: 42-52).

5. Classification of idioms

When we know the meaning of idioms and their function, we can continue and find out something about their classification. Every linguist has its own system how to classify idioms which helps us to understand better their function in the text and their meaning. The following chapter deals with four different classifications that divide idiomatic expressions according to several criteria. We can also see the difference between Czech and English classification and their approach to this issue.

5.1 Makkai's classification

As we already know Makkai (1972) divided idioms into two groups: lexemic and sememic. Previous chapters contain the description of these idioms and the difference between them. This chapter is dealing with the classification of these two classes when each of it is divided into more subclasses.

5.1.1 Lexemic idioms

At first, we should remind that lexemic idiom is: *“Any polylexonic lexeme which is made up of more than one minimal free form or word, each lexon of which can occur in other environments as the realization of monolexonic lexeme.”* (Makkai, 1972: 122).

Makkai classifies lexemic idioms into six subcategories which are characterized in the following chapters. Subsequently their typical structure will be described and applied on examples.

5.1.1.1 Phrasal Verb Idioms

Phrasal Verb Idioms is the first subcategory of lexemic idioms. Their structure is:

“this type of idiom is always verb + adverb, with the understanding that certain adverbs also occurring as ‘prepositions’ are merely transitive adverbs (i.e., construed with an object), in contrast to the ordinary adverbs which are intransitive (i.e., not construed with an object).”

Makkai (1972) also explains that a phrasal verb idiom consists of three lexons rather than two. It is very well seen on the example: *come up with (a suggestion)* where the lexon is an essential part of the idiom as a whole. From the semantic point of view is not possible to omit the third part (**he came up a suggestion*). In relative clauses the compulsory object is deleted because this object has already been mentioned at the beginning of the sentence (*That was a brilliant suggestion, he came up with*) (Makkai, 1972: 135-148).

The idiom	The meaning
<i>talk down to</i>	<i>to speak to someone in a patronizing manner</i>
<i>turn out</i>	<i>somehow to end in a particular way</i>
<i>bring about</i>	<i>to make something happen</i>

5.1.1.2 Tournure Idioms

The second subcategory of lexemic idioms is Tournure idioms. This class is in Makkai's work compared with the previous one. He says that: *“A tournure idiom is a polylexonic lexeme of a larger size-level than a phrasal verb insofar as it consists of at least three lexons that are lexemes elsewhere, as in have it out (with) and have it in for.”* Tournure idioms differ from phrasal verbs because of the presence of the pronoun *IT* in a fixed position between the verb and the adverb. Tournure idioms are the most complex of all lexemic idioms and unlike sememic idioms are fixed and unchangeable.

A tournure idioms consist of at least three lexons and are divided into smaller categories (Makkai, 1972: 148-153).

1a) Tournures containing the compulsory IT

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to have IT out</i>	<i>to settle a disagreement or a complaint</i>
<i>to cut IT out</i>	<i>to eliminate or end something or someone</i>

1b) Tournures containing IT that stands last

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to come off IT</i>	<i>stop acting or speaking foolishly or pretentiously</i>
<i>to ask for IT</i>	<i>to behave in a way that is likely to cause something bad to happen</i>

2a) Tournures containing the compulsory definite article

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to let THE cat out of the THE bag</i>	<i>to reveal a secret</i>
<i>to kick THE bucket</i>	<i>to die</i>

2b) Tournures containing the compulsory indefinite article

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to pull A fast one</i>	<i>to succeed in an act of deception</i>
<i>to do A guy</i>	<i>to disappear surreptitiously</i>

3a) Tournures containing an irreversible binominal

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to rain cats and dogs</i>	<i>to rain very hard</i>
<i>to be at sixes and sevens</i>	<i>to be confused or badly organized</i>

3b) Tournures containing an irreversible binominal starts with a preposition rather than a verb

The idiom	The meaning
<i>through thick and thin</i>	<i>through good time and bad times</i>
<i>to all intents and purposes</i>	<i>in all the important ways</i>

4a) The leading verb is followed by a direct object and further optional modifiers

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to build castles in the air</i>	<i>to make plans that can never come true</i>
<i>to cash in one's chips</i>	<i>to earn a lot of money at something</i>

4b) The leading verb is not followed by a direct object but by preposition + noun or nothing

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to dance on air</i>	<i>to be very happy</i>
<i>to beat around the bush</i>	<i>to avoid talking about what is important</i>

5) The leading verb is BE

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to BE up a creek</i>	<i>in trouble, in serious predicament</i>
<i>to BE completely at sea</i>	<i>to be completely confused</i>

6) Tournures function as an adverb composed of several words

The idiom	The meaning
<i>in the long run</i>	<i>finally</i>
<i>as a matter of fact</i>	<i>actually</i>

5.1.1.3 Irreversible Binominal Idioms

Makkai characterized binominal idioms by using Yakov Malkiel's (1959) definition which "*defines a binominal as a formula consisting of parts A and B joined by a finite set of links l the order of which (in the overwhelming majority of classes) cannot be reversed*". Malkiel's classification of binominal idioms is according to these principles (Malkiel in Makkai, 1972: 155):

1. A and B may be the same word (*e.g. class against class, dozens upon dozens*)
2. B embodies some variation upon A (*e.g. bag and baggage, bear and forebear*)
3. A and B are near-synonyms (*e.g. checks and balances, death and destruction*)
4. A and B are mutually complementary (*e.g. assault and battery, brush and palette*)
5. B is the opposite of A (*e.g. assets and liabilities, sink or swim*)
6. A is a subdivision of B or vice versa (*e.g. months and years, dollars and cents*)
7. B functions as a consequence of A (*e.g. to shoot and kill, to rise and fall*)

When speaking about structure Malkiel claims that binominals are not always in the singular form but there is a possibility that the nouns are pluralized or introduced by some prepositions (*e.g. by fits and starts, facts and figures*) (Malkiel in Makkai, 1972: 156).

On the other hand, Makkai (1972) divides binominals (according to their reversibility and irreversibility) into three classes: irreversible idiomatic binominals, reversible idiomatic binominals and non-idiomatic binominals (Makkai, 1972: 158-164).

1) Morphotactically irreversible idiomatic binominals

This group of binominals consists of a pattern A + l + B whose components cannot be changed in any manner (*e.g. by and large ≠ *large and by, far and away ≠ *away and far*) (Makkai, 1972: 158).

The idiom	The meaning
<i>kith and kin</i>	<i>friends and relatives</i>
<i>to and fro</i>	<i>in one direction and then in the opposite direction</i>

2) Mophotactically reversible idiomatic binominals

This category of binominals “*is one whose constituents have the freedom to occur in the reverse order, but when they occur in this reverse order they no longer refer to the particular institution designated by the binominal form, except all allusions.*” Makkai (1972) brings out a great example: *salt and pepper* (the institution of common table spices) which he compares with *pepper and salt* (hair colour) (Makkai, 1972: 159).

The idiom	The meaning
<i>whiskey and soda</i>	<i>institutionalized Anglo-American drink</i>
<i>up and down</i>	<i>to go up and down potentially n times</i>

3) Nonidiomatic binominals which are mophotactically reversible but with resulting loss of institutionality

This category differs from the previous one in the formal structure when “*the link and can be replaced by the link with as in coffee with cream and coffee with sugar indicating that one can, and often does, have coffee without either cream or sugar*” (Makkai, 1972: 159).

The expression
<i>fish and chips</i>
<i>coffee and cream</i>

5.1.1.4 Phrasal Compound Idioms

In this chapter Makkai defines phrasal compound idioms by using different opinions of linguists and summarize them into understandable whole. Mostly he pointed out the importance of accent and the location of components. These idioms deal with links that refer to specific and familiar subjects that use general nouns in their structure (Makkai, 1972: 164-168).

1) Compounds with adjective plus noun

The idiom	The meaning
<i>big shot</i>	<i>an important or influential person</i>
<i>greenhouse</i>	<i>a building with a roof and sides made of glass</i>

2) Compounds with noun plus noun

The idiom	The meaning
<i>book worm</i>	<i>a person who reads a lot</i>
<i>ducktail</i>	<i>a style of haircut</i>

3) Compounds with preposition/adjective plus noun

The idiom	The meaning
<i>backfield</i>	<i>certain members of a football team or their position</i>
<i>forehand</i>	<i>a stroke, as in tennis, made from the same side of the body as the hand holding the racket</i>

5.1.1.5 Incorporating Verb Idioms

This subcategory of idioms is characterized by Makkai (1972) as: “*The first lexon of these complex lexemes is a noun or an adjective in other environments, and a literal re-encoding of many of them reveals a related structure where the verb leads the construction which is either followed by a direct object and/or an appropriate choice of*

prepositional phrase.” (for example: *to sight-see* is an idiom which has two options- a) *a person looking out through his window* and b) *to visit famous places as a tourist*) (Makkai, 1972: 168,169).

1) Noun-verb

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to baby-sit</i>	<i>take care of child(ren)</i>
<i>to sight-see</i>	<i>visit famous places as a tourist</i>

2) Adjective-noun

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to brown nose</i>	<i>flatter teacher</i>
<i>to blackmail</i>	<i>to extort</i>

3) Noun-noun

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to bootleg</i>	<i>sell or make liquor illegally</i>
<i>to mastermind</i>	<i>to be the brains behind a scheme</i>

4) Adjective-verb

The idiom	The meaning
<i>to whitewash</i>	<i>to cover up defects or illegal acts</i>
<i>to straphang</i>	<i>to ride a crowded streetcar</i>

5.1.1.6 Pseudo-Idioms

The last group of lexemic idioms are pseudo-idioms which are interesting mostly because of their structure when one of their constituents is a cranberry morph. There we are dealing with expressions whose constituents do not have its independent meaning (Makkai, 1972: 169).

*“Polylexonic lexemes one or more of whose constituent lexons, in spite of being morphotactically permissible words, are not simultaneously realizations of independent lexemes in other environment as well, unless they are banned lexons, are **pseudo-idioms**”* (Makkai, 1972: 123).

The expression	The meaning
<i>ping-pong</i>	<i>table tennis</i>
<i>chit-chat</i>	<i>small talk</i>

5.1.2 Sememic idioms

The second group of idioms that Makkai (1972) classified are sememic idioms. *“A polylexemic construction whose aggregate literal meaning derived from its constituent lexemes functions additionally as the realization of an unpredictable sememic network is a sememic idiom”* (Makkai, 1972: 120-128).

Classification of sememic idioms in English depends on the number and kind of basic sememes identified in connection with such statements. Sememic idioms are frequently seen as a subvariety of clichés. We should be aware of that because some clichés are idioms and some idioms are clichés (Makkai, 1972: 169-172).

This type of idioms is divided into nine groups (for example: *Idioms of institutionalized greeting, Idioms of proposals encoded as question, familiar quotations as idioms and other*). However, sememic idioms are not that important for this thesis, so detailed description of the category is omitted entirely.

5.2 Čermák's classification

“The components of the phraseme and idiom include minimally the following ones: elements and their character, a combination including the sequence, fixedness, the number of elements and their function which always display some kind of anomaly.” For example: take to one's heel [in Czech: ukázat někomu paty] is a collocational phraseme of the verbonominal type (Čermák, 2007: 84,85).

This type of classification may seem a little bit difficult but eventually is much easier than the previous one.

5.2.1 Collocational phrasemes

Collocability is one of the most important qualities that influences the union of language element with another and the formation of grammatically correct phrases. Despite this type of phrasemes, the idiom still functionally and semantically represents an integral whole which cannot be synchronically divided and analyzed into components. These phrasemes are word-forms that do not form an utterance or a sentence on their own. The most frequent components are autosemantic words: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverb, which allow the total sixteen variations with repetitions. For example:

- verb + noun: *tlouctšpačky, čítněkomu levity*
- adjective + noun: *zlatýdůl, černáhodinka*
- noun + adjective: *panenkoscákavá, andělstážný*
- verb + adjective: *kápnoutbožskou, oplatitněkomustejnou*
- noun + noun: *jablkosváru, obratemruky*
- verb + adverb: *přijítzkrátka, dopadnoutbledě*

This group also includes similes. *“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.”* (for example: *řve, jako by ho na nože brali; být jako otevřená kniha*). Next we can also include binominals which are composed of a sequence of two

constituents of the same word-class, sometimes even identical in form (for example: *hlava nehlava, neslaný nemastný, chtě nechtě*) (Čermák, 2007: 97-106).

5.2.2 Propositional and polypropositional monosubject phrasemes and idioms

Propositional phrasemes are already complete utterances, which means, that they create a set phrase. They are made up of components from the lexical and collocational levels (for example: *Ani kuře zadarmo nehrabe., Do třetice všeho dobrého*). On the other side polypropositional phrasemes are created of components and characterized by the presence of at least two propositions (for example: *Jaksikdoustele, taksiilehne., Když to nejdepodobré, půjde to pozlém.*). Semantically these phrasemes denote human manifestations, attitudes, human physical states, general concepts and other (Čermák, 2007: 107).

5.2.3 Polypropositional intersubject phrasemes and idioms

The previous group of phrasemes have only one speaker but this type of intersubject phrasemes are formed by a combination of at least two utterances and relate to at least two speakers. This group includes: correlated greetings (Na shledanou – Na shledanou), polite phrases (Děkuji – Není zač), contact formulae (Jak se vede? – Děkuji, ujde to.), intersubject anecdotes and other (Čermák, 2007: 113).

5.2.4 Lexical phrasemes

This type of phrasemes is on the level of morphology and displays a single non-discrete form. They are one-word lexemes that belong to the most debated and problematic areas of phraseology. (Filipec, Čermák, 1985: 210). They are separated into five main groups (Čermák, 2007: 114):

- verbal: *blahořečit, předsevzít si, zadostiučinit*
- adjectival: *lehkomyslný, dobrosrdečný, duchaplý*
- substantive: *budižkničemu, darmošlap, chleboďárce, patolízal*

- adverbial: *bůhvíjak, zůhdarma, zčistajasna, namouduši*
- particular: *koneckonců, víceméně, bohudík*

5.3 Seidl's classification

This type of classification belongs to one of the easiest, because it does not depend on the 'grammatical correctness' but only on different forms and structures. Idioms are divided into these three following groups:

	Idiom	Meaning
Irregular form	<i>do the dirty on someone</i>	<i>to behave unfairly or badly</i>
Clear meaning	<i>do someone proud</i>	<i>be a source of pride, honor</i>
Regular form	<i>cut no ice</i>	<i>to have no influence on someone</i>
Unclear meaning	<i>bring the house down</i>	<i>to entertain people very successfully</i>
Irregular form	<i>be at large</i>	<i>free, uncaptured</i>
Unclear meaning	<i>go great guns</i>	<i>to be very successful</i>

The biggest number of idioms belongs to the second group when the meaning is not clear and the form is regular. Idioms in the third group are too difficult to guess the meaning because they have no connection with the original meaning of the individual words (Seidl, 1988: 13).

5.4 Cacciari and Glucksberg's classification

Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991) focused on idioms toward a functional typology of idioms. They classified idioms according to their relationship to transparency and composition. "*Compositional idioms are understood more quickly than are non-compositional idioms* (Cacciari, Tabossi, 1993: 16-18)."

- a) Compositional-opaque idioms (CO)- the relations between an idiom constituents and the idiom meaning is not apparent (e.g. *kick the bucket*)

- b) Compositional and transparent idioms (CT)- the are one-to-one semantic relation between the idiom's words and components of the idiom's meaning (e.g. *break the ice*)
- c) Quasi-metaphorical idioms (M)- the literal referent of the idiom is itself an instance of the idiomatic meaning (e.g. *don't count your chickens before they are hatched*)

6. Mass media

Since the main focus of this thesis are idioms excerpted from articles, it is necessary to mention something about newspapers in general and also about the comprehension of idioms. Reah (2002) depicted very precisely what this chapter would be about: *“Yesterday’s newspaper is a useful metaphor for something that has lost its value. Yesterday’s news isn’t news at all.”* (Reah, 2002: 1). At this moment when holding newspaper in hands, we cannot say that all articles are new. Although we should remember that newspapers are very important because they provide information about our life, culture and are written from a very specific viewpoint (Reah, 2002: 1).

“Media are dominating presenters of language in our society at large.” We should mention that media is a term not only for the daily newspaper, but also for the news in radio, television or on the internet. Bell (1991) means, that it depends on the way in which language is used because it affects the content of what we receive from the media. Mass media is typical for a mass audience, absence of feedback, general accessibility to the public and other (Bell, 1991: 1,2).

Hartley (1982) means, that news is rather the report of the event that is presented as a meaningful story made up of elements of language. If we want to understand the news we will need to know the language itself and the social forces that influence the final look of the messages (Hartley, 1982: 11-14).

Newspapers are full of articles that are devoted to the news of the day. They also contain some analysis, comments, advertising, entertainment and other. Newspapers serve also as artefacts of the commercial and political world. They cannot include everything and it depends on editor which news should be released. We should keep in mind that articles and news about the world around us can influence us either in a positive or negative way. Newspapers should be written impartially and designed to arouse reader’s interest (Reah, 2002: 2-10).

Bell (1991) means that: *“the media provide data which are good in quality, adequate in quantity, comparatively easy to access, and not modified by an observer effect”*. When speaking about media language, it depends on a specific genre (news, letters, advertising, documentaries, sports commentary and other) that can occur in media (Bell, 1991: 9-13). The author also says that journalists do not write articles. He claims that they write stories which have structure, direction, point and viewpoint (Bell, 1991:147).

Since we speak about media language, we should also remind the nature of publicist style (newspapers, magazines, articles, TV editorials and other). It should inform, reflect the state of society and form people’s attitude. Publicist style is written by emotionally marked language by using familiar expressions, metaphors, idioms, euphemisms etc.

Reah (2002) divided newspapers into three groups: the broadsheet newspapers (the Telegraph, the Independent, the Times, MladáFrontaDnes), the middle-range tabloids (the Express, the Daily Mail, Hospodářskénoviny) and the tabloids (the Sun, the Mirror, Blesk) (Reah, 2002: 2).

Since the diploma thesis deals with idioms in the broadsheet newspapers, we should remind the difference between them and the tabloids. The tabloids are newspapers that are characterized by a presence of a lot of big pictures and photographs that are covered with short headlines. The articles are shorter, written by an informal language and the main topics are scandals and slanders about politics and celebrities. On the other hand the broadsheet newspapers are characterized more by words than photographs. The articles are longer, written by a formal language and contain advanced vocabulary. These newspapers deal with the political and economic situation, weather, sport and culture.

6.1 Comprehension of idioms

“It is most important to be exact in one’s use of fixed idioms, as an inaccurate idiom may mean nothing to a native speaker. Above all, remember that it is extremely unwise to translate idioms into or from one’s native language. One may be lucky that the two languages have the same form and vocabulary, but in most cases the result will be utterly bewildering to the English native speaker and possibly highly amusing (Seidl, 1988: 13).”

Čermák (2007) confirmed the previous quotation because in his work he was also dealing with the problem of recognition of idioms in the text and the translation of them to other languages. He was thinking about a procedure for automatic idiom recognition in text. For a native speaker it is easier to recognize idioms but not for the learners of English. He also defined two major features of an idiom: anomaly or restriction and recurrence. We should mainly focus on anomaly problem which is solved in the moment when we recognize what kind of anomaly is involved and what they are based on. *“The identification of idioms is up to the researcher and his/her theory applied”* (Čermák, 2007: 192).

“A language system is a structure of elements in the rule-governed set of relations.” We need to know these elements, the difference between them and how they are selected (Hartley, 1982: 4-7).

Many linguists deal with the problem of comprehension of idiomatic expressions. Cacciari and Tabossi (1988) think that *“the comprehension of idioms does not require a special processing mode.”* It does not always depend on the literal and idiomatic meaning of the expressions that are computed as two alternative interpretations. The research confirmed that a syntactic analysis is also not necessary to understand the meaning of the idiom. What is important within idioms is a lexical access because lexemes are accessed during language comprehension (Cacciari, Tabossi, 1988: 83-85).

Čermák (2007) pointed out a method that could be useful in discovering word collocations: MI-score and t-score. T-score is a successful method that is helping to determinate quite regular and often grammatically highly frequent collocations. “*MI-score is a well-known statistical procedure for discovering genuine relationships between words. It compares the probability of finding a word “x” and “y” together with the probabilities of finding “x” and “y” independently of each other.*” If we compare idioms in British National Corpus and in Czech National Corpus, we find out couple differences because of the typological difference of both languages (Čermák, 2007: 192-198).

Čermák (2007) was dealing with the analysis of idioms in newspaper articles and divided them into six subclasses. In Czech language are possible textual actualizations that influence the frequency of the use of idioms. These changes are: formal and semantic modifications of phraseme, and transformations that can change the function of fundamental phraseme and are more frequent in Czech than in English language (e.g. in Czech: *Včera v patnáct hodin bylo slyšet hromadný pád kamenů ze srdcí. (x kámen mu spadl ze srdce)*) (Čermák, 2007: 503-510).

7. Methodology

This thesis focuses on the incidence of phrasemes in English and Czech online news and their comparison when speaking about the equivalence. The theoretical part contains detailed description of phrasemes and idioms, their function and properties. All information was taken from available sources, magazine articles and internet sources which are quoted in bibliography. The practical part deals with different articles taken from various Czech and English websites (English - The Reuters, The BBC; Czech- MF Dnes) which publish online news from all around the world. The advantage of media language is its accessibility, so finding the articles is not a difficult task. Firstly, we had to find an English article and connect it with the equivalent Czech article when both should share the same topic. All idioms were excerpted only from English texts, because their occurrence is much higher and they are also easily traceable.

The analysis of idioms is based on 16 articles. While going through the articles, the main focus was centred on finding only non-compositional phrasemes – idioms. The process, on which the practical part is based on, is separated into several steps. At first we had to find an English article and an identical Czech article, when both had to share the same topic. The second step was based on the analysis of the English article and on the search for idioms in it. After that, equivalent idioms in the Czech article had to be found and compared when speaking about their correct translation and usage by journalists. Last step of the analysis is based on the summary of English idioms by using Makkai's classification which is characterized by six subcategories: Phrasal Verb Idioms, Tournure Idioms, Irreversible Binominal Idioms, Phrasal Coumpound Idioms, Incorporating Verb Idioms and Pseudo-Idioms. This classification was selected because of its accurate distribution and the first subcategory: phrasal verb idioms which were found in the articles in the large measure.

To identify idioms in the text correctly are primarily used Czech and English dictionaries (*“Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky”* by F. Čermák, *“Dictionary of idioms”* by J. Sinclair and *“Oxford's Learner's Dictionary of English idioms”* by H. Warren) and online dictionary (*“The Free Dictionary”*).

8. Analysis of idioms

8.1. At least four dead in Palestinian truck-ramming attack in Jerusalem: police

Lately the most frequent topic is terrorism and its expansion all over the world. This article is about the truck-ramming attack which was carried out by Palestinian in Jerusalem, where he killed four people. When speaking about fixed expressions and idioms, this article contains a lot of phrasal verbs (some of them will be omitted, but still mentioned in the final classification) and also some interesting non-compositional phrasemes.

*"It is certainly possible to be influenced by watching TV but it is difficult **to get into the head** of every individual to determine what prompted him, but there is **no doubt** that these things do have an effect," Alsheich told reporters.*

In the first part of this sentence was found an idiom: *to get into the head* whose meaning is idiomatic (the meaning: *form an impression, idea or plan*) and could be translated into Czech as: "*dostat se někomu do hlavy*". In the Czech article was not found an equivalent that could confirm the way by which idioms are translated by journalists. Next idiom is: *no doubt* (the meaning: *certainly, probably*) which was not also found in the Czech article, so we can assume that these simple expressions are intentionally omitted.

*"In a split second I looked to my left and saw what I can only describe as a speeding truck which **sent me flying**," a security guard, who was identified only as "A" told Channel 10.*

Another very interesting idiomatic expression was discovered in the English article: *send flying* (the meaning: *to cause someone or something to move very quickly*). We can translate it into Czech as: "*donutil mě utíkat*", but it is not also used in the equivalent Czech article.

*When I finished shooting, some of the officer cadets also **took aim** and also started firing.*

*The footage showed many of the soldiers fleeing the scene as the attack **took place**, their rifles slung on their shoulders.*

According to Čermák (2007) these two idioms are collocational phrasemes which consist of two components: verb + noun. When journalists write articles they often have more than just one foreign source so they do not translate word by word but sum up important ideas and omit detailed descriptions. The first sentence is transferred in a very simple way: “*Policie při následném zásahu útočníka zastřelila*”. The second sentence is not an exception when it is transcribed as: “*Útok se odehrál ve čtvrti Talpijot Mizrach situované z větší části v bývalém nárazníkovém pásmu*”. Eventually we can say that idioms play greater role in English articles because Czech journalists always omit them.

8.2 South Korean court throws president out of office, 2 dead in protest

This second article is about a president from South Korea who was accused of corruption and then subsequently removed from office. Public reactions were expressed by huge demonstrations when also two people ended dead. When speaking about media language the article contains a lot of phrasal verbs and also some very interesting idioms.

*South Korean court **throws president out of office**.*

This article is a great example when an idiom is used in the text and afterwards its same meaning is expressed by using another fixed expression. Non-compositional phraseme: *throw out of office* (the meaning: *to force a person to leave a place or an organization*) is used in the following sentences in another forms: “*removed from office*”, “*be forced from office and stripped of*”. It is also expressed in the equivalent Czech article by using different forms: “*Soud sesadil jihokorejskou prezidentku.*”;

*“Jihokorejský ústavní soud v pátek **zbavil** prezidentku Pak Kun-hje **moci**.”; “Pak Kun-hje se stala vůbec první jihokorejskou demokraticky zvolenou hlavou státu, která byla **zbavena funkce**.”*

*Despite the objections of parliament and the media, she had concealed the truth and **cracked down on critics**.*

This sentence contains a very nice expression which functions as a phrasal verb and is created by verb + adverb + preposition. Idiom: *crack down on* (the meaning: *to take strong action to stop something bad from continuing*) is not used in the Czech article but we can translate it as: “*zabránit někomu vykonat něco špatného*”. For a learner it is difficult to guess the meaning so in this case a dictionary is needed.

*The ruling to uphold parliament's Dec. 9 vote to impeach her marks a dramatic **fall from grace** of South Korea's first woman president and daughter of Cold War military dictator Park Chung-hee, both of whose parents were assassinated.*

Another very frequently used idiom: *fall from grace* (the meaning: *to do something bad which makes people in authority stop liking you*) pointed out the political importance of the situation and highlighted the negative impact on public. Czech journalist in the equivalent article emphasizes this fixed expression in a totally different way: “*Prokuratura tímto obviněním otevřela cestu pro stíhání nyní již bývalé prezidentky, která se ztrátou vrcholné státnické funkce zároveň přišla o imunitu*”.

8.3 Trump, Germany's Merkel to hold first face-to-face meeting at White House

This time Reuters published an article about the meeting at White House between Angela Merkel and Donald Trump. They discussed the transatlantic alliance and the relationship between Russia and China. This article is full of interesting idioms and contains only some phrasal verbs.

*Trump, Germany's Merkel to hold first **face-to-face** meeting at White House.*

First idiom: *face-to-face* (the meaning: *two people meet or talk when they are both together in the same place*) has been used in the headline and even a learner can guess the correct meaning. This idiom is also used in the Czech article and expressed in two different ways, when in the second sentence it is translated word by word: “*Německá kancléřka Angela Merkelová se v pátek ve Washingtonu **setká** s americkým prezidentem Donaldem Trumpem.*”; “*Původně se měla Merkelová s Trumpem poprvé **tváří v tvář** setkat už v úterý, cestu odložila kvůli špatnému počasí.*”

*The new U.S. president and the long-serving stateswoman, whose country is Europe's largest economy, will discuss funding for NATO and relations with Russia in their first meeting since Trump **took office** in January.*

This time the article does not contain a lot of phrasal verbs but we could mention at least one. Idiom: *take office* (the meaning: *to begin serving as an elected or appointed official*) is very well used in the Czech article in the sentence: *panují obavy o osud vzájemného spojení USA a Evropy **po nástupu nového šéfa Bílého domu**.....* We can also translate it as: “*stal se prezidentem*” or word-by-word: “*převzal úřad*” when a learner can easily deduce the meaning from the context.

*Those who know the chancellor know that she **has a knack for** winning over people in personal discussions.*

An interesting idiom: *have a knack for* (the meaning: *to be exceptionally proficient at (doing) something*) is another fixed expression that is very well used in the media language. It emphasizes the main idea and the ability of the person. On the other hand in the Czech article it is not used in the same way, to emphasize something, but just as casual information for a reader: “*Trump by **dal přednost** dvoustranným dohodám.*”

*In a New York Times interview in November, he said he would **keep an open mind** about the Paris deal.*

This type of idiom: *keep an open mind* (the meaning: *to wait until you know all the facts before having an opinion or making a judgement*) cannot be found in the equivalent Czech article because it is copied from an older one that was written in a New York Times. It should be easy for a learner to guess the meaning according to the context. We can translate it as: “*mít otevřenou mysl*” which is a Czech phraseme that everybody knows.

8.4 Marine Le Pen loses EU parliament immunity over tweets

This article is about a Member of the European Parliament Marine Le Pen, who has lost immunity for tweeting pictures of Islamic State violence. She is already under investigation in France and now her situation is getting even worse. This article is not that useful because it contains only two phrasal verbs.

*The move grants the prosecutor **looking into** the affair power to **bring** Le Pen **in** for police questioning.*

These two phrasal verbs: *look into* (the meaning: *to investigate something; check into something; to try to find out about something*) and *bring in* (the meaning: *to arrest someone for a crime; to include someone in some activity*) are very well known and even for a learner it is easy to find out the correct meaning. In the Czech article it is also very well translated and summed up into one simple sentence: “*Zrušení imunity umožní Le Penovou případně obvinít a trestně stíhat*”.

8.5 Trump vows to broker Israeli-Palestinian peace, offers no new policies

While gathering all articles we can notify that the most frequent topics are terrorism and new American president Donald Trump. In this case we could read about

Trump's effort to negotiate peace between Israeli and Palestinians. Eventually he gave no sign of how he could arrange these negotiations. This English article is full of very interesting idioms that are sometimes hardly understandable. The Czech equivalent article was found in much shorter version, so many of these idioms are simplified or omitted entirely.

....., he **stopped short of** explicitly recommitting his administration to a two-state solution to the decades,.....

This type of idiom very clearly shows that the structure of idioms is invariable but the tense of verbs could be easily changed. The idiom: *stop short of* (the meaning: *to decide not to do something*) is not transferred into Czech but it is indicated in this sentence: "Dokážeme to," konstatoval povzbudivě, přestože mírové jednání je už tři roky na mrtvém bodě". There we can see that also Czech journalists use phrasemes (e.g. „na mrtvém bodě“) to emphasize the importance of situation.

*Despite what many experts see as a **long-shot** bid, Trump told Abbas.....*

Another very interesting idiom is: *long shot* (the meaning: *something that has a very small chance of succeeding*) that is not used in the Czech article, but in English indicates the opinion of the third person and is probably copied from another article.

*Trump and Abbas appeared friendly but businesslike as they stood at **side-by-side** lecterns.*

The idiom: *side-by-side* (the meaning: *next to each other; close together*) is a very well known fixed expression that is, in connection with the verb stand, easily understandable. When speaking about context this idiom is not precisely transferred into Czech but it can appear anywhere else in the text (e.g. "Při svém prvním osobním setkání s vůdcem palestinské samosprávy").

But that was **a far cry** from the way Trump and Netanyahu interacted in February.

Another interesting idiom: *far cry* (the meaning: *something that is very different from something*) is very well used in the article if we want to emphasize the difference between two situations. Unfortunately, this is another fixed expression that was not used in the Czech article.

*Trump sparked international criticism at the time, when he appeared to **back away** from a two-state solution, saying he would leave it up to the parties to decide.*

Every article has at least one phrasal verb and this text is not an exception. The idiom: *back away* (the meaning: *to stop supporting something, to begin to appear uninterested in someone or something*) is very well used and emphasizes the past act in the negative way. This phrasal verb was not transferred into the Czech article, but we can translate it as: “... když to vypadalo, že **vycouvá** z tohoto řešení mezi oběma státy,....”

8.6 Israel intercepts missile fired at its air force in Syria

This article is about Israel air force that fired missile at its air force in Syria. One of the airplanes was damaged but the Syrian army denied this act. As other articles, even this one contains only two phrasal verbs, so it does not contribute to the widening of knowledge about idioms.

*The Israeli military said it **shot down** one of numerous anti-aircraft missiles launched on Friday at its air force which was operating in Syria, in a rare such incident that spilled over into neighbouring countries.*

The phrasal verb: *shoot down* (the meaning: *to destroy an aircraft or weapon in the sky by shooting it*) is a great example when speaking about the repetition of idioms. This expression is used in the text four times and confirms its uniqueness when speaking about fixed expressions. In the equivalent Czech article it is used in the

sentence: “*Armáda rovněž uvedla, že protivzdušná obrana jeden z izraelských strojů sestřelila a další poškodil*”.

*Israel has **carried out** dozens of strikes to prevent weapons smuggling to the Iranian-backed Lebanese group Hezbollah, which is fighting rebels alongside the Syrian army.*

The second phrasal verb: *carry out* (the meaning: *to perform a task; to do a job or complete an activity*) is used very often in English articles but Czech journalists do not transfer it in the proper way. The sentence: “*Několikrát ale jeho letectvo bombardovalo zbrojní konvoje určené šlitskému Hizballáhu, který v Sýrii bojuje na straně syrské vlády*“ is very well written, but when speaking about the exact meaning of idioms it could be transferred as: “*Několikrát ale jeho letectvo **podniklo** bombardování zbrojních konvojů*”

8.7 UK parliament attacker named as British-born Khalid Masood

As we have already mentioned, one of the most frequent topics that nowadays journalists write about is terrorism. This article deals with the London attack which was accomplished by an Islamic attacker who injured about 40 people. Nevertheless, in the article we can find a lot of interesting idioms and phrasal verbs that make the media language very precious.

*The attack **took place** on the first anniversary of attacks that killed 32 people in Brussels.*

Every article includes at least one phrasal verb and so as this one. The example is: *take place* (the meaning: *to happen, occur*) that is also used very often and the meaning is easily deduced. It is not used in the equivalent Czech article but the presence of this fixed expression is very frequent.

"With a heavy heart I must pass the sad news of our beautiful brother, father, husband, son and friend Kurt Cochran, he could not overcome the injuries he received in the London terror attacks," Payne wrote.

Another interesting phraseme: *with a heavy heart* (the meaning: *sadly*) is a great example of the use of clichés in the articles. Journalists do not use it that often, but in the proper situation it makes the media language very beautiful. It is not used in the equivalent Czech article but it could be transferred as: *"S lítostí vám musím oznámit,..."* or *"S těžkým srdcem vám musím oznámit...."*

"This kind of attack, this lone-wolf attack, using things from daily life, a vehicle, a knife, are much more difficult to forestall," Defence Minister Michael Fallon told the BBC.

The idiom: *lone-wolf* (the meaning: *someone who does not seek or like the company of others; a terrorist who acts alone or independently of a larger group when carrying out an attack*) is a fixed expression that is used within this topic very often and several times repeated in other articles. The equivalent Czech article also contains the transferred version of this idiom: *"Také ostatní odborníci poznamenávají, že zmíněná taktika je pro teroristy výhodná tím, že nejsou potřeba žádné trhaviny, takže je snadno proveditelná i pro takzvané vlky samotáře, kteří jednají sami bez podpory dalších radikálů."*

8.8 Trump hits out at 'fake news' following Kushner reports

Another very famous topic of journalists is Donald Trump and his life as a new American president. This article deals with the rumours and truths that are presented in news. Donald Trump asserts that media write lies about him and his son-in-law and claim that Jared Kushner tried to restore ties between Russia and Trump. The English article contains a lot of repeated idioms and phrasal verbs that again confirm one of the properties of idioms.

U.S. President Donald Trump dismissed many unidentified sources as phony and said leaks from the White House were "fake news" on Sunday, following reports his son-in-law Jared Kushner tried to set up a secret channel of communications with Moscow before Trump took office.

The idiom: *fake news* (the meaning: *by extension, any news report that one judges to be biased or inaccurate*) is a fixed expression that is used five times in the article. This idiom was firstly uttered by Donald Trump and the press used it many times probably to emphasize the importance of president's statement. The equivalent Czech article mentions this expression in many forms: "**Šíříte bludy, sepsul Trump média.**; **Mnoho informací unikajících z Bílého domu jsou ve skutečnosti lži, které si vymyslela média.**; „Mnoho z úniků vycházejících z Bílého domu jsou vymyšlené lži vytvořené médii, která zveřejňují **falešné zprávy**,“ uvedl Trump na Twitteru.“ The phrasal verb: *set up* (the meaning: *to establish or found something; to make plans for something*) is in the Czech article used in the sentence: "*Kisljak svým nadřízeným řekl, že Kushner **navrhl** k diskusím přes tajný kanál využívat ruské diplomatické prostory ve Spojených státech.*" and belong to the frequently used fixed expressions.

Shortly after the tweets, Trump's Homeland Security Secretary, John Kelly, made the rounds of Sunday television news shows to praise any so-called back channel communications, especially with Russia, as "a good thing."

Another very interesting idiom is: *make the rounds* (the meaning: *to go from place to place; to be passed from person to person*) that is very well used in the article and indicates the repetition of one act. This fixed expression is not used in the equivalent Czech article but we can translate it as: "*John Kelly **obcházel** nedělní ranní vysílání, aby*"

Trump wrote, "it is very possible that those sources don't exist but are made up by fake news writers.

The fixed expression: *fake news* is used again in this sentence and confirms that the idiom was firstly uttered by Donald Trump and the press only copied it while

writing the article. The phrasal verb: *make up* (the meaning: *to think up something; to make and tell a lie*) is again repeatedly used in the article and easily understandable for a learner. In the equivalent article it is also correctly applied: “*Mnoho informací unikajících z Bílého domu jsou ve skutečnosti lži, které si vymyslela média.*”

8.9 Thousands flee Philippine city after rebel rampage claimed by Islamic State

Even the international conflicts, where Islamists are involved, are staying in the centre of attention. The article is about a rampage in Philippine city which was caused by an Islamic state. Thousands of civilians left the city because Islamists took over large parts of a city and captured Christians. When speaking about the media language, the article is full of fixed expressions that make the text more authentic.

*"Anyone now holding a gun, confronting government with violence, my orders are spare no one, let us solve the problems of Mindanao **once and for all**," said Duterte, who is from the island, after **cutting short** a visit to Russia and returning to Manila.*

The idiom: *once and for all* (the meaning: *completely; finally*) is a fixed expression that was used to emphasize the statement of Duterte and confirm the importance of the situation. In the equivalent Czech article the idiom is translated word-by-word: „*Každý, kdo má v rukou zbraň a postaví se vládě – můj rozkaz zní, nešetřete nikoho. Vyřešme problémy Mindanaa **jednou pro vždy**,*“ *prohlásil Duterte před ofenzivou.*“

*Soldiers and guerrillas **set up** rival checkpoints and roadblocks on routes in and around Marawi as civilians fled the city of 200,000 in droves, leaving behind what one official described as a **ghost town**.*

Next idiom: *a ghost town* (the meaning: *a town that has become permanently devoid of inhabitants, typically due to the disappearance of business or economic opportunities*) is again transferred into Czech word-by-word and even for a learner it is easy to guess the meaning: “*Vojáci a příslušníci guerill postavili ve středu kontrolní*

stanoviště a zátarasy na silnicích vedoucích do Marawi, ze kterého se podle agentury Reuters pomalu stává město duchů. “. These fixed expressions are very useful for Czech journalists because they serve as a very useful tool how to make the article more interesting.

The National Union of Peoples' Lawyers, a group of human rights attorneys, called it "a sledgehammer, knee-jerk reaction" that would "open the flood gates for unbridled human rights violations".

Another interesting idiom: *knee-jerk reaction* (the meaning: *an automatic or reflex reaction; an immediate reaction made without examining causes or facts*) is a fixed expression that is not used very often and for a learner is hard to guess the meaning. We can also use it in Czech: e.g. “... nazývaná **okamžitou reflexivní reakci**, která otevře” but at this situation it loses its idiomatic nature.

8.10 Tight security and tears at benefit concert for Manchester bomb victims

The article is about a terrorist attack in London that took place on the concert of Ariana Grande. Afterwards she organized a beneficial concert to help the afflicted people and exhibit her support. On the concert were presented other famous singers and celebrities that manifested the unity and boldness. The article contains a lot of phrasal verbs and also some interesting idioms.

*The most important responsibility we have in this time is **to take care of** one another.*

The phrasal verb: *take care of* (the meaning: *to oversee and protect someone or something; to care for someone or something*) is a very often used expression that is easily understandable for a learner. The phrasal verb is also transferred into Czech: “*Pro mě je tou nejdůležitější odpovědností, kterou máme na této planetě, **se postarat jeden o druhého.***“

*There were also plenty of upbeat moments, such as when a uniformed police officer was seen holding hands and dancing **hand-in-hand** with young fans.*

The idiom: *hand-in-hand* (the meaning: *in cooperation, jointly; together, one with another*) is a fixed expression that is used to indicate the connection between people. It was not found in the Czech article, but we can translate it word-by-word as: “... tancovali **ruku v ruce**”.

8.11 Finsbury Park attack suspect named as Cardiff resident Darren Osborne

The impact of terrorism is worldwide fear, hate and concerns because nobody knows what can happen in the future. This article is about Darren Osborne, a man who was arrested for a van attack when one person died and eleven were injured. He was presented as a father of four children and as an angry man who hates Muslims. When speaking about media language the article contains a lot of idioms, but mostly phrasal verbs.

*According to witnesses, Osborne shouted, “I want to kill all Muslims” as he drove a van into a crowd of worshippers in north London in **the small hours** of Monday morning.*

The idiom: *the small hours* (the meaning: *the hours immediately after midnight; the early hours of the morning*) is the only fixed expression in the text. When speaking about comprehension, the meaning is clear in the connection with “*Monday morning*”, but when standing on its own, a learner is not able to understand it. In the Czech article the idiom is omitted: “*Britská média přinesla identitu útočníka, který v noci na pondělí najel dodávkou do davu muslimů v londýnské čtvrti Finsbury Park a zranil jedenáct lidí.*”, but we can translate it as: „..., který v pondělí v **ranních hodinách** najel....“

*... and had been **thrown out** of a local pub for getting drunk, “cursing Muslims and saying he would do some damage”.*

The phrasal verb: *throw out* (the meaning: *to force someone to leave; to offer something*) is very well used and even for a learner well understandable. It is also correctly and precisely transferred into Czech: “*Byl tak opilý, že ho vyhodili. Proklínal muslimy a říkal, že něco udělá.*”

8.12 At least 19 killed in hotel attack in Somalicapital

Terrorist attacks do not take place only in Europe, but also in other countries like Somali. The article is about a hotel attack where Islamists launched a car bomb and gun attack and killed 19 people. This article contains a lot of fixed expressions that are presented as idioms, but mostly as phrasal verbs.

*District police chief Abdi Bashir told Reuters Somali security forces **took back** control of the restaurant at midnight after the gunmen had held hostages inside for several hours.*

The phrasal verb: *take back* (the meaning: *to take possession of something that one had previously given away; to start a relationship again; to say that something you said was wrong*) has more than one meaning, but in the connection with the word “*control*”, a learner can easily guess the meaning. The idiom is also very well transferred into Czech: “*Kolem půlnoci se bezpečnostním složkám podařilo zabít pět z atentátníků, a **získat tak opět kontrolu nad** restaurací, sdělila policie.*”

*Al Shabaab usually provides a higher **death toll** from its attacks than the government's figures.*

Another very interesting idiom that is not used that often is: *death toll* (the meaning: *the number of deaths that have occurred after some major deadly event, such as an accident, act of violence or natural disaster*). The meaning of the fixed expression is not deducible from the context so the dictionary is needed. In the equivalent Czech article the idiom was not found but it could be translated as: “*Al Shabaab často poskytuje větší **počet obětí** útoků...*”.

8.13 Pressure builds on Trump at home over pledge for closer Moscow ties

This article is dealing with another famous topic: Donald Trump and his meeting with Vladimir Putin. It is their first gathering since Trump took the office because Trump is trying to reset relations between the U.S. and Russia. In the article were discovered a lot of interesting idioms that make the media language beautiful.

*But as Trump heads to his first **face-to-face** meeting as president with Putin on Friday at the G20 summit in Germany.*

The idiom: *face-to-face* (the meaning: *in direct communication; they meet and talk when they are both together in the same place*) is a fixed expression that is used very often. It is the best formulation when speaking about the meeting of two people. In the equivalent Czech article it is not translated word-by-word as “*schůzka tváří v tvář*” but transferred into sentences like: “*Putin a Trump se spolu setkají poprvé.*”; “*Putin s Trumpem se osobně zatím nesešli.*”

*He is under pressure at home **to take a tough line** with the Kremlin.
... such as Vice President Mike Pence and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley, have **taken a hawkish line** on Russia.*

These two utterances have the same meaning but their structure is different. The original version of these idioms is: *take a hard line* (the meaning: *to be firm with someone; to have a firm policy for dealing with someone*). This is a great example when journalists change the original fixed structure and use synonyms instead. The idiom is only indicated in the Czech article: “*...by měl Trump v besedě s Putinem **protestovat proti údajnému ruskému vměšování** do loňských amerických prezidentských voleb.*”

*Russia has denied those allegations while Trump has repeatedly dismissed the idea of any coordination between his campaign and Russia as a **"witch hunt."***

The idiom: *witch hunt* (the meaning: *an attempt to blame and punish people who hold unpopular views and opinions, often under the guise of some other investigation*) is

very well used when speaking about the relationship between the U.S. and Russia. This fixed expression is not used in the equivalent Czech article, but is taken over by another journalist and used in a different article (8.8 *Trump hits out at 'fake news' following Kushner reports*): “*Trump popírá jakékoliv spojení s Moskvou a vyšetřování označuje za hon na čarodějnice.*“

8.14 U.S. student held prisoner by North Korea dies days after release

When speaking about bad news this article definitely belongs to one of them. Otto Warmbier travelled to North Korea as a tourist and was imprisoned there for 17 months. He died couple days after his release as having extensive brain damage. When speaking about the media language this article contains only one idiom.

"Unfortunately, the awful torturous mistreatment our son received at the hands of the North Koreans ensured that no other outcome was possible beyond the sad one we experienced today,"

The idiom: *at the hands of* (the meaning: *because of someone's actions, due to the actions of*) is a fixed expression that is easily understandable and is also precisely transferred into Czech: “*Strašné trýznivé zacházení, kterého se dostalo našemu synovi v rukou Severokorejců, bohužel nutně nemohlo mít jiný konec, než tak smutný, jaký dnes zažíváme.*“

8.15 Trump Jr. was told of Russian effort to help father's campaign: NY Times

One of the most famous topics is again on the scene. The text is about Trump's son who secretly dealt with a Russian lawyer who he thought had material damaging to Hilary Clinton. Donald Trump Jr. denies this act, but on that account he is under investigation. The article is very interesting because it also contains a lot of fixed expression that are not used that often.

*Allegations of the Trump campaign's ties to Russia have **cast a shadow over** the Republican president's first months in office.*

Journalists use a lot of interesting fixed expressions that make the media language more entertaining. The example is: *cast a shadow over* (the meaning: *to dampen, spoil or ruin something that was hitherto good or positive*) which emphasizes the negative impact of something. The equivalent Czech article does not contain the transferred version of the idiom, but it could be translated as: “*nepodložená obvinění vrhla špatný stín na...*”

*... whose clients have included alleged organized crime figures, a Russian computer hacker and **white-collar** criminals.*

The fixed expression: *white-collar* (the meaning: *a white-collar worker is someone who works in an office, doing mental rather than physical work*) is a great example when speaking about people who work in the office. This idiom is not transferred into Czech because this language does not have a special word for it (the only option: “*lidé pracující v kancelářích*”).

*Futerfas would not say when he was retained or whether he **played any part in** the statements...*

When speaking about someone who is involved in something, we can use an idiom: *play a part in* (the meaning: *to participate in something in a specific way; to portray a character in a performance*). The equivalent Czech article does not contain any transferred form of this idiom, but it can be translated as: “*... zda-li **hrál nějakou roli** v oznámeních které....*”.

8.16 One police officer killed, two wounded in Paris shooting

The article is about a terrorist attack in Paris when one police officer died and two people were injured. It happened on the Champs-Élysées just few days ahead of

France's presidential election. The text deals with the development of the attack and the problem of terrorism. When focusing on the media language this article contains a huge number of phrasal verbs.

*A man **got out** and **opened fire** with a kalashnikov on a policeman," witness Chelloug, a kitchen assistant, told Reuters.*

Phrasal verbs: *get out* (the meaning: *to remove or extricate something; to manage to get something said; leave, escape*) and *open fire* (the meaning: *to begin shooting at someone or something*) are fixed expressions that are used very often and were transferred into Czech article very precisely: "*Jeden ze svědků agentuře Reuters řekl, že útočník **vystoupil** z auta a **začal střílet** samopalem.*"

*France has **lived under** a state of emergency since 2015 and has suffered a spate of Islamist militant attacks that have killed more than 230 people in the past two years.*

Another example is: *live under* (the meaning: *to exist under some kind of worry or threat*) which is a phrasal verb that is easily understandable and also used in the Czech equivalent article: "*V listopadu 2015 zažila Paříž sérii teroristických útoků, při kterých zahynulo 130 lidí. Od té doby je v zemi vyhlášen výjimečný stav.*". The expression is not precisely translated, but the meaning remains the same.

9. The classification of idioms in news

This chapter is dealing with the classification of idioms that have been found in English articles and is based on the chapter: *Classification of idioms- Makkai's classification*. English articles are full of idioms and make the text more interesting and entertaining. The largest group of idioms are Phrasal verb idioms which occur in every article and are used very often by journalists. On the other hand there are two groups of idioms (Incorporating verb idioms and Pseudo-idioms) which do not have any example. The tables always contain an idiom and its explanation, because some of them have often more than one meaning.

A) Phrasal verb idioms

<u>Idiom</u>	<u>The meaning</u>
Rule out	<i>eliminate from considering; exclude; prevent; make impossible</i>
Stay on	<i>to remain on something; to continue to pursue something</i>
Take aim	<i>to direct criticism or one's attention at something; to aim a weapon</i>
Take place	<i>to happen; occur</i>
Act out	<i>to behave poorly or inappropriately; to express one's negative feelings</i>
Strip of	<i>to deprive someone of some honour, rank, office, privilege</i>
Crack down	<i>to take strong action to stop something bad from continuing; to put limits on someone or something</i>
Put aside	<i>to decide not to deal with something; to hold something in reserve for some purpose</i>
Set up	<i>to put something together; to establish or found something</i>

Call for	<i>to need, require or demand something; to shout for or request someone or something</i>
Step down	<i>to resign a job or a responsibility; to come down from something</i>
Break through	<i>to overcome something; to force through an obstruction; to achieve a major success that permits further progress</i>
End up	<i>to terminate something; to bring something to an end</i>
Look into	<i>to try to find out about something; check into something</i>
Bring in	<i>to include someone in some deed or activity; to earn money</i>
Take office	<i>to begin serving as an elected or appointed official</i>
Press for	<i>to urge for something to be done; to request something</i>
Come up	<i>to be mentioned or talked about; to happen unexpectedly; to come near</i>
Back away	<i>to retreat on a particular idea or course of action; to withdraw one's interest from someone or something</i>
Cut off	<i>to stop by itself; to isolate someone; to interrupt someone; to prevent someone from continuing to speak</i>
Shoot down	<i>to destroy an aircraft or weapon in the sky by shooting it; to refuse to accept something</i>
Carry out	<i>to do a job or complete an activity; to perform a task; accomplish, bring to a conclusion</i>

Close in	<i>to surround and advance on a person or thing; to appear to be coming in from all sides; to be about to occur, be imminent</i>
Move in	<i>to come to reside in something; to enter something; to attempt to take over or dominate someone or something</i>
Hand out	<i>to give something out to someone; distribute; to pass something out to people</i>
Go off	<i>to explode; to make its noise; to happen or take place</i>
Blow off	<i>to be carried off something by moving air; to become angry; to lose one's temper</i>
Grow out of	<i>to develop from something; to age out of something</i>
Press on	<i>to push or depress something; to urge or force something or someone; to put pressure on someone</i>
Set out	<i>to leave from some place on a journey; to remove something; to give the details of or explain something</i>
Bring down	<i>to defeat or overcome something, such as an enemy or government; to lower something; to bring someone to a place for a visit</i>
Call for	<i>to need, require or demand something; to arrive to collect or pick up a person or thing</i>
Give up	<i>to abandon something as being lost; to quit doing something; to admit defeat or failure</i>
Fall down	<i>to drop; fail to meet expectations</i>

Drive out	<i>to force someone or something to leave some place; to travel to some destination in a vehicle</i>
Live under	<i>to exist some kind of worry or threat; to dwell directly beneath someone</i>
Run for	<i>to try to elected to a particular office; to travel quickly by running to a place of safety</i>
Call on	<i>to draw on something; to visit someone; to choose someone to respond or do something</i>
Get out	<i>to remove something; leave, escape; to manage to get something said</i>
Make up	<i>to invent a story or an excuse; to become friendly again after having an argument</i>
Come to	<i>to end up being helpful or significant; recover consciousness; to wake up</i>
Fend off	<i>to stop someone from coming too near to you; to prevent something from happening</i>
Take over	<i>to take charge; to assume the role or job of someone; to assume responsibility for a task</i>
Cut short	<i>to stop before the end; abbreviate</i>
Run high	<i>to be very strong; be intense</i>
Wipe away	<i>to remove or eliminate something; to reduce something to zero</i>
Back up	<i>to move backwards; to become clogged; to return to an item previously mentioned</i>
Catch up	<i>to learn the news of someone or something; to bring one's efforts with something up-to-date</i>

Bring up	<i>to mention someone or something; to move something or someone from a lower to a higher position</i>
Look like	<i>to give the appearance of predicting; to seem likely that something will happen; to resemble someone</i>
Throw out	<i>to offer something; to decide a legal case will not be heard; to force someone to leave</i>
Open fire	<i>to begin shooting at someone</i>
Build on	<i>to add to something by constructing an extension; to add to and develop something that already exists</i>
Wrap up	<i>to complete work on something; to bring something to an end</i>
Hang over	<i>to be suspended over someone or something; to worry someone; threaten or be imminent</i>

B) Tournure idioms

<u>Idiom</u>	<u>The meaning</u>
To get into the head	<i>to begin to think that something is true</i>
To remove from office	<i>to take someone out of an office or position</i>
At a time	<i>during one period of time without pause or interruption</i>
Be forced from office	<i>to drive someone out of an elective office</i>
Fall from grace	<i>to do something wrong and get in trouble with someone other than God</i>
Have a knack for	<i>to be exceptionally proficient at doing something</i>

Keep an open mind	<i>to wait until you know all the facts before having an opinion or making a judgement</i>
Along the way	<i>during some event or timeframe; while something is happening</i>
With a heavy heart (<i>cliché</i>)	<i>sadly</i>
Make the rounds of	<i>to go from place to place; to be passed from person to person</i>
Put an end to	<i>to stop something</i>
Take care of	<i>to oversee and protect someone or something; to deal with something; to be responsible for something</i>
At the hands of	<i>due to the actions of; because of someone's actions</i>
Stop short of	<i>to decide not to do something;</i>
Send someone flying	<i>to cause someone or something to move very quickly</i>
On foot	<i>using the feet; walking or running</i>
No doubt	<i>certainly, probably</i>
To take a tough line	<i>to be firm with someone; to have a firm policy for dealing with someone</i>
To take a hawkish line	<i>to be firm with someone; to have a firm policy for dealing with someone</i>
Cast a shadow over	<i>to dampen, spoil, or ruin something that was hitherto good or positive</i>
Play a part in	<i>to participate in something in a specific way; to portray a character in a performance</i>

C) Irreversible binominal idioms

<u>Idiom</u>	<u>The meaning</u>
Face to face	<i>if two people meet or talk when they are both together in the same place; confronting each other</i>
Side by side	<i>next to each other; close together</i>
Once and for all	<i>finally and completely; permanently</i>
Hand in hand	<i>holding hands; together; in cooperation</i>

D) Phrasal compound idioms

<u>Idiom</u>	<u>The meaning</u>
Long shot	<i>a bet that has a low probability of winning; something that has a very small chance of succeeding</i>
Far cry	<i>a long way; something that is very different from something else</i>
Lone wolf	<i>someone who does not seek or like the company of others; a terrorist who acts alone or independently of a larger group when carrying out an attack</i>
Fake news	<i>fabricated news reports presented as authentic; any news report that one judges to be biased or inaccurate</i>
Ghost town	<i>a town that has become permanently devoid of inhabitants, typically due to the disappearance of business or economic opportunities</i>
Knee-jerk reaction	<i>an automatic or reflex reaction; an immediate reaction made without examining causes and facts</i>

Death toll	<i>the number of deaths that have occurred after some major deadly event, such as an accident, act of violence or natural disaster</i>
Small hours	<i>the hours following midnight</i>
Witch hunt	<i>an attempt to blame and punish people who hold unpopular views and opinions, often under the guise of some other investigations</i>
White-collar	<i>a white-collar worker is someone who works in an office, doing mental rather than physical work</i>

9.1 The summary of results

The analysis of idioms in news was based on the comprehension of articles and the ability to find out as many idioms as we can. Searching for fixed expression only in English articles was the best solution because Czech journalists do not use idioms that often and the articles are sometimes very complicated. The most famous group of idioms are phrasal verbs which were found in every article and strongly influenced the development of the analysis of idioms. We should also notice that Czech articles do not contain all idioms which occur in equivalent English texts. The reason is simple: journalists use more than one foreign source while writing the article so they reduce the occurrence of fixed expressions to a smaller percentage.

When speaking about the meaning of idioms, we should notice that some non-compositional phrasemes are complicated and the meaning is not immediately clear. An excellent example is: *fall from grace* (the meaning: *to do something wrong and get in trouble with someone other than God*) when the meaning is unclear and we have to find out the explanation in the dictionary. On the other side idioms that could be translated word by word (e.g. *keep an open mind*) are easily recognisable than the previous group of idioms. At the beginning we had a large sample of English articles (around 25), but in

the end remained only 16 applicable texts. The problem was in the extensive presence of phrasal verbs and the impossibility to find out equivalent Czech articles.

Further, we should notice that not all English idioms have their own Czech equivalents. Nevertheless, there are still some examples when an English fixed expression has its own idiomatic equivalent in Czech language: *face to face*- in Czech: “*tváří v tvář*”- is a great example when idioms are precisely translated and also used in the Czech article: “*Původně se měla Merkelová s Trumpem poprvé **tváří v tvář** setkat už v úterý, cestu odložila kvůli špatnému počasí.*”. Unfortunately, we have to admit that large percentage of idioms vanish while they are translated to Czech.

One of the biggest advantages is the accessibility of articles on the internet and the fact that most of the articles were taken over mostly from one website: the Reuters. This online source is used by MF DNES almost in every article and therefore made this study and the analysis of idioms easier.

10. Conclusion

Phraseology and idiomatics is relatively young branch of lexicology that provides unlimited possibilities when speaking about the use of fixed expressions in spoken or written discourse. This thesis is based on the analysis of English idioms in online news and their comparison in terms of occurrence in the equivalent Czech articles.

The theoretical part of the thesis includes various definitions of idioms and explains the difference between phraseme and idiom. Next chapter deals with the definition of the main functions of idioms which are primarily denominative and structural functions. The following chapter describes the structure of idioms and presents situations when the idiom can be used. The next part focuses on the various classifications of idioms and informs us about four different options (according to Čermák, Makkai, Seidl and Cacciari and Glucksberg). Since the main focus of this thesis is on the articles, the next chapter provides some important facts about the mass media, their language and the problem of comprehension of idiomatic expressions.

The next aim of the thesis was to excerpt idioms from an English article and compare their occurrence and use with the equivalent Czech article. Both articles are on the same or very similar topic and are downloaded from well-known internet websites (the Reuters, the BBC, MF DNES). The analysis of idioms was based on 16 articles. After the formation of the corpus I tried to find the most suitable Czech equivalent for each English idiom. The whole process is represented in the chapter: *The analysis of idioms*. For each English idiom included in the article I chose a definition from an English dictionary and found out its occurrence in the Czech article on the basis of equivalence. In the final classification of these idioms I discovered that the largest group of idioms is: Phrasal verb idioms.

Newspapers are today one of the most important sources of information in the world, so it was very nice to look on the articles from a totally different point of view. We have discovered some conclusions which make the media language much more interesting. The most surprising was the occurrence of such a high number of phrasal

verbs and their usage by Czech journalists. Another interesting finding was the frequent disappearance of idioms when transferring some information from English into Czech article. The reason is that journalists use more than one foreign source while writing the article so they reduce the occurrence of fixed expressions to a smaller percentage.

The purpose of this thesis was to demonstrate the occurrence of idioms in English and Czech articles and compare them on the basis of equivalence. This study has contributed to broadening the knowledge of media language and revealed other secrets of the publicists style.

Resumé

Frazeologie a idiomatika patří bezpochyby mezi jedny z nejzajímavějších oblastí studia lexikologie. Frazémy a idiomy jsou součástí jak mluveného tak i psaného projevu a během posledních let se dostaly do středu zájmu mnoha významných lingvistů. Tato diplomová práce se zaměřuje na frazeologismy vyskytující se v anglickém a českém online zpravodajství.

V teoretické části jsou nejprve zmíněny různé definice termínu idiom a frazém, rozdíl mezi nimi a jejich funkce v textu. Do práce bylo zařazeno několik definic založených na studiích různých jazykovědců, jako například: F. Čermáka, A. Makkaie, J. Seidlové, Fernandové a Flavella a mnoha dalších. Důležitou částí je i popis struktury frazémů a jejich využití v každodenním diskursu. Další segment obsahuje popis hromadných sdělovacích prostředků a řešení problému rozpoznání idiomů v textu. Tato kapitola je zmíněna z důvodu návaznosti na praktickou část, která se zabývá analýzou novinových článků.

Online zpravodajství patří mezi jedny z nejvyužívanějších zdrojů, které slouží ke sdílení nejnovějších událostí a informací. Praktická část je založena na porovnání anglických a českých článků z hlediska ekvivalence a zjištění frekvence výskytu frazeologismů. Nejdůležitější součástí se stává vyhledání dostatečně rozsáhlého korpusu publicistických textů, které jsou z hlediska tématu stejné nebo velmi podobné. Základem pro tuto analýzu jsou anglické články, ze kterých jsou jednotlivé idiomy excerpovány a dále porovnávány z hlediska ekvivalence a výskytu s články českými. Pro lepší orientaci jsou nalezené idiomy v následující kapitole rozděleny do skupin na základě klasifikace A. Makkaie. Tato kapitola ukazuje zásadní fakt, kdy výskyt frázových sloves zásadně převyšuje přítomnost ostatních skupin idiomů.

Ve výsledku můžeme konstatovat, že anglické články obsahují více idiomů než články české, jelikož většina nalezených anglických ustálených spojení nebyla v českých člancích vůbec nalezena. To dokazuje, že v obou jazycích jsou používány rozdílné lexikální prostředky a slovní zásoba daných jazyků se liší.

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<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/>

Appendix

Appendix 1: English idioms

Idiom in sentence	Website	Date of publication
Roni Alsheich, the national police chief, told reporters he could not rule out that the Palestinian was motivated by a truck ramming attack in a Berlin Christmas market that killed 12 people last month.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST
It is certainly possible to be influenced by watching TV but it is difficult to get into the head of every individual to determine what prompted him.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST
There is no doubt that these things do have an effect.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST
In a split second I looked to my left and saw what I can only describe as a speeding truck which sent me flying .	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST
It was a miracle that my pistol stayed on me.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST
When I finished shooting, some of the officer cadets also took aim and also started firing	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST
The footage showed many of the soldiers fleeing the scene as the attack took place .	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST
Assailants have acted out	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	Sun Jan 8, 2017 10:27am EST

of frustration over Israeli occupation of land Palestinians seek for a state in peace talks stalled since 2014.	palestinians-truck-idUSKBN14S0E3	EST
South Korea's Constitutional Court removed President Park Geun-hye from office on Friday over a graft scandal	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
.... at a time of rising tensions with North Korea and China.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
Park becomes South Korea's first democratically elected leader to be forced from office.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
Park was stripped of her powers after parliament voted to impeach her but has remained in the president's official compound.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
Despite the objections of parliament and the media, she had concealed the truth and cracked down on critics.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
The ruling to uphold parliament's Dec. 9 vote to impeach her marks a dramatic fall from grace of South Korea's first woman president	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
He called on Park's supporters and opponents to put their differences aside to prevent deeper division.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST

..., to pressure big businesses to donate to two foundations set up to back her policy initiatives.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
Hundreds of thousands of people have for months been gathering at peaceful rallies in Seoul every weekend to call for her to step down.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
Hundreds of thousands of people have for months been gathering at peaceful rallies in Seoul every weekend to call for her to step down .	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
On Friday, hundreds of Park's supporters, many of them elderly, tried to break through police barricades at the courthouse.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
This time, she could end up in jail.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-politics-idUSKBN16H066	Fri Mar 10, 2017 4:47am EST
The move grants the prosecutor looking into the affair power to bring Le Pen in for police questioning.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-election-lepen-eu-idUSKBN1691A0	Thu Mar 2, 2017 8:50am EST
The move grants the prosecutor looking into the affair power to bring Le Pen in for police questioning.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-election-lepen-eu-idUSKBN1691A0	Thu Mar 2, 2017 8:50am EST
Trump, Germany's Merkel to hold first face-to-face meeting at White House	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-germany-idUSKBN16O0FM	Fri Mar 17, 2017 8:31am EDT
....., will discuss funding for NATO and relations	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-germany-idUSKBN16O0FM	Fri Mar 17, 2017 8:31am EDT

with Russia in their first meeting since Trump took office in January.		
Merkel, who officials say has prepared carefully for the encounter, is likely to press Trump for assurances of support for a strong European Union.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-germany-idUSKBN16O0FM	Fri Mar 17, 2017 8:31 am EDT
Those who know the chancellor know that she has a knack for winning over people in personal discussions.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-germany-idUSKBN16O0FM	Fri Mar 17, 2017 8:31 am EDT
A U.S. official said the Trump administration's position on U.S. participation in the Paris agreement to curb climate change would likely come up in the Merkel meeting.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-germany-idUSKBN16O0FM	Fri Mar 17, 2017 8:31 am EDT
Since being elected, he has been mostly quiet on the issue. In a New York Times interview in November, he said he would keep an open mind about the Paris deal.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-germany-idUSKBN16O0FM	Fri Mar 17, 2017 8:31 am EDT
..., he stopped short of explicitly recommitting his administration to a two-state solution to the decades-old conflict	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-palestinian-idUSKBN17Z06S	Wed May 3, 2017 11:06pm EDT
Despite what many experts see as a long-shot bid,....	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-palestinian-idUSKBN17Z06S	Wed May 3, 2017 11:06pm EDT
Trump sparked international criticism at the time, when he appeared to back away from a two-	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-palestinian-idUSKBN17Z06S	Wed May 3, 2017 11:06pm EDT

state solution, saying he would leave it up to the parties to decide.		
Trump and Abbas appeared friendly but businesslike as they stood at side-by-side lecterns.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-palestinian-idUSKBN17Z06S	Wed May 3, 2017 11:06pm EDT
But that was a far cry from the way Trump and Netanyahu interacted in February.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-palestinian-idUSKBN17Z06S	Wed May 3, 2017 11:06pm EDT
U.S. lawmakers have warned that Palestinian funding could be cut off unless Abbas halts PLO stipends to families of prisoners.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-palestinian-idUSKBN17Z06S	Wed May 3, 2017 11:06pm EDT
The Israeli military said it shot down one of numerous anti-aircraft missiles launched on Friday at its air force which was operating in Syria	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-rockets-idUSKBN16O052	Fri Mar 17, 2017 5:42am EDT
Israel has carried out dozens of strikes to prevent weapons smuggling to the Iranian-backed Lebanese group Hezbollah.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-rockets-idUSKBN16O052	Fri Mar 17, 2017 5:42am EDT
The attack took place on the first anniversary of attacks that killed 32 people in Brussels.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-security-idUSKBN16U0M0	Thu Mar 23, 2017 12:35pm EDT
With a heavy heart I must pass the sad news of our beautiful brother, father, husband, son and friend Kurt Cochran, he could not overcome the injuries he received in the London	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-security-idUSKBN16U0M0	Thu Mar 23, 2017 12:35pm EDT

terror attacks.		
This kind of attack, this lone-wolf attack, using things from daily life, a vehicle, a knife, are much more difficult to forestall.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-security-idUSKBN16U0M0	Thu Mar 23, 2017 12:35pm EDT
A French policeman was shot dead and two others were wounded in central Paris on Thursday night in an attack carried out days before presidential elections.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-shooting-idUSKBN17M2I8	Fri Apr 21, 2017 2:11am EDT
France has lived under a state of emergency since 2015.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-shooting-idUSKBN17M2I8	Fri Apr 21, 2017 2:11am EDT
The policeman fell down . I heard six shots, I was afraid.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-shooting-idUSKBN17M2I8	Fri Apr 21, 2017 2:11am EDT
The Islamic State group, which is being driven out of its areas of territorial control in Iraq and Syria....	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-shooting-idUSKBN17M2I8	Fri Apr 21, 2017 2:11am EDT
Police authorities called on the public to avoid the area.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-shooting-idUSKBN17M2I8	Fri Apr 21, 2017 2:11am EDT
President Hollande, who is not himself running for re-election.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-shooting-idUSKBN17M2I8	Fri Apr 21, 2017 2:11am EDT
Trump hits out at ' fake news ' following Kushner reports	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-kushner-idUSKBN18O0G0	Sun May 28, 2017 11:57am EDT
Following reports his son-in-law Jared Kushner tried to set up a secret channel of communications with Moscow before Trump took office.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-kushner-idUSKBN18O0G0	Sun May 28, 2017 11:57am EDT
Following reports his son-in-law Jared Kushner tried	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-kushner-idUSKBN18O0G0	Sun May 28, 2017 11:57am EDT

to set up a secret channel of communications with Moscow before Trump took office.		
It is my opinion that many of the leaks coming out of the White House are fabricated lies made up by the #FakeNews media	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-kushner-idUSKBN18O0G0	Sun May 28, 2017 11:57am EDT
..., made the rounds of Sunday television news shows to praise any so-called back channel communications.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-kushner-idUSKBN18O0G0	Sun May 28, 2017 11:57am EDT
Kushner initially had come to the attention of FBI investigators last year.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-kushner-idUSKBN18O0G0	Sun May 28, 2017 11:57am EDT
Thousands of civilians fled fighting in the Philippines on Wednesday as troops tried to fend off Islamist militants.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT
Who took over large parts of a city, capturing Christians, seizing and torching buildings and setting free scores of prisoners.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT
Fighters quickly dispersed, torching buildings and taking over bridges.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT
...., let us solve the problems of Mindanao once and for all.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT
Soldiers and guerrillas set up rival checkpoints and roadblocks on routes in.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT
.... leaving behind what one official described as a	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT

ghost town.		
The government must put an end to this.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT
.... knee-jerk reaction " that would "open the flood gates for unbridled human rights violations.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-militants-idUSKBN18K08M	Thu May 25, 2017 2:49am EDT
..., as security fears ran high after attackers in London killed seven people.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-security-manchester-grande-idUSKBN18V0SZ	Sun Jun 4, 2017 6:27pm EDT
..., holding banners saying "for our angels", could be seen wiping away tears.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-security-manchester-grande-idUSKBN18V0SZ	Sun Jun 4, 2017 6:27pm EDT
The most important responsibility we have in this time is to take care of one another.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-security-manchester-grande-idUSKBN18V0SZ	Sun Jun 4, 2017 6:27pm EDT
.... and dancing hand-in-hand with young fans.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-security-manchester-grande-idUSKBN18V0SZ	Sun Jun 4, 2017 6:27pm EDT
District police Chin Abdi Bashir told Reuters Somali security forces took back control of the restaurant.	http://in.reuters.com/article/somalia-attack-idINKBN1960IW	Thu Jun 15, 2017 5:49pm IST
The wreckage of three-wheeled scooters caught up in the blast at the hotel.	http://in.reuters.com/article/somalia-attack-idINKBN1960IW	Thu Jun 15, 2017 5:49pm IST
Al Shabaab usually provides a higher death toll from its attacks than the government's figures.	http://in.reuters.com/article/somalia-attack-idINKBN1960IW	Thu Jun 15, 2017 5:49pm IST
The group has carried out a campaign of suicide bombings in its bid to topple the Somali government.	http://in.reuters.com/article/somalia-attack-idINKBN1960IW	Thu Jun 15, 2017 5:49pm IST
According to witnesses,	https://www.theguardian.com/uk-	Tuesday 20 June

Osborne shouted, “I want to kill all Muslims” as he drove a van into a crowd of worshippers in north London in the small hours of Monday morning.	news/2017/jun/19/finsbury-park-attack-suspect-named-as-cardiff-resident-darren-osborne	2017 07.46 BST First published on Monday 19 June 2017 17.37 BST
Osborne had called a 12-year-old Muslim neighbour an “inbred” and had been thrown out of a local pub for getting drunk.	https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/jun/19/finsbury-park-attack-suspect-named-as-cardiff-resident-darren-osborne	Tuesday 20 June 2017 07.46 BST First published on Monday 19 June 2017 17.37 BST
Osborne was brought up in Weston-super-Mare, where members of his family still live.	https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/jun/19/finsbury-park-attack-suspect-named-as-cardiff-resident-darren-osborne	Tuesday 20 June 2017 07.46 BST First published on Monday 19 June 2017 17.37 BST
This was quite clearly an attack on Muslims who looked like they were probably Muslims and they were coming from a prayer meeting.	https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/jun/19/finsbury-park-attack-suspect-named-as-cardiff-resident-darren-osborne	Tuesday 20 June 2017 07.46 BST First published on Monday 19 June 2017 17.37 BST
We at Pontyclun Van Hire are shocked and saddened by the incident that took place at Finsbury Park last night.	https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/jun/19/finsbury-park-attack-suspect-named-as-cardiff-resident-darren-osborne	Tuesday 20 June 2017 07.46 BST First published on Monday 19 June 2017 17.37 BST
Unfortunately, the awful torturous mistreatment our son received at the hands of the North Koreans ensured that no other outcome was possible beyond the sad one we experienced today.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-northkorea-detainee-idUSKBN19A2TW	Tue Jun 20, 2017 1:52am EDT
Pressure builds on Trump at home over pledge for closer Moscow ties	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19P0J8	Tue Jul 4, 2017 11:11am EDT
But as Trump heads to his first face-to-face meeting	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19P0J8	Tue Jul 4, 2017 11:11am EDT

as president with Putin on Friday at the G20 summit in Germany.		
He is under pressure at home to take a tough line with the Kremlin.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19P0J8	Tue Jul 4, 2017 11:11am EDT
Trump has repeatedly dismissed the idea of any coordination between his campaign and Russia as a "witch hunt."	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19P0J8	Tue Jul 4, 2017 11:11am EDT
While some administration officials, including Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, also support engagement, others, such as Vice President Mike Pence and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley, have taken a hawkish line on Russia.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19P0J8	Tue Jul 4, 2017 11:11am EDT
Trump's administration is still reviewing its Russia policy, a process that may not be wrapped up for a couple of months, a U.S. official said.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19P0J8	Tue Jul 4, 2017 11:11am EDT
"The shadow of all these investigations hangs over this," said Angela Stent.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19P0J8	Tue Jul 4, 2017 11:11am EDT
Trump Jr. hired New York lawyer Alan Futerfas, who specializes in criminal defense and whose clients have included alleged organized crime figures, a Russian computer hacker and white-collar criminals.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19V2DO	Mon Jul 10, 2017 10:40pm EDT
Allegations of the Trump campaign's ties to Russia have cast a shadow over the Republican president's first months in office.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19V2DO	Mon Jul 10, 2017 10:40pm EDT

Futerfas would not say when he was retained or whether he played any part in the statements Trump Jr. made.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19V2DO	Mon Jul 10, 2017 10:40pm EDT
.... which is looking into accusations of Russian meddling in the election.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19V2DO	Mon Jul 10, 2017 10:40pm EDT
He told reporters the panel would look into the purpose of the meeting, who set it up and how the process unfolded before making a decision on who to interview.	http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-russia-idUSKBN19V2DO	Mon Jul 10, 2017 10:40pm EDT
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