

Idiomi sa životinjama u engleskom i hrvatskom jeziku

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Idioms with animals in English and Croatian
Završni rad

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Abstract

This research is based on the analysis of phraseological units containing animals in the source language – English and in the target language – Croatian. There are three major parts of this research. The first part gives a theoretical background of phraseology in general and phraseological units as the focus of the research. In the second part, the source and the target of the research are presented, as well as the process of constructing the corpus. For this research, 13 dictionaries and 2 online sources were used for identifying, analysing and translating phraseological units. The third part consists of an in-depth analysis of 30 phraseological units from the corpus of altogether 628 phraseological units. The research also contains an appendix, in which the corpus, the list of abbreviations used in the research, and diagrams are attached. The first diagram presents the frequency of a particular animal species in phraseological units used in corpus. The second one examines the frequency of the thirty analysed idioms used in the research. Finally, the third diagram demonstrates the frequency of lexical equivalence in translation of analysed phraseological units, i.e. frequency of complete, partial and zero equivalence in the target language.

KEYWORDS: idioms, animals, translation, English, Croatian

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1 Introduction

This research is based on the analysis of phraseological units containing animals in the source language, i.e. English, and its translation in the target language, i.e. Croatian. The research is divided in three main parts – theoretical background, research design and corpus analysis.

As the entire research deals with phraseological units, the purpose of the theoretical background is to clarify some basic terms associated with them, such as their characteristics, classification and translation. Some fundamental information about phraseology in general is also given.

The second part elaborates on the source and target of the corpus – dictionaries used for identifying phraseological units in the source language and their corresponding counterparts in the target language. Furthermore, the process of building a corpus and the pattern of the analysis of phraseological units is described.

The last part of the research contains an in-depth analysis of 30 phraseological units, which were chosen from the corpus consisting of altogether 628 phraseological units. These are accompanied by definitions in both source and target language and examples in source language. For most of them, the origin is also given.

At the end of the research, the appendix containing corpus, diagrams and the list of used abbreviations is attached. The first diagram demonstrates the frequency of the thirty analysed idioms used in this research. Similarly, the second diagram discusses the frequency of a particular animal species in phraseological units used in corpus. The third diagram shows the frequency of lexical equivalence in translation of analysed phraseological units.

2 Theoretical background

2.1 Phraseology and the phraseological unit

Phraseology is defined as the part of linguistics that studies fixed expression. According to Sabine Fiedler this term can also be used to denote the set of linguistic units that are investigated in this field. The analysed subject is called phraseological unit and it forms the phrasicon, i.e. the inventory of idioms and phrases (Fiedler 2007: 15). Phraseology can also be seen as „a crucial mechanism contributing to the formation and reinforcement of a cultural identity“ (Cowie 1998: 8).

Phraseological units are used on a regular basis by speakers of various languages and their importance lies in the fact that they are often specific for the tradition and culture of a particular nation. Phraseological unit is “a lexicalized, reproducible billexemic or polylexemic word group in common use, which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, may be idiomatized, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text” (Gläser 1998: 124-125). There are several criteria that define and form a phraseological unit. One common mistake is equalization of a term “idiom” with a phraseological unit, whereas an idiom is only its subtype, which is “a lexicalized, reproducible word group in common use, which has syntactic and semantic stability, and may carry connotations, but whose meaning cannot be derived from the meanings of its constituents (Gläser 1998: 125).

2.2 The criteria for defining a phraseological unit

2.2.1 Polylexemic structure

The criterion which defines a PU as a polylexemic item, i.e. an item which consist of minimum two independent words, is rather arguable. Changing a phraseological unit into a compound is one example of this issue. An expression “to catch somebody’s eye” which is transformed in a compound “eye-catcher” illustrates this problem. The meaning stays the same even after changing the structure. Some of them even have a structure of one or several sentences, for example: “Birds of feather flock together”. Therefore, another difficulty is setting the upper limit for PUs. (Fiedler 2007: 17)

2.2.2 Stability

The feature that separates the PU from other combinations of words is its relative stability in semantic and syntactic structure (Fiedler 2007: 20). Phraseological units rarely change their meaning because it takes a lot of time for it to be established in a language. The most of PUs are syntactically stable, however, they “may vary in their stability in that they encompass constituents which allow variations within the constraints of the lexicological/phraseological system” (Gläser 1998: 128). For instance: “Shut the stable door after the horse has bolted” or “Lock the stable door after the horse is stolen”

2.2.3 Lexicalization

The term of lexicalization is closely linked to the stability of a PU. It describes acceptance of a PU in a language. The process of lexicalization occurs when there's a need to describe a new word. Not every expression becomes accepted, but they originate from all fields of social life, such as politics, entertainment, medicine. (Fiedler 2007: 21)

2.2.4 Idiomaticity

Idiomaticity is a feature that is not essential for all PUs, only some of them have it. It describes the phenomenon where the meaning is difficult or impossible to understand from the given words, e.g. "kick the bucket" (Fiedler 2007: 22). PUs have different degrees of Idiomaticity. They can be fully opaque, e.g. "jump the shark" or fully transparent, e.g. "of course".

2.2.5 Connotations

Connotations are "additional semantic markers which are associated with the value judgements of a speech community (i.e. a class or social group) or of an individual speaker or writer" (Gläser 1998: 127). They are used to provoke an emotion or to emphasise something that is said or written. There are two types of connotations – stylistic and expressive. Stylistic connotations are ones that are normally used in a conversation and they vary from formal to informal, e.g. foreign, colloquial slang, etc. Expressive connotations express one's attitude about a certain topic. For instance, they are marked as euphemistic, derogatory, humorous, etc. According to Gläser, connotations have one additional type – register markers. These register markers "appear in the dictionary (. . .) as references to a particular field or province of discourse, e.g. 'med(ical)', 'phys(ics)', 'leg(al)'" (Gläser 1998: 128).

2.3 Translating Phraseological Units

Learning the meaning and how to use different types of phraseological units is challenging for a learner of a foreign language as well as for the native speaker. But the most challenging thing is translating phraseological units from one language into another. The reason for that is the complexity and specificity of the lexis of a certain language. It is important to remember that "in the translation process the linguistic unit of the source language does not always coincide with that of the target language" (Gläser 1984: 121)

According to Sabine Fiedler (2007: 115-130) certain steps are to be followed when translating:

1. The identification of a PU
2. The analysis of the phraseological meaning
3. Translation in the strict sense – transferring a paraphrase from the source language to the target language
4. Completion of the translation process – producing an expressive and well-formed text

Fiedler (2007: 115-130) also suggests several techniques that can be used when translating phraseological units:

1. Finding equivalent
2. Paraphrase
3. Literal translation
4. Omission

There are three types of lexical equivalence, which need to be taken into consideration in contrastive analysis – complete, partial and zero equivalence. Complete equivalence includes “a congruence of identity of the denotational (. . .) meaning, and also of the connotational, expressive (. . .) and stylistic meanings” (Gläser 1984: 124). For instance, ‘Adam’s apple’ and ‘Adamova jabuka’. Partial equivalence implies the difference in “[the] referential base of a metaphor or metonymy [and] their connotational and stylistic meanings” (Gläser 1984: 125). To exemplify, ‘be an albatross around your neck’ and ‘biti kamen oko vrata’. Zero equivalence is very rare because “even if there is no approximate expression in the target language, (. . .) a paraphrase of the denotational meaning of the idiom of the source language is possible, although (. . .) connotations (. . .) may not be represented adequately in the target language (. . .), [however, this] does not mean a gap in the notional or conceptual system of a language, but a different ordering of reality in linguistic terms”. (Gläser 1984: 126-127). For example, ‘a fly in the ointment’ and ‘jedina kvaka’.

3 Research design

3.1 Source and target

This research studies idioms with animals in English as the source language and their equivalents in Croatian as the target language. 13 dictionaries have been used in this research. Four dictionaries have been used for the identification of phraseological units and the construction of corpus, whereas the other 9 have been used for the in-depth analysis of 30 idioms.

3.2 Description of corpus

The process of identifying the phraseological units:

- 1) Identifying PUs and their Croatian counterparts in the dictionary
- 2) Noting the identified PUs
- 3) Providing example sentences, definitions in source and target language, counterpart in the target language, and origin for the PU
- 4) Determining the type of equivalence (complete, partial or zero equivalence)

The templates used for the corpus analysis were the coursebook *English Phraseology* by Sabine Fiedler (2007: 120) and Rosmarie Gläser's article "The Translation Aspect of Phraseological Units in English and German".

The entire corpus consists of 628 phraseological units and their counterparts in Croatian. However, for this research 30 randomly selected idioms have been analysed.

4 Corpus analysis

1. a fly in the ointment

- a. We enjoyed the play, but the fly in the ointment was not being able to find our car afterward. (AID 120)
- b. a small, unpleasant matter that spoils something; a drawback (AID 120)
- c. *neprilika, problem, smetnja* (EFR 82) ; *smetati, priječiti (na putu prema uspjehu)* (EFR 158) ; *jedini problem* (EHFR 78)
- d. *jedina kvaka* (EHFR 78)
- e. zero equivalence

According to *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms*, this term probably alludes to the biblical proverb "Dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour" from Ecclesiastes 10:1 [c. 1600] (p. 350).

2. a wild-goose chase

- a. First my cousin told me I could buy what I needed at one store; then she sent me to three more. I never did find it. She sent me on a wild-goose chase. (ITL 99)
- b. a purposeless errand, a pointless exercise, a waste of time (DoI 200)
- c. *bezuspješno tražiti nešto, jalova potraga* (EFR 37); *uzaludan trud, jalov pothvat* (EFR 93)
- d. *ćorav posao* (CEDoI 596)
- e. zero equivalence

There are three explanations of the origin of this phrase. According to *Dictionary of Idioms*, it can be traced back to the sixteenth century. Its meaning is obscure, but it may be related to the erratic movements of wild geese which make them extremely difficult to catch (DoI 200-201). As stated in *In the Loop*, this expression was first recorded in the Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet* and at that time actually referred to horse racing. A wild-goose chase was a kind of horse racing in which the horses run in a V-like formation, which is similar to the way birds fly. In the course of time, this connection was lost so people assumed the phrase came from flying geese (p. 99). The explanation in *Oxford Idiom Dictionary* is also related to a sport that involves horses, in which horse riders had to follow the exact course taken by the first rider like the way that geese fly by following a leader (p. 448).

3. act/play the goat

- a. I've never been sure why we choose the first day of April to act the goat. (CEDOI 240)
- b. deliberately to behave in a silly or eccentric way; to play the fool (EID 1)
- c. *glupirati se*
- d. *izvoditi bijesne gliste* (CEDOI 240)
- e. partial equivalence

4. be an albatross around your neck

- a. That car costs you so much to repair. It has become an albatross around your neck. Why don't you get rid of it? (ITL 1)

- b. something or someone that is a burden and difficult to get rid of (ITL 1)
- c. *teška briga, opterećenje* (HEFR 93)
- d. *biti kamen na/o vratu komu* (CEDOI 303)
- e. partial equivalence

Both *In the Loop* (p. 2) and *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p.19) ascribe this idiom to the English poet Samuel T. Coleridge and his poem “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”, in which a sailor kills an albatross with his crossbow. As their ship gets stranded, the whole crew blames the sailor for this bad luck and makes him wear the albatross around his neck as punishment. Both Coleridge’s poem and this expression are based on a superstition that it is unlucky to kill the albatross.

There is another idiom in English, which has the same connotation as this expression, and that is ‘a monkey on your back’ (TAHDoI 689).

5. be in the catbird seat

- a. I hold all the aces. I’m in the catbird seat. (DOAI 341)
- b. in a dominant or controlling position (DOAI 341)
- c. *biti u jakoj poziciji, kontrolirati situaciju* (EHFR 176)
- d. *biti na konju*
- e. zero equivalence

This term, which was popularized by the sportscaster Red Barber in the 1940s, is related to catbird’s high perch (TAHDoI 176).

There are another two translations suggested in the target language, i.e. Croatian, but they do not involve an animal – ‘*držati konce u svojim rukama*’ (EHFR 176) and ‘*držati komande*’ (HEFR 103).

6. be like a bear with a sore head

- a. She’s like a bear with a sore head in the mornings. (OID 20)
- b. very bad-tempered (OID 20)
- c. *biti jako mrzovoljan* (EFR 221); *biti uzrujan* (EFR 18)
- d. *biti kao razjareni bik* (EFR 221); *biti napet kao struna* (EFR 18); *biti sav jedan živac* (EHFR 14)
- e. zero equivalence

‘*Biti napet kao struna*’ (EFR 18) and ‘*biti sav jedan živac*’ (EHFR 14) are another two expressions which can be used for translating the English expression ‘be like a bear with a sore head’. Another translation suggested by *Croatian-English Dictionary of Idioms* (325) is ‘*kao pokisla kokoš*’, but in the context of this phraseological unit, it could be regarded as a mistranslation.

7. be like a bull in a china shop

- a. I never know what to say at a funeral. I feel like a bull in a china shop, trampling on feelings without even meaning to. (DoAI 70)
- b. a very clumsy creature in a delicate situation (DoAI 70)
- c. *vrlo nespretan* (EFR 31)
- d. *kao slon u staklani* (EFR 31)
- e. partial equivalence

This expression, which was recorded for the first time in the novel *Jacob Faithful* by Frederick Marryat in 1834 is still of unknown origin, as it is stated in *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 143).

Similarly to ‘*kao slon u staklani*’, another translation is suggested by *Croatian-English Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 705) and that is ‘*ponašati se kao slon u staklani*’.

8. beard the lion in his den

- a. He said he hadn’t wanted to come to my home, but it was better to beard the lion in his den. (EID 8)
- b. to face an adversary on the adversary’s home ground (EID 8)
- c. *oštro komu odgovoriti* (EFR 18)
- d. *izazvati koga na njegovu teritoriju* (EFR 18)
- e. zero equivalence

This expression has several possible origins. *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* states that it was originally a Latin proverb from a tale in the Bible (I Samuel 17:35) about the shepherd David, who caught a lion by its beard and killed it because it had stolen a lamb. The original variant – ‘beard the lion’ – has an extended variant – ‘beard the lion in his den’ – because of which it is also connected to another story from the Bible (Daniel 6:16-24), in which Daniel was shut in a lions’ den during the night. (p. 77)

9. buy a pig in a poke

- a. I just took the salesman's word that this camera worked. I guess I bought a pig in a poke. (DoAI 77)
- b. to buy something without looking inside first (DoAI 77)
- c. *kupiti što bez provjere i prevariti se* (EHFR 156)
- d. *kupiti mačka u vreći* (EHFR 156)
- e. partial equivalence

According to *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 809-810) and *Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 146), the origin of this expression comes from a common practice of tricking buyers when buying a piglet. Some dishonest merchants would replace a worthy piglet with a worthless object, usually a cat. The new owner would discover this trickery at home by opening the bag. This expression is closely related to 'let the cat out of the bag'. This phraseological unit was first recorded in John Heywood's collection of proverbs.

10. a cock-and-bull story

- a. The driver tried to explain his way out of getting a speeding ticket by inventing a cock-and-bull story. (ITL 16)
- b. a story that is too unlikely to be believed (ITL 16)
- c. *izmišljotina, neuvjerljiva priča* (EFR 230)
- d. *lovačka priča*
- e. partial equivalence

There is no certain origin for this expression, but it is estimated that it appeared around 1600. According to *In the Loop* (p. 16) and *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 202) may originate from an English fable, in which the main characters were a cock and a bull and they led unbelievable conversations. Another theory is that this expression came "from the name of an English coaching inn where travellers often told such tales" (TAHDoI 202). As stated in *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 202), this phraseological unit was first used in the Savoy Opera *The Yeomen of the Guard* (1888) by W.S. Gilbert. In this opera Jack Point and Wilfred the Jailer make up a story about the hero's fictitious death: "Tell a tale of cock and bull, Of convincing detail full" (TAHDoI 202).

There are two suggested spelling variants for the English phraseological unit – one with a hyphen and one without a hyphen. Another translation in Croatian is '*priča iz mlinice*' (EHFR 192). This expression can also be used with a verb 'give' or 'feed' and in this case, the translation could be '*prodavati fore/štosove/štoseve*' (CEDoI 203).

11. eat crow

- a. Roger told his daughter that he didn't believe her. When he found out he was wrong, he had to eat crow and admit his mistake. (ITL 23)
- b. to humble oneself because one has been proved wrong (ITL 23)
- c. *priznati svoju pogrešku* (HEFR 185)
- d. *posuti se pepelom*, „*progutati*“ *što* (EFR 49); *posuti se pepelom, polizati što si rekao* (EHFR 46); *gutati knedle* (CEDoI 322)
- e. zero equivalence

The origin of this phraseological unit has been lost. It may come from a story of the War of 1812, when a British officer coerced an American soldier into eating part of a crow he had shot in the British territory. It is questionable whether this expression is related to the story. Nevertheless, it is possible that it comes from the fact that crow meat tastes terrible (TAHDoI 299).

There are other suggested translations for this phraseological unit, such as '*progutati što*' (EFR 49) and '*gutati knedle*' (CEDoI 322). Although '*gutati knedle*' is usually connected with fear or suppressing one's urge to cry, it can be used in the context of humility.

12. get something/come straight from the horse's mouth

- a. This comes from the horse's mouth, so it has to be believed. (AID 381)
- b. from an authoritative or dependable source (AID 381)
- c. *doznati što izravno, bez posrednika* (HEFR 216)
- d. *dobiti vijest iz prve ruke; znati iz prve ruke* (EHFR 138)
- e. zero equivalence

There are two possible explanations of the origin of this expression. Firstly, according to *In the Loop* (p. 85) and *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 369) this expression might have originated in the practice of examining a horse's teeth to determine its age and consequently its worth. This seemed to be the most valid source of information about the horse. This may be traced back to 1920s. Another explanation, suggested by *Oxford Idiom Dictionary* (p. 186), comes from a humorous suggestion that it could be heard from the horse whether it would win the race.

13. go to the dogs

- a. This restaurant used to be so fashionable and classy, but it has gone to the dogs since it changed management. (ITL 37)
- b. to fall into disrepair; to deteriorate (ITL 37)
- c. *propasti* (EFR 59); *izjaloviti se* (EFR 92)

- d. *poći po zlu* (EFR 59); *otići kvragu* (EHFR 54)
- e. partial equivalence

‘Go to the dogs’ comes from a common belief that dogs were inferior creatures. It dates back to 1600s (TAHDoI 434).

Another variant of the Croatian phraseological unit ‘*poći po zlu*’ is ‘*krenuti po zlu*’ (EFR 92). There is also one other translation suggested: ‘*pasti na niske grane*’ (CEDoI 250)

14. have a bee in one's bonnet

- a. I had a bee in my bonnet about swimming. I couldn't stop wanting to go swimming. (EID 68)
- b. to have an idea or a thought remain in one's mind; to have an obsession (EID 68)
- c. *biti opsjednut kakvom ludom mišlju* (HEFR 81)
- d. *imati bubu/bube u glavi* (NJHER 77); *imati mušice u glavi/fiksnu ideju* (EFR19)
- e. partial equivalence

The expression ‘have bees in one's bonnet’ comes from the second half of 1600s. Its previous form was ‘have bees in one's head’. It is believed that the buzzing of a bee in one's hat causes weird ideas in one's head (TAHDoI 84).

15. (you) have bats in your belfry; have bats in the belfry

- a. You must have bats in your belfry if you think your parents will let you see that movie. (ITL 4)
- b. be crazy or eccentric (OID 19)
- c. *imati čudne, nastrane misli, biti čaknut, šašav* (EHFR 13)
- d. *imati bube u glavi* (EHFR 13); *(ti) nisi čist* (CEDoI 119)
- e. zero equivalence

A belfry is the tower of a church where the bell hangs, and is a symbol for somebody's head. If a person has room for bats in his head, it means that his head is empty, i.e. he has no brains. (ITL 4) ‘Bat’ is used in this expression because its erratic flight symbolizes the ideas flying around in a person's head. It dates back to early 1900s (TAHDoI 76).

16. have kittens

- a. My mother pretty near had kittens when she found out I got fired. (DoAI 289)
- b. become extremely upset (TAHDoI 463)
- c. *dosadivati se čekajući* (EHFR 117)

- d. *dobiti mačiće* (EHFR 117)
- e. complete equivalence

The term ‘have kittens’ “allud[es] to being so upset as to bear kittens” and it dates back to 1900 (TAHDoI 464).

Another expression, which can be used for translation of the English phraseological unit is ‘*dobiti mlade*’ (EHFR 117)

17. let the cat out of the bag

- a. We are planning a surprise party for Jane. Don’t let the cat out of the bag. (AID 246-247)
- b. to reveal a secret or a surprise by accident (AID 246)
- c. *odati tajnu* (EFR 14); *otkriti tajnu* (EFR 129)
- d. *dati što na sva zvana* (EHFR 34)
- e. zero equivalence

This phraseological unit comes from mid-1700s and it is related to another expression – ‘buy a pig in a poke’. As stated in *In the Loop* (p. 54) and in *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 618), many merchants sold piglets in bags and some of them replaced expensive piglets with a cat. The buyer would discover this deceit at home when the bag was opened and the cat let out.

18. (be) like a cat on hot bricks/a hot tin roof

- a. Nervous about the lecture he had to give, David was like a cat on hot bricks. (TAHDoI 624)
- b. restless or skittish, unable to remain still (TAHDoI 624)
- c. *vrlo nestrpljiv, nemiran* (EFR 35)
- d. *biti kao na žeravici* (EHFR 34); *biti (kao) na iglama* (CEDoI 274); be like a cat on a hot tin roof/hot bricks = *biti/sjediti kao na žeravici* (CEDoI 905)
- e. zero equivalence

Earlier, this expression had another form – ‘like a cat on a hot bake-stone’ – and it was found in John Ray’s *Proverbs* in 1678. The phraseological unit ‘(be) like a cat on a hot tin roof’ became popular because of the play *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1955) by Tennessee Williams (TAHDoI 624).

19. (look) like something that cat dragged/brought in

- a. Where have you been? You look like something the cat dragged in! (OID 53)

- b. (look) dirty and untidy (OID 53)
- c. *izgledati prljavo, neuredno*
- d. *kao da su te našli na smetlištu* (EHFR 34); *kao da su krave sažvakale* (CEDoI 366); *izgledati kao strašilo* (HEFR 239)
- e. partial equivalence

This term dates from around 1920 and it “alludes to a cat's bringing home birds or mice it has killed or savaged” (HEFR 239).

20. live in cloud-cuckoo-land

- a. Anyone who thinks this project will be finished within six weeks is living in cloud-cuckoo land. (TFD)
- b. to believe that things you want will happen, when really they are impossible (TFD)
- c. *sanjariti* (EFR 133)
- d. *živjeti u oblacima* (EFR 133)
- e. partial equivalence

This expression, which has been in use since 1820s, originated as a translation from the Greek of Aristophanes' play *The Birds*, who used it to describe a realm built by the birds to separate the gods from humankind. The word ‘cuckoo’ means ‘crazy’ because it was used in the 19th century to denote a place of wild dreams and unrealistic expectations (TAHDoI 201)

21. run with the hare and hunt with the hounds

- a. He wants to increase the magazine's circulation along with its price? That's trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. (TAHDoI 901)
- b. support two opposing sides at the same time (TAHDoI 901)
- c. *istovremeno podržavati dva suprotna stave ili suprotne interestsne grupe* (HEFR 73)
- d. *paliti svijeću i Bogu i vragu, sjediti na dvije stolice* (EHFR 100)
- e. zero equivalence

This phraseological unit originated in the 1400s. It was used as a proverb in John Heywood's collection in 1546. It “allud[es] to being both hunter and hunted at the same time” (TAHDoI 901).

There is one more expressions with the same meaning, which contains an animal – ride two horses at the same time (HEFR 237).

22. separate the sheep from the goats

- a. In a civil war where both sides commit atrocities, you can't separate the sheep from the goats. (TAHDoI 924)
- b. distinguish between good and bad individuals, or superior and inferior ones (TAHDoI 924)
- c. *odvojiti dobro od lošeg, biti selektivan* (HEFR 301)
- d. *odvojiti/odvajati kukolj od pšenice/žita* (CEDoI 389)
- e. partial equivalence

This term refers to Jesus's prophecy in the New Testament (Matthew 25:32) that the compassionate (symbolized by sheep) will sit at the right hand of God's and find salvation, while the hard-hearted (symbolized by goats) will sit on the left and eventually be damned (TAHDoI 924).

23. (take) hair of the dog that bit you

- a. A little hair of the dog will cure that hangover in no time. (TAHDoI 447)
- b. whatever made you ill used as a remedy, especially alcohol as a hangover cure (TAHDoI 447)
- c. *popiti čašicu alkohola radi otrježnjenja* (HEFR 98)
- d. *klin se klinom izbija* (EFR 98)
- e. zero equivalence

This expression was used as a proverb in John Heywood's compendium in 1546. It originates from the burnt dog's hair being used as the treatment for dogbite (TAHDoI 447).

24. talk the hind leg of a donkey

- a. He could talk the hind leg off a donkey without ever letting you know what was in his mind. (OED)
- b. talk so much as to exhaust the listener (TAHDoI 1050)
- c. *govoriti bez prestanka* (NJHER 237), *previše pričati* (EHFR 123)
- d. *pričati bez kraja i konca* (EFR 59), *pričati/pripovijedati Markove konake* (CEDoI 338)
- e. partial equivalence

There is another variant of this phraseological unit, which also contains an animal – ‘talk hind leg off a horse’ (TAHDoI 1050). Another two translations suggested for this phraseological unit are ‘*mljeti kao vodenica*’ and ‘*mljeti sto na sat*’ (NJHER 124)

25. talk turkey

- a. John wanted to talk turkey, but Jane just wanted to joke around. (AID 400)
- b. to talk business; to talk frankly (AID 400)
- c. *pametno i razborito govoriti o čemu* (EFR 237), *otvoreno razgovarati o konkretnim pitanjima, ne okolišati* (EHFR 211)
- d. *ići ravno u glavu* (EHFR 211)
- e. zero equivalence

There is one possible explanation for this expression, which has been around since 1840s, but its credibility is questionable. It might have originated in a story about a white man who hunted with an Indian man. When they wanted to divide the game, the white man said: "I'll take the turkey and you the buzzard, or you take the buzzard and I the turkey," and the Indian replied, "Talk turkey to me" (TAHDoI 1050).

26. the birds and the bees

- a. It's time Father told the children about the birds and the bees. (TAHDoI 102)
- b. sex and reproduction (DoAI 46)
- c. *oplodnja i razmnožavanje* (EHFR 18)
- d. *što rade pčelice na cvijeću* (EHFR 18)
- e. partial equivalence

This idiom, which was also used in 1928 by Cole Porter in his song "Let's Do It, Let's Fall in Love", dates back to the second half of the 19th century. It alludes to animal's sexual behaviour, but it implies the human sexual behaviour (TAHDoI 102).

27. the cat's pyjamas/pajamas

- a. the best person, idea, thing, etc. (OID 53)
- b. Compliments to the chef. The turkey is excellent. Cat's pajamas! (EHFR 164)
- c. *odlično je, nenadmašno* (HEFR 64)
- d. *super stvar, baš je fora* (EHFR 164), *k'o grom* (HEFR 76)
- e. zero equivalence

There are several English phraseological units, which have the same meaning and they also contain an animal species – ‘the cat’s whiskers’, ‘the cat’s meow’ (ODoS 214) and ‘the bee’s knees’ (ODoS 215). There are also some vulgar expressions, which are used in slang – ‘the cat’s nuts’, ‘the cat’s balls’, ‘the cat’s ass’ (ODoS 214).

28. the cock of the walk

- a. The deputy manager was cock of the walk until the new manager arrived. (EID 22)
- b. someone who acts in a more important manner than others in a group (EID 22)
- c. *uobražena, samodopadna osoba*
- d. *bog i batina* (CEDoI 65)
- e. zero equivalence

This expression is based on the cock’s way of walking proud and domineering in the barnyard. Its usage dates back to mid-1800s (TAHDoI 202).

29. the worm has turned

- a. He bullied his assistant for years, but one day the worm turned and he walked out without notice, taking along his best clients. (TAHDoI 1181)
- b. even a very tolerant person will one day lose patience (TAHDoI 1181)
- c. *stanje je postalo nepodnošljivo* (EHFR 227)
- d. *što je previše, previše je, sad je prekipjelo* (EHFR 227)
- e. zero equivalence

The phraseological unit was recorded in John Heywood's collection (1546), and it comes from the proverb: “Tread on a worm and it will turn” (TAHDoI 1181).

30. white elephant

- a. The salesman has been trying to get rid of that car for more than a year. It costs too much to run and insure, so no one wants it—it’s a white elephant. (ITL 98)
- b. an item that no one wants to buy or that is difficult to get rid of; a costly but useless possession (ITL 98)
- c. *skup i beskoristan predmet* (EFR 264)
- d. *bačen novac* (EHFR 62)
- e. zero equivalence

In the Loop (p. 98), *Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 199), *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* (p. 1161-1162) and *Oxford Idiom Dictionary* (p. 446) are unanimous about the origin of

the expression ‘white elephant’. It comes from the practice of the Siamese kings who would give this rare animal to those they did not like. The new owner of this animal could not kill the animal, but that person had to spend a lot of money on looking after the elephant. The high expenses would gradually ruin the owner.

5 Conclusion

This research, which is based on analysis of 30 phraseological units containing animals in English, as the source language, and Croatian, as the target language, shows that the major part of phraseological units in English do not have a corresponding counterpart in Croatian. From 30 expressions in English, there are 19 dictionary equivalents, which can be labelled as zero equivalents. However, it is important to mention that 5 of them do contain an animal species in the expression – for instance, act/play goat and ‘*izvoditi bijesne gliste*’, be in the catbird seat and ‘*biti na konju*’. The second most frequent type of equivalent is partial equivalent. There are 10 partial equivalents in the target language, 4 of which contain an animal species in the expression – for example, be like a bull in a china shop and ‘*kao slon u staklani*’, buy a pig in a poke and ‘*kupiti mačka u vreći*’. In the entire analysis, there was only one expression, which can be regarded as a complete equivalent – have kittens and ‘*dobiti mačiće*’. It can be concluded that although both English and Croatian have a lot of phraseological units containing animals, they are not compatible when regarded in the sense of contrastive analysis.

The entire corpus, which consists of 628 phraseological units, show that the most frequent animal species used in the expressions in the source language, i.e. English, is a bird. However, it must be taken into consideration that the number of the expressions with ‘bird’ also includes its subtypes, such as ‘lark’, ‘crow’, ‘catbird’, etc. In total, there are 80 out of 628 phraseological units which contain a bird as a constituent. The second most frequently used animal species is a horse, which is mentioned 68 times, followed by a dog, which is mentioned 66 times.

The origin of phraseological units in the source language shows that they are mostly based on biblical stories, some historical and cultural events, beliefs or traditions and literature, especially fables.

It can be concluded that there are some similarities between English and Croatian phraseological units, but mostly in the connotative sense. As it can be seen both in the analysis of the phraseological units and the entire corpus, these two languages have a vocabulary filled with various phraseological units containing animals, which are used in different domains of life.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Abbreviations used in the paper

AID – NTC's American Idioms Dictionary, Spears

CEDoI – Hrvatsko-engleski frazeološki rječnik + kazalo engleskih i hrvatskih frazema. Croatian-English Dictionary of Idioms + index of English and Croatian Idioms, Vrgoč, Fink Arsovski

DoAI – McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, Spears

DoI – Dictionary of Idioms and their Origins, Flavell

EFR – Engleski frazeološki rječnik, Berce

EHFR – Englesko-hrvatski frazeološki rječnik, Bendow

EID – NTC's English Idioms Dictionary, Spears, Kirkpatrick

HEFR –Hrvatsko-engleski frazeološki rječnik, Bendow

ITL – In the Loop: A Reference Guide to American English Idioms, Malkoç, Smolinski

NJEHR – Praktične fraze za svaku prigodu: Njemačko-hrvatsko-engleski rječnik, Voršič Lampič

ODoS – The Oxford Dictionary of Slang, Ayto

OED – Oxford Dictionaries

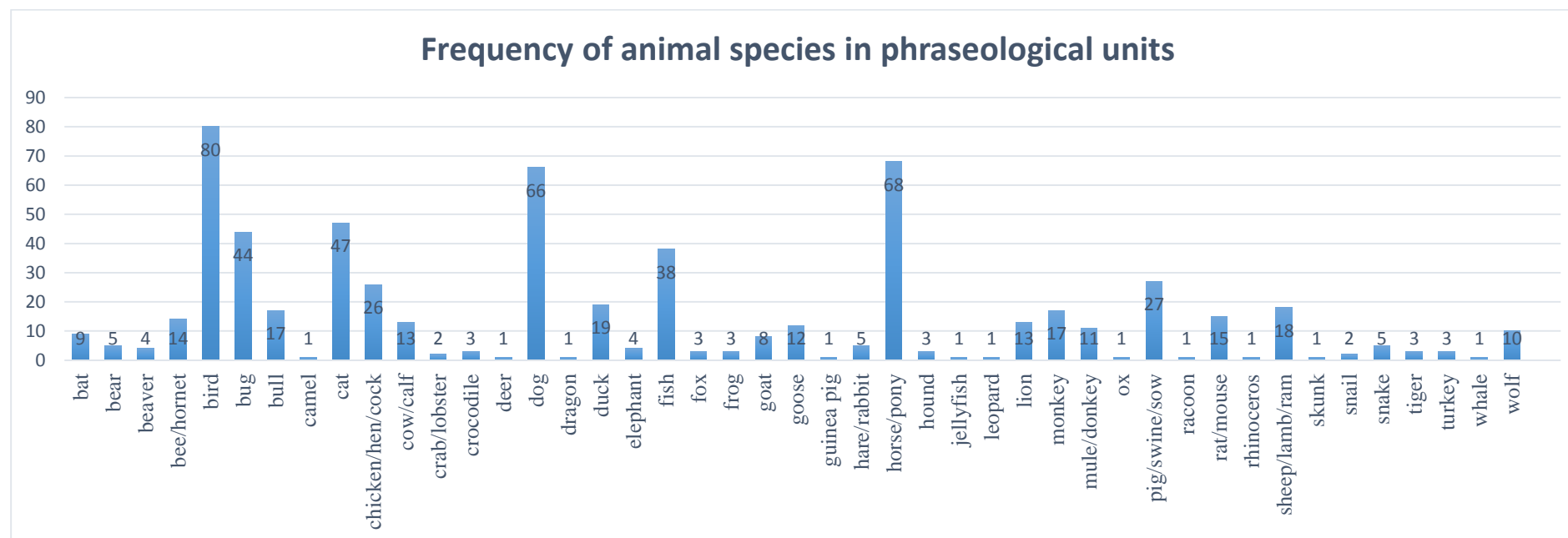
OID – Oxford Idioms Dictionary for learners of English, Francis, Patkinson.

PU – phraseological unit

TAHDoI – The American Heritage® Dictionary of Idioms, Ammer

TFD – The Free Dictionary

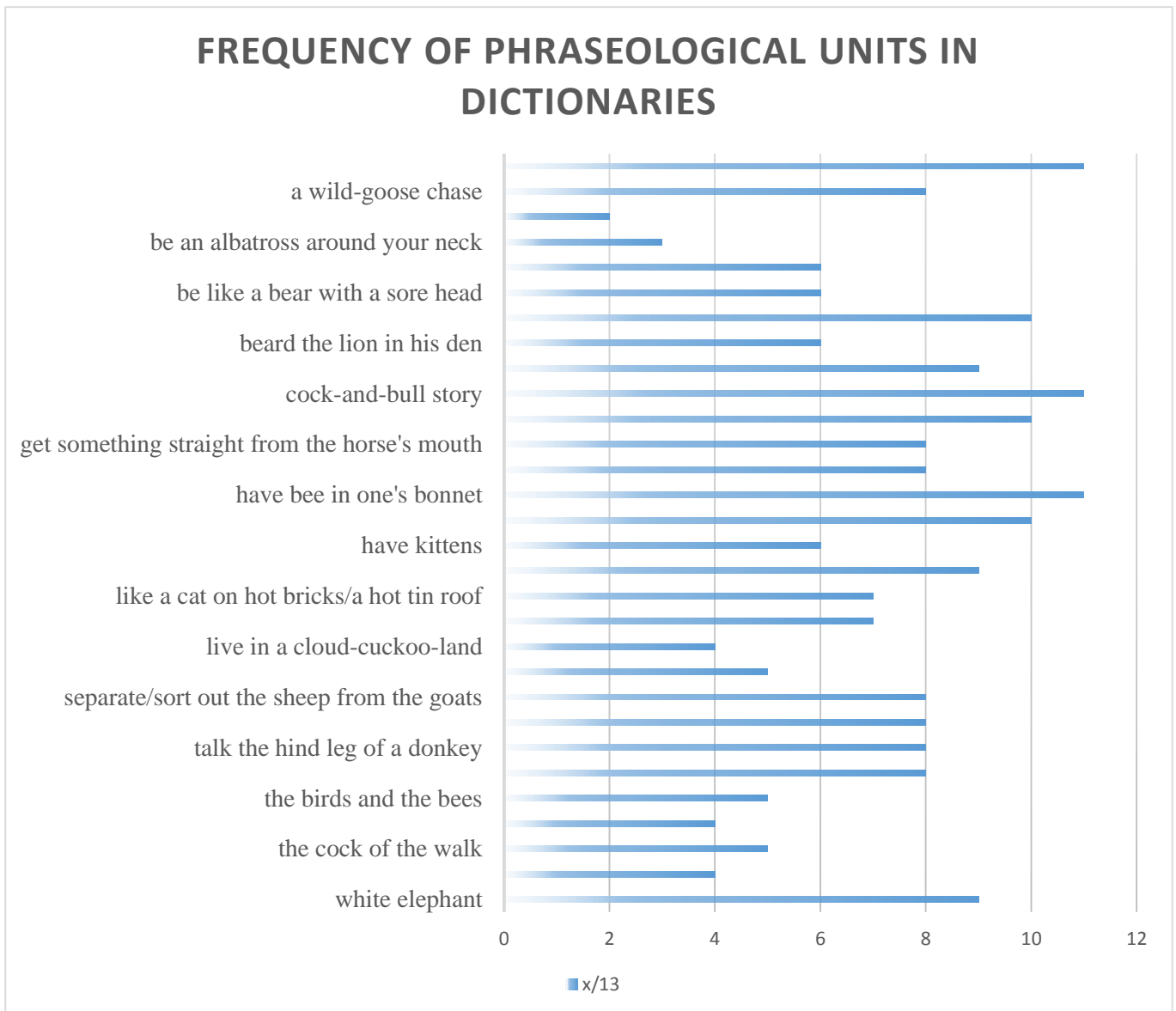
Appendix 2: Diagram of frequency of animal species in phraseological units



The diagram represents the frequency of a particular animal species in phraseological units in the corpus. There are 628 phraseological units in the corpus. It must be mentioned that the subtypes of the species are included in the categories ‘bird’, ‘bug’ and ‘fish’. The category bird also contains phraseological units with lark, pigeon, jaybird, parrot, crow, hawk, dove, catbird, owl, lovebird, cuckoo, albatross, magpie, eagle, swan, and halcyon. The category bug includes the following species: ant, butterfly, flea, fly, grasshopper, leech, mosquito, moth, roach, and worm. Finally, the category fish also contains phraseological units with ‘sardine’ and ‘trout’.

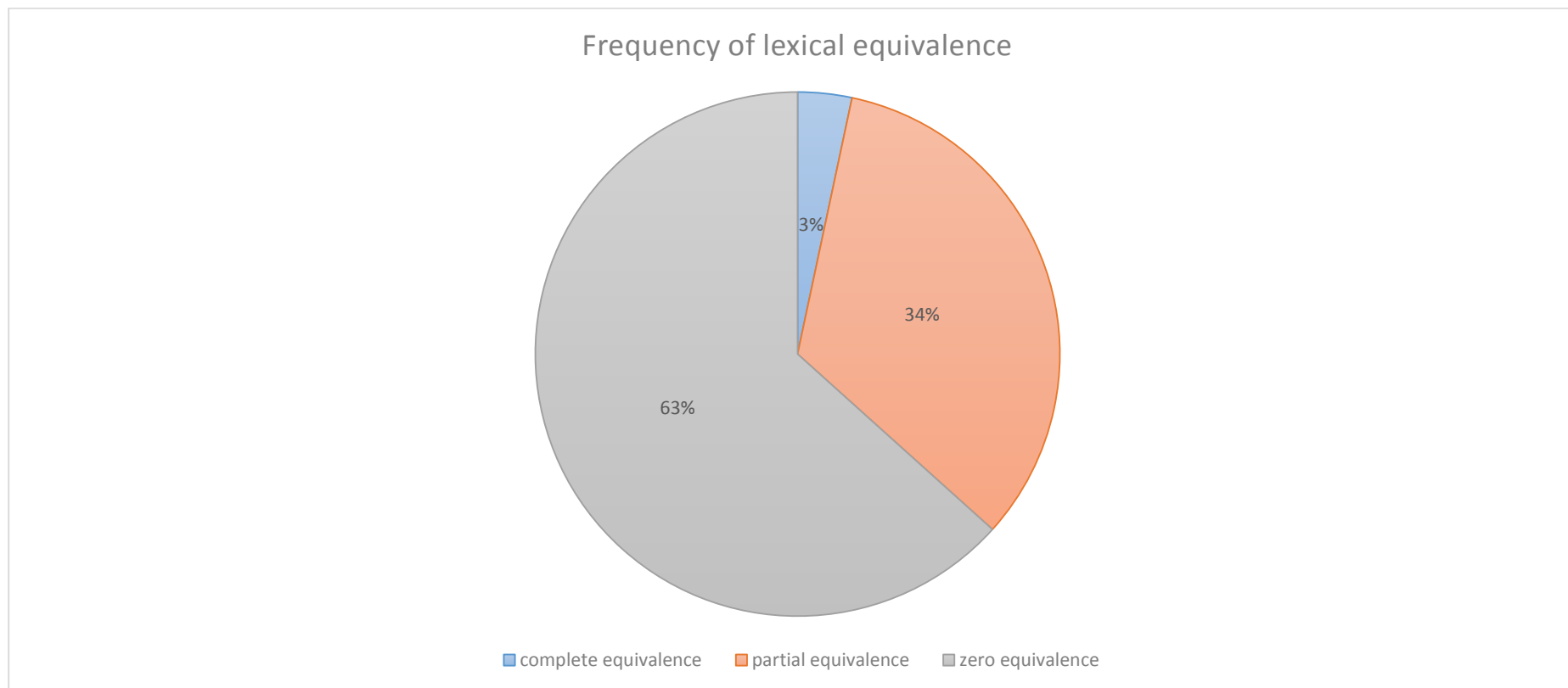
The most frequent animal species in phraseological units with animals is ‘bird’ (80 out of 628), followed by ‘horse’ (68 out of 628) and ‘dog’ (66 out of 628). There are eleven animal species, which are mentioned only once. For example: camel, leopard, ox, racoon, snail, etc.

Appendix 3: Diagram of frequency of phraseological units in dictionaries



This diagram shows the appearance of analysed phraseological units in 13 dictionaries, which were used for the construction of the corpus. Three phraseological units, which are the most frequent are: 'a fly in the ointment', 'cock-and-bull story' and 'have a bee in one's bonnet'. They appeared in 11 out of 13 dictionaries. The phraseological unit 'act/play goat' appears only in two dictionaries.

Appendix 4: Diagram of frequency of lexical equivalence



This diagram shows the frequency of lexical equivalence of the thirty analysed phraseological units. The most frequent type is zero equivalence – 19 phraseological units out of 30. There are 10 partial equivalents in the target language, i.e. Croatian. Only one phraseological unit completely corresponds to the one in English.

Appendix 5: Corpus

Voršič Lampič, Barbara. Praktične fraze za svaku prigodu: Njemačko-hrvatsko-engleski rječnik. Trans. Hrvoja Heffer. Zagreb: Mozaik knjiga, 2007. Print.

FROG:

1. have a frog in one's throat (informal) = biti promukao, mati hrapavo grlo/glas - 34

CRAB:

1. be as sour as a crab = (držati se) kao pokisla kokoš, držati se kiselo - 37

CAT:

1. grin/smile like a Cheshire cat = biti pijan/lud od sreće – 30

FLY:

1. not harm/hurt a fly (inf) = ni mrava ne zgaziti – 56

PIG:

1. be pig-headed = biti tvrdoglav – 64

MULE:

1. be as obstinate/stubborn as a mule = biti tvrdoglav/uporan kao mazga/magarac – 64

BEE:

1. have a bee in one's bonnet = imati bubu/bube u glavi – 77

FLEA:

1. send sb away with a flea in their ear = poslati koga do vraga (pogrd) – 109

DONKEY:

1. can talk the hind leg(s) off a donkey – mljeti kao vodenica, mljeti sto na sat – 124
2. talk the hind leg of a donkey = govoriti bez prestanka – 237

Berce, Sonja. Engleski frazeološki rječnik. Trans. Jelena Đukić. Zagreb: Mozaik knjiga, 2008. Print.

CAT:

1. agree like cats and dogs = slagati se kao pas i mačka - 7
2. let the cat out of the bag = odati tajnu, izbrbljati se – 14
3. agree like cats and dogs = slagati se kao pas i mačka – 35

4. bell the cat = izložiti se opasnosti – 35
5. it is raining cats and dogs = ljevati kao iz kabla – 35
6. lead cat and dog life = stalno se svađati, svađati se kao pas i mačka – 35
7. let the cat out of the bag = odati tajnu – 35
8. like a cat on hot bricks = kao po žeravici, vrlo nestrpljiv, nemiran – 35
9. not room to swing a cat = premalo prostora – 35
10. see which way the cat jumps = čekati razvoj situacije/povoljnu zgodu – 36
11. set a cat among pigeons = prouzročiti neprilike – 36
12. when the cat's away the mice will play = kad nema mačke, miševi kolo vode – 36
13. curiosity killed the cat = radoznalost se skupo plaća – 50
14. agree like cats and dogs = slagati se kao pas i mačka – 58
15. lead a cat and dog's life = živjeti kao pas i mačka – 59
16. fat cat = bogataš, glavonja – 75
17. let the cat out of the bag = otkriti tajnu – 129
18. when the cat's away the mice will play = kada mačke nema, miševi kolo vode – 141
19. it is raining cats and dogs = lije kao iz kabla – 187

DOG:

1. agree like cats and dogs = slagati se kao pas i mačka – 7
2. agree like cats and dogs = slagati se kao pas i mačka – 35
3. it is raining cats and dogs = ljevati kao iz kabla – 35
4. lead cat and dog life = stalno se svađati, svađati se kao pas i mačka – 35
5. every dog has its day = svatko ima svojih 5 minuta, svakom sunce/sreća jednom sine – 53
6. agree like cats and dogs = slagati se kao pas i mačka – 58
7. dog in the manger = jako zavidna osoba, zlobnik – 59
8. dog's life = pasji život – 59
9. dogs don't eat dogs = vrana vrani oči ne kopa – 59
10. every dog has its day = svatko ima svojih 5 minuta, svakom sunce/sreća jednom sine – 59
11. give a dog a bad name = od klevete se teško oprati – 59
12. go to the dogs = propasti, poći po zlu – 59
13. lead a cat and dog's life = živjeti kao pas i mačka – 59
14. let sleeping dog lie = ne diraj lava dok spava, ne vuci vraga za rep – 59
15. like a dog's dinner = smiješno/neprikladno odjeven za svečane prigode (u smislu ostavljanja dojma) – 59

16. throw to the dogs = baciti što (kao beskorisno) – 59
17. work like a dog = naraditi se kao pas – 59
18. go to the dogs = krenuti po zlu, propasti, izjaloviti se – 92
19. take hair of the dog that bit you = klin se klinom izbija – 98
20. lead a dog's life = bijedno živjeti, živjeti pasjim životom – 127
21. let sleeping dogs lie = ne dirati u osinje gnijezdo – 130
22. dog's life = bijedan život, pasji život – 131
23. lead a dog's life = živjeti loše, bijedno, živjeti pasjim životom – 131
24. dog in the manger = jako zavidna osoba – 139
25. it is raining cats and dogs = lije kao iz kabla – 187
26. sea dog = stari, iskusan pomorac – 205
27. be sick as a dog = biti vrlo bolestan – 213
28. work like a dog = raditi kao pas/životinja – 268

FLY:

1. almost never killed a fly = ni mrava ne bi zgazio – 9
2. a fly in the ointment = neprilika, problem, smetnja – 82
3. like flies = u velikom broju – 83
4. sb wouldn't harm a fly = ni mrava ne bi zgazio – 83
5. to rise to the fly = ići na lijepak, dati se prevariti – 83
6. there are no flies on him = u njega se može pouzdati, čovjek je na svom mjestu – 83
7. he would never kill a fly = ne bi ni mrava zgazio – 122
8. fly in the ointment = smetati, priječiti (na putu prema uspjehu) – 158

HORSE:

1. back a horse = staviti na konja; zajahati konja – 13
2. back the wrong horse = igrati na krivu kartu – 13
3. put the cart before the horse = postaviti stvari naglavačke/naopako – 35
4. dark horse = neočekivani pobjednik – 52
5. eat like a horse = puno jesti, jesti kao konj – 66
6. I could eat a horse = mogao bih pojesti vola, gladan sam kao vuk – 66
7. flog a dead horse = mlatiti praznu slamu, uzalud trošiti vrijeme – 82
8. never look a gift horse in the mouth = darovanom konju ne gleda se u zube – 90
9. be on your high horse = bahatiti se, uzoholiti se – 106

10. ride a high horse = zauzeti visoko mjesto u društvu, visoko kotirati; biti bahat, uzoholiti se – 106
11. hold your horses! = polako! smiri se! – 107
12. a dark horse = neočekivani pobjednik (u natjecanju, na izborima) – 109
13. a horse of another colour = nešto posve drugo, drugi par rukava – 109
14. back a horse = staviti/kladiti se na konja – 109
15. back the wrong horse = igrati/staviti na krivu pogrešnu kartu – 109
16. flog a dead horse = mlatiti praznu slamu, pričati bezvezarije – 109
17. hold your horses! = polako! smiri se! – 109
18. mount the high horse = praviti se važan – 109
19. never look a gift horse in the mouth = darovanom konju ne gleda se u zube – 109
20. put money on a horse = kladiti se na konja, staviti (novac) na konja – 109
21. put the cart before the horse = raditi što pogrešnim redoslijedom, započeti što naopako – 109
22. tell that to the horse-marines = reci ti to nekom drugom – 109
23. wild horses will not drag me there = ne idem tamo ni pod koju cijenu – 109
24. never look a gift horse in mouth = darovanom konju ne gleda se u zube – 135
25. never look a gift horse in the mouth = darovanom konju ne gleda se u zube – 147
26. put money on a horse = kladiti se na konja – 184
27. ride a high horse = bahato se ponašati, biti arogantan – 194
28. one horse town = malo dosadno mjesto – 159
29. white horse = val s bijelom pjenom, zapjenjeni val – 264

BAT:

1. as blind as a bat = slijep kao miš – 16
2. go like a bat out of hell = zbrisati kao munja – 16
3. like a bat out of hell = vrlo brzo – 16
4. as blind as a bat = slijep kao miš – 24

BIRD:

1. be for the birds = biti bez veze, beskorisno – 17
2. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush = bolje vrabac u ruci, nego golub na grani – 22
3. a little bird told me = ptičica mi je prišapnula, netko mi je rekao – 22
4. a queer bird = čudak – 22
5. be for the birds = biti bez veze, beskorisno – 22

6. bird's eye view = ptičja perspektiva – 22
7. birds of feather flock together = svaka ptica svome jatu leti – 22
8. do bird = biti u zatvoru – 22
9. early bird catches the worm = tko rano rani, dvije sreće grabi – 22
10. eat like a bird = jesti vrlo malo, jesti kao ptičica – 22
11. fine feathers make fine birds = (lijepo) odijelo čini čovjeka – 22
12. get the bird = biti izviždan, dobiti srednji prst (kao uvredu) – 22
13. hit the bird in the eye = pogoditi u sredinu/crno – 22
14. kill two birds with one stone = ubiti dvije muhe jednim udarcem – 22
15. early bird = ranoranilac – 64
16. the early bird catches the worm = tko rano rani, dvije sreće grabi – 65
17. eat like a bird = malo jesti, jesti kao ptica/ptičica – 66
18. birds of feather = ljudi istog kova/istih sklonosti – 76
19. fine feathers make fine birds = odjeća čini čovjeka – 79
20. birds of feather flock together = svaka ptica svome jatu leti – 82
21. a bird in the hand = sigurno, pri ruci – 99
22. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush = bolje vrabac u ruci nego golub na grani – 99
23. home bird = kućni „miš“, osoba koja rijetko izlazi iz kuće – 108
24. kill two birds with one stone = ubiti dvije muhe jednim udarcem – 122
25. little bird told me = ptičica mi je rekla – 133
26. old bird = stari lisac – 158
27. a queer bird = čudak – 185
28. kill two birds with one stone = ubiti dvije muhe jednim udarcem – 229
29. a little bird told me = ptičica mi je prišapnula – 238
30. bird's-eye view = ptičja perspektiva – 254

BEAR:

31. be like a bear with a sore head = biti napet kao struna, biti uzrujan – 17/18
32. be like a bear with a sore head = biti kao razjareni bik, biti jako mrzovoljan – 221

LION:

1. beard the lion in his den = oštro komu odgovoriti, izazvati koga na njegovu teritoriju – 18
2. be thrown to lions = biti u opasnom i neprijateljskom položaju, biti bačen lavovima – 133
3. in the lion's den = na neprijateljskom terenu, među neprijateljima – 133
4. the lion's share = lavlji dio – 133

5. the lion's share = lavlji dio – 210

BEAVER:

1. beaver away = svojski se truditi, raditi na čemu – 19

BEE:

1. busy as a bee = vrlo marljiv, radišan, marljiv kao pčela/mrav - 19
2. have a bee in one's bonnet = imati mušice u glavi/fiksnu ideju – 19
3. think that you are the bee's knees = misliti da si najbolji i najljepši – 1123

SHEEP:

1. black sheep = crna ovca – 23
2. cast sheep's eye at sb = zaljubljeno koga gledati – 70
3. black sheep = crna ovca, osoba koja je drukčija od drugih – 210
4. make sheep's eyes at = zaljubljeno gledati nekoga – 210
5. a wolf in sheep's clothes = vuk u ovčjoj koži – 210
6. a wolf in sheep's clothing = vuk u ovčjoj koži – 267

BUG:

1. be bitten by a bug = zaraziti se čime, pokazati zanimanje za što – 30

BULL:

1. hit the bull's eye = pogoditi u sredinu, pun pogodak – 31
2. like a bull in a china shop = kao slon u staklani, vrlo nespretan – 31
3. shoot the bull = razgovarati – 31
4. show a red rag to a bull = razljutiti nekoga – 31
5. take the bull by the horn = uhvatiti se u koštac s problemom/teškoćama – 31
6. hit the bull's eye = pogoditi u crno/u sridu – 106
7. take the bull by the horns = uhvatiti se u koštac s problemima, zgrabiti bika za rogove – 109
8. take the bull by the horns = uhvatiti se u koštac s problemima, zgrabiti bika za rogove – 109
9. show a red rag to a bull = razljutiti koga, razdražiti koga – 187
10. like a red rag to a bull = razbjesniti koga svojim postupkom – 190
11. cock-and-bull story = izmišljotina – 41
12. cock-and-bull story = izmišljotina, neuvjerljiva priča – 230

MONKEY:

1. monkey business = mutna posla, spletkarenje – 31
2. grease monkey = automehaničar – 95
3. a monkey on one's back = kamen oko vrata, velik problem – 145
4. I don't give a monkey's = svejedno mi je, baš me briga – 145
5. make a monkey of sb = praviti budalu od koga – 145
6. monkey around with = prtljati oko čega – 145
7. monkey business – majmunaska posla, majmunarija – 145

BUTTERFLY:

1. have butterflies in one's stomach = imati leptiriće u trbuhu; biti vrlo živčan; imati tremu – 32

PIG:

1. buy a pig in a poke = kupiti mačka u vreći – 32
2. in a pig's eye! = nikada!, nema šanse! – 70
3. buy a pig in a poke = kupiti mačka u vreći – 171
4. in a pig's eye! = ne dolazi u obzir! da ne bi! – 171
5. make a pig of oneself = žderati – 171
6. make a pig's ear of = napraviti što vrlo loše/traljavo – 171
7. stare like a struck pig = zadubljeno gledati, gledati kao tele u šarena vrata – 171

GOOSE:

1. a wild-geese chase = bezuspješno tražiti nešto, jalova potraga – 37
2. a wild-geese chase = uzaludan trud, jalov pothvat – 93
3. all his geese are swans = svaki cigo svoga konja hvali – 94
4. he wouldn't say boo to a goose = ne bi nikomu ni dlaku s glave skinuo – 94
5. kill the goose that lays golden eggs = rezati granu na kojoj se sjedi, uništiti izvor koji donosi zaradu – 94
6. kill the goose that lays the golden eggs = rezati granu na kojoj se sjedi, uništiti izvor koji donosi zaradu – 122
7. she wouldn't say boo to a goose = ona ne bi nikomu ništa našao rekla/učinila, ni usta ne zna otvoriti, vrlo je plašljiva – 203

DRAGON:

1. chase the dragon = pušiti/udisati heroin (jedan od načina konzumiranja heroina) – 37

CHICKEN:

1. be no chicken = ne biti više mlad; ne biti kukavica – 37
2. chicken out = uplašiti se, preplašiti se – 38
3. count one's chickens before they are hatched = raditi račun bez krčmara, prvo skoči pa onda reci „hop“, praviti ražanj dok je zec još u u šumi – 38
4. count one's chickens before they are hatched = raditi račun bez krčmara, prvo skoči pa onda reci „hop“, praviti ražanj dok je zec još u u šumi – 47
5. sb's chickens come home to roost = vratiti se komu kao bumerang, razbiti se komu o glavu, događaji iz prošlosti razlog su današnjih problema – 197

COCK:

1. cock-and-bull story = izmišljotina – 41
2. live like a fighting cock = živjeti kao bubreg u loju, živjeti bezbrižno – 41
3. that cock won't fight = to ne pali, to tako neće ići – 41
4. live like a fighting cock = živjeti bezbrižno; živjeti kao ptica na grani – 134
5. cock-and-bull story = izmišljotina, neuvjerljiva priča – 230

(RA)COON:

1. in a coon's age = čitava vječnost – 46

COW:

1. have a cow = razljutiti se – 48
2. till the cows come home = zauvijek – 48
3. till the cows come home = cijela vječnost – 108

CROCODILE:

1. shear crocodile tears = roniti krokodilske suze; biti vrlo žalostan – 49
2. shear crocodile tears = roniti krokodilske suze – 238
3. weep crocodile tears = liti krokodilske suze – 261

CROW:

1. crow's feet = bore oko očiju – 49
2. eat crow = posuti se pepelom, „progutati“ što – 49
3. as the crow flies = u ravnoj liniji, u zračnoj liniji – 82

WOLF:

1. cry wolf = dići lažnu uzbunu – 50

2. a wolf in sheep's clothes = vuk u ovčjoj koži – 210
3. a wolf in sheep's clothing = vuk u ovčjoj koži – 267
4. cry wolf = dići lažnu uzbunu – 267
5. have/hold the wolf by the ears = biti u gadnom škripcu – 267
6. keep the wolf from the door = s teškoćama se probijati kroz život, jedva životariti – 267

DUCK:

1. dead duck = propala stvar – 54
2. a lame duck = propao čovjek, osoba koja ne može platiti dug – 62
3. duck out = neprimjetno nestati, izmaknuti se – 62
4. like water off a duck's back = bez učinka, neučinkovit, bez koristi – 62
5. make ducks and drakes = nemilice rasipati (novac) – 62
6. take to sth like a duck to water = obavljati što bez ikakva problema, poći što od ruke, priviknuti se na što – 63
7. sitting duck = laka meta – 215
8. ugly duckling = ružno pače – 250

DONKEY:

1. donkey's year = cijela vječnost – 59
2. donkey-work = dosadan i naporan posao – 59
3. talk the hind leg of a donkey = pričati bez kraja i konca – 59
4. donkey-work = dosadan i naporan posao – 268

FISH:

1. drink like a fish = piti kao smuk/spužva – 61
2. a pretty kettle of fish = zbrka, neugodno iznenađenje – 80
3. a school of fish = jato riba – 80
4. an odd fish = čudak – 80
5. drink like a fish = piti kao žaba, piti kao smuk – 80
6. feel like a fish out of water = osjećati se kao riba na suhom – 80
7. fish story = „lovačka priča“, nevjerojatna priča – 80
8. have other fish to fry = imati dovoljno drugog posla, imati prečeg posla – 80
9. neither fish nor fowl = nije ni jedno ni drugo – 80
10. neither fish nor fowl = niti smrdi niti miriše, nije ni jedno ni drugo – 85
11. have other fish to fry = imati važnijeg posla – 87

12. have other fish to fry = imati dovoljno drugog/prečeg posla – 102
13. a pretty kettle of fish = nezgodna i neugodna situacija – 121
14. another kettle of fish = nešto posve drugo – 121
15. an odd fish = čudak – 157
16. the fish is off = nema više ribe – 157
17. a school of fish = jata riba – 204
18. it smells fishy to me = tu mi nešto smrdi, tu postoji neka zamka – 218
19. fish story = nevjerojatna priča, ribička priča, pretjerivanje – 230
20. feel like fish out of water = osjećati se kao riba na suhom – 258

RAT:

1. as wet as a drowning rat = mokar kao miš – 62
2. like a rat in a hole = bez izlaza, stjeran u kut – 108
3. as wet as a drowned rat = mokar kao miš – 188
4. smell a rat = namirisati opasnost, njušiti prijevaru – 188
5. smell a rat = nanjušiti što sumnjivo; osjećati opasnost – 218
6. as wet as a drowning rat = mokar kao miš – 262

EAGLE:

1. swoop like an eagle = jako se naljutiti na koga; biti ljutit kao ris – 64
2. swoop like an eagle = planuti na koga kao ris, jako se razljutiti na koga – 235

FLEA:

1. send sb off with a flea in their ear = očitati komu bukvicu – 64
2. send sb off with a flea in their ear = poslati koga k vragu, očitati komu bukvicu – 81
3. send sb off with a flea in their ear = očitati komu bukvicu – 207

ELEPHANT:

1. see the elephant = imati životno iskustvo, steći znanje praktičnim iskustvom – 67
2. white elephant = skup i beskoristan predmet – 264

CALF:

1. kill the fatted calf = pripremiti veseo doček, dočekati raširenih ruku – 75
2. kill the fatted calf for = prirediti komu veliku proslavu/gozbu, posebno u čast nečijeg dolaska – 122

FROG:

1. have a frog in one's throat = biti promukao – 86
2. have a frog in one's throat = biti promukao – 241

SNAKE:

1. snake in the grass = podmukla osoba, prevarant, potajni neprijatelj – 94
2. snake in the grass = skriveni sudionik, tajni neprijatelj – 218

GUINEA PIG:

1. guinea pig = zamorac, morski prašćić, pokusni kunić – 96

LARK:

1. happy as a lark = vrlo sretan – 100
2. be up with the lark = ustati vrlo rano/u ranu zoru – 126
3. do sth for a lark = napraviti što iz šale – 126
4. rise with the lark = ustati ranom zorom, probuditi se u cik zore – 195

HARE:

1. mad as a March hare = lud, divlji, šašav – 101

HORNET:

1. stir up a hornet's nest = dirnuti u osinje gnijezdo/osinjak – 109
2. stir up a hornet's nest = dirnuti u osinje gnijezdo/osinjak – 229

CUCKOO:

1. live in cloud-cuckoo-land = sanjariti, živjeti u oblacima – 133

MOUSE:

1. when the cat's away the mice will play = kad nema mačke, miševi kolo vode – 36
2. when the cat's away the mice will play = kada mačke nema, miševi kolo vode – 141
3. be as quiet as mouse = bit miran kao bubica – 146
4. be as quiet as mouse = biti tih kao bubica – 186

PIGEON:

1. set a cat among pigeons = prouzročiti neprilike – 36

JAYBIRD:

1. naked as a jaybird = potpuno gol, kao od majke rođen – 149

PARROT:

1. parrot fashion = kao papagaj (brbljav, koji sve ponavlja) – 165

2. sick as a parrot = biti vrlo razočaran, depresivan – 165
3. be sick as a parrot = biti vrlo razočaran – 213

SWINE:

1. cast pearls before swine = bacati biserje pred svinje, biti dobar prema komu koji to ne cijeni – 167

HOG:

1. a road hog = bezobrazan/bezobziran vozač (koji cijelu cestu zauzme za sebe) – 107
2. road hog = bezobrazan/bezobziran vozač (koji cijelu cestu zauzme za sebe) – 196

SARDINES:

1. be packed like sardines = biti stisnut kao sardine – 202

SNAIL:

1. at a snail's pace = vrlo polako, puževim korakom – 218

TURKEY:

1. talk turkey = pametno i razborito govoriti o čemu – 237

TROUT:

1. an old trout = čangrizava starica – 247

WORM:

1. early bird catches the worm = tko rano rani, dvije sreće grabi – 22
2. the early bird catches the worm = tko rano rani, dvije sreće grabi – 65

Bendow, Ivana. Englesko-hrvatski frazeološki rječnik. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2006. Print.

BAT:

1. like a bat out of hell = grom iz vedra neba, kao munja, naglo i brzo – 13
2. have bats in your belfry; have bats in the belfry = imati bube u glavi, imati čudne, nastrane misli, biti ćaknut, šašav – 13

BEAR:

1. be like a bear with a sore head = biti sav jedan živac, biti napet kao struna – 14
2. be loaded for bear = biti kao puška – 14

3. bulls and bears = bikovi i medvjedi, dvije vrste burzovnih meštara, bikovi kupuju dionice kad im je vrijednost niska jer očekuju porast, a medvjedi prodaju kad im je vrijednost visoka jer očekuju pad – 29

BEAVER:

1. an eager beaver = radoholočar, pretjerano revna osoba – 15

BEE:

1. a busy bee = marljiva pčelica, vrijedan kao mrav – 15
2. have a bee in your bonnet = imati bube u glavi – 15
3. no bees – no honey, no work, no money – nema kruha bez motike – 15
4. the birds and the bees = što rade pčelice na cvijeću, oplodnja i razmnožavanje – 18
5. think you are the bee's knees = misliti da si fora, misliti da si naj; precjenjivati se – 118
 - a. She thinks she's the bee's knees, but I know lots of girls who are nicer than her.

BIRD:

1. a bird in a gilded cage = ptica u zlatnom kavezu, osoba koja uživa privilegije -17
2. the bird has flown = ptičica je odlepršala - 17
3. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush = bolje vrabac u ruci nego golub nag rani – 17
4. a bird of passage = ptica silica, nemiran duh – 17
5. the early bird catches the worm = tko rano rani, dvije sreće grabi – 17
6. a little bird told me, a little birdie told me = ptičica mi je prišapnula - 17
7. a rare bird = rijetka ptičica, rijetka zvjerka, nesvakidašnja pojava – 17
8. be for the birds = biti bez veze, biti besmislen, beskoristan – 17
9. birds of feather = naš čovjek, isti soj ljudi – 17
10. birds of feather flock together = svaka ptica svome jatu leti – 17
11. the birds and the bees = što rade pčelice na cvijeću, oplodnja i razmnožavanje – 18
12. kill two birds with one stone = ubiti dvije muhe jednim udarcem – 18

WORM:

1. the early bird catches the worm = tko rano rani, dvije sreće grabi – 17
2. a can of worms = brdo problema – 32
3. open a can of worms = načeti brdo problema – 32
4. the worm has turned = što je previše, previše je, sad je prekipjelo; stanje je postalo nepodnošljivo – 227

5. even a worm will turn = i najstrpljivijem katkad prekupi; i najstrpljiviji katkad izgubi strpljenje – 227

DOG:

1. a dog's breakfast = bez glave i repa – 26
2. make a dog's breakfast out of something = napraviti kupus od čega – 26
3. it's raining cats and dogs = lijeva kao iz kabla, nebo se otvorilo – 34
4. a barking dog seldom bites = pas koji laje ne grize – 54
5. dog does not eat dog = vrana vrani oči ne krade – 54
6. dog eat dog = tko će koga – 54
7. every dog has its day = svakome kad-tad svane, svatko ima svojih pet minuta – 54
8. you can't teach an old dog new tricks = stariji ljudi teško uče – 54
9. call off the dogs = vratiti pse na lanac – 54
10. go to the dogs = otići kvragu – 54
11. let the sleeping dogs lie = ne diraj lava dok spava, ne vuci vraga za rep – 54
12. throw someone to the dogs = baciti koga vukovima – 54
13. a dog and pony show = cijela predstava, cijela priredba; događaj pun pretjerivanja kojem je cilj impresionirati koga – 181-182

BULL:

1. take the bull by the horns = uhvatiti se u koštac s čim – 29
2. bulls and bears = bikovi i medvjedi, dvije vrste burzovnih meštara, bikovi kupuju dionice kad im je vrijednost niska jer očekuju porast, a medvjedi prodaju kad im je vrijednost visoka jer očekuju pad – 29
3. a cock and bull story = lovačka priča, priča iz mlinice; neistina, izmišljotina – 192

CAT:

1. be like a cat on hot bricks/on a hot tin roof = biti kao na žeravici – 34
2. grin like a Cheshire cat = smješkatiti se zadovoljno – 34
3. he's grinning like a Cheshire cat = brk mu se smiješi – 34
4. let the cat out of the bag = dati što na sva zvana, pustiti glas – 34
5. look like a cat that got the cream = gladiti bradu, gladiti brk – 34
6. look like something the cat dragged in = kao da su te našli na smetlištu – 34
7. not a cat in hell's chance = nema šanse, ni u snu – 34
8. put the cat among the pigeons = uzbuditi duhove – 34

9. when the cat's away the mice will play = kad mačke nema miševi kolo vode – 34
10. it's raining cats and dogs = lijeva kao iz kabla, nebo se otvorilo – 34
11. the fat cats = glavešine duboka džepa – 34
12. have kittens = dobiti mlade, dobiti mačiće; dosađivati se čekajući – 117
13. the cat's pyjamas/cat's pajamas = super stvar, baš je fora; izvrstan, fantastičan – 164
14. wait and see which way the cat jumps = ne skakati pred rudo; ne ići grlom u jagode; ne djelovati ishitreno, ne nagliti – 220
15. the cat's whiskers = glavna fora; netko ili nešto izvrsno, fantastično, nenadmašno – 222

PIGEON:

1. put the cat among the pigeons = uzbuditi duhove – 34
2. a clay pigeon = glineni golub, laka meta; bespomoćna žrtva – 156

MOUSE:

1. when the cat's away the mice will play = kad mačke nema miševi kolo vode – 34

CROW:

1. as the crow flies = zračna linija – 46
2. eat crow = posuti se pepelom, polizati što si rekao – 46

DUCK:

1. a dead duck = izgubljeni slučaj, propao slučaj – 57
2. something is a dead duck = nema budućnosti što, ne može uspjeti – 57
3. a lame duck = politički mrtvac, puka figura – 57
4. a sitting duck = glineni golub – 57
5. take to something like a duck to water = kao od šale – 57
6. I took to it like a duck to water = išlo mi je kao od šale, to je meni bilo kao vodu piti – 57
7. get your ducks in a row = zbrojiti se, posložiti kockice – 57

ELEPHANT:

1. a white elephant = bačen novac – 62

CHICKEN:

1. chicken feed = mačji kašalj – 71

FISH:

1. all is fish that comes to your net = biti sretne ruke – 75
2. be a big fish in a small pond = biti prvi u selu – 75

3. be a cold fish = biti hladan kao špricer – 75
4. be a small fish in a big pond = biti zadnji u gradu – 75
5. a big fish = velika zvjerka, krupna zvjerka – 75
6. like a fish out of water = kao riba na suhom – 75
7. have other fish to fry, have bigger fish to fry = imati pametnijeg posla – 75
8. neither fish nor fowl = nit' smrdi nit' miriše, nit' riba nit' djevojka – 75
9. there are plenty more fish in the sea, there are other fish in the sea – 75
10. feed the fishes = postati hrana za morske pse – 75
11. something is fishy, something fishy, something looks fishy = tu nešto smrdi, nisu to čista posla – 75

HAWK:

1. know a hawk from a handsaw = znati što je što, razlikovati kruške i jabuke – 75
2. hawks and doves = jastrebovi i golubovi, militarist ili pacifisti – 75

DOVE:

1. hawks and doves = jastrebovi i golubovi, militarist ili pacifisti – 75

FLEA:

1. send someone away with a flea in their ear = isprašiti koga – 76

FLY:

1. drop like flies = ginuti kao muhe – 77
2. there are no flies on someone = čovjek zna što radi, svaka mu je na mjestu – 77
3. a fly in the ointment = jedina kvaka, jedini problem – 78
4. be a fly on the wall = viriti kroz ključanicu – 78
5. someone wouldn't hurt a fly, someone wouldn't harm a fly = ne bi ni mrava zgazio – 78

HARE

1. run with the hare and hunt the hounds = paliti svijeću i Bogu i vragu, sjediti na dvije stolice – 100

HOUND:

1. run with the hare and hunt the hounds = paliti svijeću i Bogu i vragu, sjediti na dvije stolice – 100

LION:

1. put your head in the lion's mouth = zabiti glavu u lavlje ralje, ući u lavlji kavez; svjesno se izložiti velikoj opasnosti – 101
2. throw someone to the lions/feed someone to the lions = baciti koga vukovima, pustiti da se kola lome na kome; žrtvovati koga – 127
3. the lion's share of something = lavlji dio čega; najveći dio čega – 178

HORSE:

1. back the wrong horse = kladiti se na krivoga konja, prevariti se u računu; usmjeriti napore prema krivom cilju – 108
2. beat a dead horse (AmE)/flog a dead horse = sedlati mrtvog konja, od tog brašna nema pogače, uzalud se truditi – 108
3. a dark horse = prava nepoznanica; do jučer javnosti nepoznat; novi takmac u političkom ili sportskom natjecanju – 109
4. get off your high horse/come down off your high horse = malo spustiti nos, prestati gledati s visoka, prestati govoriti s visoka, biti manji od makova zrna; ne precjenjivati se, ne bahatiti se, ponašati se skromnije – 109
5. get on your high horse/ride a high horse = dići nos, gledati s visoka, govoriti s visoka; prezrivo se odnositi prema okolini, biti ohol – 109
6. a horse of a different colour = ono što je bitno drugačije, neusporedivo – 109
7. that's a horse of a different colour = to je nešto sasvim deseto, to je drugi par rukava, to je druga priča, to je druga pjesma, to je drugi padež – 109
8. not look a gift horse in the mouth = ne gledati poklonjenom konju u zube; zahvalno i bespogovorno prihvatiti dar
9. a stalking horse = ono čime se kriju prave namjere, tj. nezakoniti poslovi; krinka, paravan – 109

= lažni protukandidat; politički kandidat koji se ističe samo da bi podijelio opoziciju ili ispitao raspoloženje prema prvom kandidatu stranke
10. a Trojan horse = trojanski konj; dosjetljiva podvala
11. you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink = možeš čovjeka u crkvu dovesti, ali ne i natjerti ga da Boga moli; tko neće-neće; ne možeš potpuno utjecati na čije ponašanje – 109
12. change horses in midstream/switch horses in midstream = mijenjati konja usred trke, na pola put mijenjati kurs; mijenjati što kad je aktivnost već u tijeku – 109
13. hold your horses = ne trčati pred rudu, stani malo! ; ne zalijetati se, ne biti brzoplet – 109

14. horses for courses = nije svak za sve, prave ljude na prava mjesta; poslove treba povjeravati odgovarajućim osobama – 109
15. ride two horses at the same time/ ride two horses at once = sjediti na dvije stolice; istodobno podržavati dvije suprotstavljene strane, slijediti dvije suprotne ideologije – 109
16. wild horses wouldn't make me do it = ne bih ni za živu glavu, ni za sve blago svijeta, ne bih ni mrtav; nipošto ne bih učinio što, ne može me nitko natjerati – 109
17. get something straight from the horse's mouth = dobiti vijest iz prve ruke, znati iz prve ruke – 138
18. a one-horse race = borba Davida i Golijata; neravnopravna borba u kojoj se unaprijed zna ishod – 166
19. a dog and pony show = cijela predstava, cijela priredba; događaj pun pretjerivanja kojem je cilj impresionirati koga – 181-182
20. the tail wags the dog = rep glavi zapovijeda; sporedne stvari ili sporedni ljudi diktiraju situaciju – 198
21. a watchdog = kontrolni organ, agencija za nadzor, nadzorno povjerenstvo – 217

DONKEY:

1. talk the hind leg off a donkey = mljeti kao vodenica, mljeti sto na sat; previše pričati – 123
2. do the donkey work = raditi magareći posao – 227
3. for donkey's years; in donkey's years = stotinama godina, od pamtivijeka; vrlo dugo, odavno – 229

LEOPARD:

1. a leopard doesn't change its spots/ a leopard never changes its spots = vuk dlaku mijenja, a ćud nikada; može tko popraviti ponašanje, ali loš karakter ostaje – 123

MONKEY:

1. have a monkey on your back = imati kamen oko vrata; biti opterećen brigom – 137
2. make a monkey out of someone = praviti majmuna od koga; rugati se komu – 137
3. monkey see, monkey do = što vidi, to i radi; majmun radi što majmun vidi – 137
4. if you pay peanuts, you get monkeys = kol'ko para, tol'ko muzike; rezultat je jednak uloženom – 153

MOTH:

1. be attracted to something like a moth to a flame = ići kao leptirica na svijeću, ići kao muha na med, lijepiti se na što kao pčela na med – 137

HORNET:

1. stir up a hornet's nest = taknuti u osinje gnijezdo; izazivati čiji gnjev – 142

SNAKE:

1. snake oil = obmana – 148
2. sell snake oil = prodavati maglu; obmanjivati koga – 148
3. a snake in the grass = zmija u njedrima; prikrivena prijetnja, prijetvorna osoba – 186-187

SNAIL:

1. at snail's pace = puževim korakom; sporo, polako – 150

SWINE:

1. cast pearls before swine = bacati biserje pred svinje; uzalud koga savjetovati – 153

PIG:

1. buy a pig in a poke = kupiti mačka u vreći; kupiti što bez provjere i prevariti se – 156
2. eat like a pig = jesti kao svinja; halapljivo jesti – 156
3. make a pig of yourself = biti proždrljiv kao svinja – 156
4. be a piggy in the middle = naći se između dvije vatre; stradati ni kriv ni dužan; biti žrtvom tuđih prepucavanja – 156
5. pigs might fly/when pigs fly = malo morgen, kad na vrbi rodi grožđe, nikad pa ni onda; moguće je da se što dogodi – 156

RABBIT:

1. pull a rabbit out of the hat = izvući zeca iz šešira; riješiti naizgled nerješiv problem – 166

RAT:

1. I smell a rat = tu nešto smrdi, nisu tu čista posla – 167

GOOSE:

1. what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander = ako možeš ti, mogu i ja; treba sve mjeriti istom mjerom, ista načela moraju vrijediti za sve – 175

GOAT:

1. be a scapegoat = biti žrtveni jarac; biti žrtvovan – 175
2. make someone a scapegoat = načiniti od koga žrtvenog jarca; svaliti na koga svu krivnju

CATBIRD:

1. be in the catbird seat/be in the driving seat/be in the driver's seat = biti na konju; držati konce u svojim rukama; biti u jakoj poziciji, kontrolirati situaciju – 176

SHEEP:

1. the black sheep = crna ovca; osoba koja se ne uklapa u okolinu, izuzetak – 178
2. go like sheep to the slaughter = ići kao janje na klanje; prihvatiti ulogu žrtve, ne pružati otpor – 178

COCK:

1. a cock and bull story = lovačka priča, priča iz mlinice; neistina, izmišljotina – 192

CAMEL:

1. the last straw/the final straw/the straw that broke the camel's back = kap koja je prelila čašu; ono čime je prevršena kakva mjera, što je stanje učinilo nepodnošljivim – 192

TURKEY:

1. go cold turkey = napraviti rez, zauvijek reći zbogom čemu; naglo i zauvijek prekinuti kakvu naviku – 211
2. talk turkey = ići ravno u glavu; otvoreno razgovarati o konkretnim pitanjima, ne okolišati – 211

WHALE:

1. have a whale of a time = provesti se k'o bog; dobro se zabaviti – 221

WOLF:

1. cry wolf = dići lažnu uzbunu; bespotrebno uzbuniti koga – 225
2. to keep the wolf from the door = da glad ne zakuca na vrata, da ne umreš od gladi; tek toliko da preživiš, samo za egzistencijalni minimum – 225
3. a lone wolf = vuk samotnjak; samozadovoljna osoba, osobenjak – 225
4. a wolf in sheep's clothing = vuk u ovčjoj koži; naizgled bezpasna osoba; zle namjere kriju se iza umiljatosti – 225

SHEEP:

1. a wolf in sheep's clothing = vuk u ovčjoj koži; naizgled bezpasna osoba; zle namjere kriju se iza umiljatosti – 225

Vrgoč, Dalibor, and Fink Arsovski, Željka. Hrvatsko-engleski frazeološki rječnik + kazalo engleskih i hrvatskih frazema. Croatian-English Dictionary of Idioms + index of English and Croatian Idioms. Zagreb: Naklada Ljevak, 2008. Print.

HORSE:

1. have an appetite like a horse = imati vučji apetit – 40
2. as strong as a horse (lion) = jak kao bik (konj) – 56
3. as healthy as a horse = zdrav kao bik – 56
4. if wishes were horses (then) beggars might/would ride = što bi bilo kad bi bilo – 60
5. wild horses couldn't/wouldn't make/drag sb (to do sth) = ni za sve blago (ovoga) svijeta – 61
6. in a one-horse town = bogu iza leđa/nogu, bogu za leđima – 67
7. go/come/get by/on Shank's mare/pony = ići/otići/doći cipelcugom – 101
8. as healthy as a horse = zdrav kao dren – 169
9. wild horses couldn't/wouldn't make/drag sb (to do sth) = ni za živu glavu – 228
10. flog a dead horse = derati svoga jarca – 288
11. flog a dead horse = derati istu kozu – 357
12. hold your horses = stati na loptu – 420
13. while the grass grows, the horse (steed) starves = čekaj magare, dok trava naraste – 435
14. ride your hobby horse = vrtjet uvijek istu ploču – 588
15. be like horse and carriage = biti kao prst i nokat – 616
16. horse sense = zdrav razum – 642
17. ride two horses at once/at the same time = sjediti na dvije stolice – 732
18. ride a hobby horse = ponavljati kao Švabo tra-la-la – 781

LION:

1. as strong as a horse (lion) = jak kao bik (konj) – 56
2. live with your head in the lion's mouth = nositi/imati glavu u torbi – 229
3. fight like a lion/tiger = boriti se kao lav – 400
4. wake not a sleeping lion = ne diraj lava dok spava – 401
5. stick/put head in the lion's mouth = staviti/stavljati život/glavu na kocku – 917

OX:

1. as strong as an ox = jak kao bik (konj) – 56

PIG:

1. cast/throw pearls before/to swine/the pigs = baciti/bacati bisere (biserje) pred svinje – 56
2. live/be like a pig in clover = živjeti kao bubreg u loju – 92
3. get as drunk as a fish/owl/pig = napiti se kao deva – 148
4. in pig's eye/ear! = ni govora! – 248
5. sth fits sb like a saddle on a cow/pig/sow/hog = pristaje komu kao kravi sedlo – 366
6. be pig-headed = tjerati mak na konac – 441

SWINE:

1. cast/throw pearls before/to swine/the pigs = baciti/bacati bisere (biserje) pred svinje – 56

DEER:

1. be like a deer/rabbit caught in the headlights = blijedo/bijelo pogledati/gledati – 62

RABBIT:

1. be like a deer/rabbit caught in the headlights = blijedo/bijelo pogledati/gledati – 62

BEE:

1. the bee's knees = bog bogova – 65
2. the bee's knees = ko bog – 70
3. as busy as a bee/beaver = marljiv kao mrav/pčela/crv

COCK:

1. the cock of the walk = bog i batina – 65
2. live like a fighting cock = živjeti kao car/kralj – 97
3. at cock-crow = u cik zore – 101
4. give/feed sb a cock-and-bull story = prodavati fore/štosove/štoseve – 203
5. as red as a turkey cock = crven kao paprika – 567

DOG:

1. the top dog = bog i batina – 67
2. be thrown to the dogs = ostati na cjedilu – 102
3. a dull-dog = živa dosada – 168
4. sth is a dog's breakfast/dinner) bez glave i repa je, nema ni glave ni repa – 217
5. go to the dogs = pasti na niske grane – 250
6. the dog's bollocks = do jaja – 286
7. it's raining cats and dogs = lije/pada/pljušti kao iz kabla – 301
8. a dog's life = kruh sa sedam/devet kora – 378

9. let sleeping dogs lie = ne diraj lava dok spava – 400
10. be in the doghouse = biti/nalaziti se na ledu – 401
11. a sly fox/dog = stari lisac – 416
12. a sad dog = obična nula – 526
13. sell sb s pup = prodati/prodavati/podvaliti rog za svijeću – 663
14. work like a dog = raditi kao sivonja – 698
15. bird-dog = pratiti/slijediti koga u stopu – 734
16. dog days = pasja vrućina – 875

CAT:

1. look/grin like the cat that got the cream = gladiti bradu – 84
2. put/set the cat among the pigeons = uznemiriti duhove – 178
3. be like a cat on hot bricks = biti (kao) na iglama – 274
4. a cat-and-mouse game = igra mačke i miša – 275
5. it's raining cats and dogs = lije/pada/pljušti kao iz kabla – 301
6. like something that cat dragged/brought in = kao da su krave sažvakale – 366
7. take a cat-nap = ubiti oko – 546
8. run like a scalded cat = pobjeći/skočiti kao oparen – 549
9. be sb's cat paw = bit (slijepo) oružje u nečijim rukama – 551
10. live under the cat's foot = biti/živjeti pod papučom – 567
11. as conceited as a barber's cat = pun sebe – 626
12. be like a cat on a hot tin roof/hot bricks = biti/sjediti kao na žeravici – 905

MOUSE:

1. the mountain (has) labored and brought forth a mouse, the mountains have brought forth a mouse = tresla se brda, rodio se miš – 87
2. as quiet as a mouse = miran/tih kao bubica – 92
3. a cat-and-mouse game = igra mačke i miša – 275

MONKEY:

1. I don't give a monkey's = baš me briga – 88
2. get a monkey off your/its back = skinuti brigu s vrata – 90
3. make a monkey of sb = napraviti/praviti budalu (od koga) – 93
4. monkey around = izvoditi bijesne gliste – 240
5. be a monkey on sb's back = biti kamen na/o vratu komu – 303

6. sb got the monkey off their back = pao je kamen sa srca komu – 305

BUG:

1. drop/put a bug in/into sb's ear = staviti/ubaciti komu bubu/buhu u uho – 91

LAMB:

1. as quiet as a lamb = miran/tih kao bubica – 92
2. go like a lamb to the slaughter = ići kao janje na klanje – 288
3. an innocent lamb = nevino janje/janješce – 288
4. a sacrificial lamb/goat = žrtveno janje/jarac – 288
5. go to bed with the chickens/the lamb = ići s kokošima/kokicama spavati – 324

CROW:

1. at cock-crow = u cik zore – 101
2. eat crow = gutati knedle – 322

WORM:

1. the worm of doubt = crv sumnje – 105
2. a can of worms = vrzino kolo – 326
3. from a worm's-eye view = iz žablje perspective – 576

ANT:

1. have ants in your pants = imati crve u stražnjici/guzici – 105
2. work like an ant/beaver = raditi kao crv/mrav – 106

BEAVER:

1. work like an ant/beaver = raditi kao crv/mrav – 106
2. as busy as a bee/beaver = marljiv kao mrav/pčela/crv

CHICKEN:

1. chicken out = nemati tri čiste – 118
2. be chicken-hearted = nemati tri čiste – 119
3. go to bed with the chickens/the lamb = ići s kokošima/kokicama spavati – 324
4. run around like a headless chicken/a chicken with its head cut off/a scalded cat = motati se/juriti kao muha bez glave – 476
5. no spring chicken = mlad kao rosa u podne – 664
6. chickens came home to roost = došao je vrag po svoje – 855

BAT:

1. you have bats in your/the belfry = (ti) nisi čist – 119
2. run like a bat out of hell = trčati/bježati kao bez duše – 186
3. run like a bat out of hell = bježati/pobjeći/trčati glavom bez obzira – 218

FISH:

1. get as drunk as a fish/owl/pig = napiti se kao deva – 148
2. neither fish nor fowl/flesh (nor good red herrings) = ni frigan/kuhan ni pečen – 205
3. neither fish, flesh, nor fowl = ni frigan/kuhan ni pečen – 205
4. be as mute as a fish = šutjeti kao grob – 258
5. a big fish = netko i nešto – 496

OWL:

1. get as drunk as a fish/owl/pig = napiti se kao deva – 148
2. a night owl = noćna ptica – 623

ROACH:

1. as sound as a roach = zdrav kao dren – 169

FLEA:

1. as fit as a flea = zdrav kao dren – 170
2. annoying like a flea/mosquito/fly = dosadan kao up/stjenica – 82-825

PIGEON:

1. put/set the cat among the pigeons = uznemiriti duhove – 178

LARK:

1. (just) on/for a lark = iz fore/štosa – 202

BULL:

1. give/feed sb a cock-and-bull story = prodavati fore/štosove/štoseve – 203
2. be like a bull in a china shop = ponašati se kao slon u staklani – 705

GOAT:

1. act/play the goat = izvoditi bijesne gliste – 240
2. a sacrificial lamb/goat = žrtveno janje/jarac – 288
3. an old goat = stari jarac – 289
4. get your goat = ići na jetra – 293
5. separate/sort out the sheep from the goats = odvojiti/odvajati kukolj od pšenice/žita – 389
6. act the giddy goat = napraviti se/praviti se lud/blesav/glup

LOVEBIRD:

1. live like a couple of lovebirds = živjeti kao golubovi/dva goluba/golub i golubica – 245

HARE:

1. as mad as a March hare = lud sto gradi – 249

JAYBIRD:

1. loony as a jay bird = lud sto gradi – 249

SHEEP:

1. like sheep without shepherd = kao guske u magli – 262
2. separate/sort out the sheep from the goats = odvojiti/odvajati kukolj od pšenice/žita – 389
3. the lost sheep = izgubljena/zalutala ovca – 556

CUCKOO:

1. a cuckoo in the nest = kukavičje jaje – 287

PARROT:

1. repeat parrot fashion = derati svog jarca – 289

RAM:

1. milk the ram = musti jarca (u rešeto) – 289

ALBATROSS:

1. be an albatross around your neck = biti kamen na/o vratu komu – 303

GOOSE:

1. cook sb's goose = zakuhti/skuhati kašu/poparu komu – 313
2. cook sb's goose = pomrsiti/zamrsiti konce – 336
3. a wild-geese chase = ćorav posao – 596
4. couldn't say boo to a goose = bojati se vlastite sjene – 702

DUCK:

1. it's duck soup = to je mačji kašalj – 313
2. like a dying duck in a thunder/storm = kao pokisla kokoš – 325
3. play ducks and drakes = trošiti/ponašati se kao pijani milijunaš – 454
4. like duck soup = lijevom rukom – 677

JELLYFISH:

1. as spineless as a jellyfish = bez kičme – 317

HEN:

1. like a wet hen = kao pokisla kokoš – 324
2. be hen-pecked = biti/živjeti pod papučom – 567
3. as mad as a wet hen = lud kao puška – 626

BEAR:

1. like a bear with a sore head = kao pokisla kokoš – 325

DONKEY:

1. talk the hind leg/legs off a donkey = pričati/pripovijedati Markove konake – 338

COW:

1. a cash cow = krava muzara – 366
2. sth fits sb like a saddle on a cow/pig/sow/hog = pristaje komu kao kravi sedlo – 366
3. have a cow = dobiti mlade – 465
4. stare like a cow at a passing train = gledati/buljiti kao tele u šarena vrata – 785
5. stare like a cow at a new gate/fence = gledati/buljiti kao tele u šarena vrata – 785

SOW:

1. sth fits sb like a saddle on a cow/pig/sow/hog = pristaje komu kao kravi sedlo – 366
2. drunk as David's sow = pijan kao svinja/guzica – 760

HOG:

1. sth fits sb like a saddle on a cow/pig/sow/hog = pristaje komu kao kravi sedlo – 366

LEECH:

1. cling/stick like a leech (to sb) = prilijepiti se/zalijepiti se kao krpelj – 375

TIGER:

1. fight like a lion/tiger = boriti se kao lav – 400
2. like a tiger in a cage/zoo = kao lav u kavezu – 400
3. have a tiger by the/its tail = povući/vući mačka za rep – 433

FOX:

1. a sly fox/dog = stari lisac – 416
2. as cunning/sly as a fox = lukav kao lisica – 416
3. run with the fox and hunt with the hounds = sjediti na dvije stolice – 732

FLY:

1. attracts/draws like flies/a fly to honey = privlači kao magnet – 437
2. there are no flies on sb = biti namazan/premazan svim mastima – 447
3. they are/were as plentiful as flies = ima/bilo je kao mrava – 471
4. annoying like a flea/mosquito/fly = dosadan kao up/stjenica – 82-825

MOTH:

1. attracts/draws like moths/a moth to a flame = privlači kao magnet – 437

BIRD:

1. a bird-brain = ptičji/kokošji/pileć mozak – 469

MAGPIE:

1. chatter like a magpie = govoriti/pričati kao navijen – 488

GRASSHOPPER:

1. since/from the time sb was a knee-high to a grasshopper = od malih/najmanjih nogu – 510

RHINOCEROS:

1. have a skin/hide like a rhinoceros = imati debeo obraz – 531

HAWK:

1. the eyes of a hawk = oko sokolovo – 542

SWAN:

1. swan song = labuđi pjev – 585

LOBSTER:

1. as red as a lobster = crven kao rak – 637

ELEPHANT:

1. as clumsy as an elephant = smotan kao sajla – 689

HOUND:

1. run with the fox and hunt with the hounds = sjediti na dvije stolice – 732
2. as clean as hound's tooth = čist kao sunce/suza – 748

SKUNK:

1. smell like a skunk = smrdjeti kao tvor – 807

MOSQUITO:

1. annoying like a flea/mosquito/fly = dosadan kao up/stjenica – 824-825

HALCYON:

1. halcyon years/days = zlatna vremena – 875