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IDIOMATIC AND METAPHORICAL STRUCTURES FOR BODY  
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# IDIOMATIC AND METAPHORICAL STRUCTURES FOR BODY PARTS IN ENGLISH AND IN ITALIAN

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*“Creation seems to come out of imperfection. It seems to come out of a striving and a frustration. This is where, I think, language came from. I mean, it came from our desire to transcend our isolation and have some sort of connection with one another. It had to be easy when it was just simple survival. “Water.” We came up with a sound for that. “Sabretooth tiger right behind you!” We came up with a sound for that. But when it gets really interesting, I think, is when we use that same system of symbols to communicate all the abstract and intangible things that we’re experiencing. What is “frustration”? Or, what is “anger” or “love”? When I say “love” - the sound comes out of my mouth and it hits the other person’s ear, travels through this byzantine conduit in their brain, through their memories of love or lack of love, and they register what I’m saying... and they say yes they understand, but how do I know? Because words are inert. They’re just symbols. They’re dead - you know? And so much of our experience is intangible. So much of what we perceive cannot be expressed, it’s unspeakable. And yet, you know, when we communicate with one another and we feel that we have connected - and we think we’re understood, I think we have a feeling of almost spiritual communion... and that feeling may be transient, but I think it’s what we live for.”<sup>1</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup> Richard Linklater (Writer) and Richard Linklater (Director), 2001, *Waking Life*, Fox Searchlight Pictures, Independent Film Channel (IFC), Thousand Words, USA.

# 1. Introduction

This study is a description of the analogies and differences in the figurative use of body part terms in English and in Italian. More specifically, it will be focused on the terms Head/Testa, Eye/Occhio, Nose/Naso, Mouth/Bocca and Ear/Orecchio.

The main approaches to idiomaticity in the modern literature will be introduced, together with the notion of cultural embodiment, and differences in the treatment of body part terms in the two languages will be analyzed in this theoretical context.

Before analyzing the data collected from Italian and English Dictionaries, a general description of metaphor, metonymy and idiomatic structures will be given in the first part of this work, in order to provide an outlook of the relation between language and embodiment. Chapter 2 consists of a short digression on the studies of metaphors before the development of Cognitive Linguistics, and on the account of metaphor before it took its place in the range of what are considered pervasive phenomena in human language and thought. The first paragraph of chapter 3 will provide a general account of metaphor in cognitive linguistics, focusing above all on the most important approach on this issue, the Conceptual Metaphor Theory, analyzed in detail in paragraph 3.1.

The first part closes with an attempt at describing some general characteristics of metaphors, metonymies and other idiomatic structures, such as proverbs, collocations and sayings.

Since it is generally accepted that language is in relation with embodiment, the second part of this work will show a first glance at this theory, in linguistics and successively in cognitive sciences. A paragraph about the body, as central location and motivation of

metaphor, will be necessary before stepping into the concrete part of the analysis of data, presented in the third section.

The last chapter will include tables of data and examples collected from dictionaries, in order to compare the figurative use of the examined terms between English and Italian, so as to highlight the convergences and divergences between these uses.

This study is a comparison between the figurative uses of the body part terms that we have chosen in Italian and in English, and is not meant to achieve any explanatory conclusions. The overall claim anyway, is that modern approaches to idiomaticity and metaphor above all, are more adequate, even from a descriptive point of view, than the traditional ones, and can also account in a better way for the motivation of the English and Italian phraseology. We think that the idea that phraseological expressions are arbitrary and constitute a deviation from a norm of literal, denotative language, is no longer appropriate for a deep understanding of these issues.

## 2. Metaphor and Rhetoric

### Traditional approaches

The traditional approach to metaphor is well synthesized by the classic definitions written in common dictionaries, and the following one comes from the online version of the Oxford English Dictionary:

#### Metaphor

1. A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable:

*“When we speak of gene maps and gene mapping, we use a cartographic metaphor”*

- 1.1 A thing regarded as representative or symbolic of something else:

*“The amounts of money being lost by the company were enough to make it a metaphor for an industry that was teetering”*

Metaphor is traditionally regarded as one of the most important figures of speech: a poetically and rhetorically ambitious use of words, consisting in a subversion of the meaning of two words or phrases, in which one acquires part of the meanings of the second one, and the resulting meaning is *figurative* (as opposed to literal).

It implies primarily the use of two subjects (things or whole kinds of thing), one that is already under discussion and the second one that is newly introduced in order to temporarily enrich the resources of the speaker, for thinking and talking about the first subject. In trying to understand how these subjects are brought into relation, it may seem natural to talk about analogy or comparison, but this is far from being an answer

to our question, since the issue is more intricate and complex than it appears to be. First, the subjects connected by the metaphor can be really distant and different between them; moreover, the properties that we transfer from the second to the first subject are not always the ones that really characterize the second subject, but rather some properties that we habitually think, or pretend, that thing has.

Ancient philosophers and rhetoricians viewed metaphor as just a temporary change in the usage of a general or singular term, transferred from its usual place in our categorization to another place, for special and temporary purposes of expression, to sort some particular effect. Sometimes this effect is that of talking of something for which we don't have a name, but "even with things that already have supply of words belonging to them, people still take much more delight in words drawn from elsewhere, at least if some discrimination is employed in using them metaphorically. I suppose this is the case either because it is a sign of natural talent to leap over what is lying before one's feet and instead take up something brought from afar; or because the hearer is led somewhere else in his thoughts, but without going astray, which is a great delight; or because each individual word evokes the thing itself as well as a complete simile of it; or because all metaphors, at least those that have been chosen with discrimination, appeal directly to the senses, especially to the sense of sight, which is the keenest. (Cicero, *De Oratore*, 55 BCE, 3.159-60)"<sup>2</sup>

For Plato, poetry and rhetoric were to be distrusted because they hide the real truth to humanity and allegedly expose their audience to corruption.

He harshly condemned and rejected rhetoric as an instrument of persuasion, independently of the arguments to which it was applied, because it distracted people with its elegance and empty richness. He compared it to its philosophical

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<sup>2</sup> Cicero, *De Oratore*, in *On the Ideal Orator*, James M. May and Jakob Wisse (trans.), London and New York, Oxford University Press, 2001

counterpart, *dialectics*, which on the contrary relied on specific contents and analyzed arguments by decomposing them into few essential categories. So the reliability of scientific truth prevailed, according to Plato, on the variability of debatable opinions. His discussions had a lot of influence on the subsequent tradition.

The world of rhetoric has a lot to owe to Aristoteles (middle of the fourth century BCE) which divided it in three great parts: a theory of arguments, which is the base and provides the connection with logic and philosophy, a theory of elocution and a theory of argument composition. He repurposed a division already theorized in the past by Anassimene.

Above all, what concerns our work are Aristoteles's considerations on metaphors, similitudes and other elements of the *ornatus*. He identified metaphor and tried to give it its first definition:

“The application of an alien name by transference either from genus to species, or from species to genus, or from species to species, or by analogy, that is, proportion”<sup>3</sup>

He identified four types of metaphor (from genus to species, from species to genus, from species to species, from analogy), regardless of how the term's usual referent and its special temporary referent were related. For this reason, most of the examples that he offers for the first three kinds of metaphor, would not actually be catalogued in the class of metaphors in the modern sense, they would rather be regarded as metonymies or synecdoche. With Quintilian and Cicero, metaphor was one of many distinct

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<sup>3</sup> Aristoteles, *Poetics*, in *Poetics I, With the Tractatus Coislinianus, a Hypothetical Reconstruction of Poetics II, and the Fragments of the On the Poets*, Richard Janko (trans.), Indianapolis: Hackett, 1987.



recognized figures of speech, and a self-explanatory terminological transfer counted as metaphorical only if based on a real or supposed analogy between the regular referent and the new one. Aristoteles itself treated the fourth kind of metaphor as the most interesting: he also assigned to metaphor the central role of making the elocution more clear, pleasant and elegant, because its main function is that of grasping connections between distant things, based on similarities (analogies). This ability was characteristic of the rhetorician and of the poet. Although it is acceptable to think that metaphor can highlight connections between distant things, independently of what current of thought one would like to stick with, the idea that only rhetoricians and poets would be able to make use of it, is now old-fashioned, as we will see by looking at more recent approaches in the next chapter. In this view, one would use metaphors only in a conscious and deliberate way, and would need a special talent to use them. Aristotle compares the understanding of a simple metaphor as an exercise in analogical equation solving. The intellectual, beneficial and complex effort implied to recover a simple metaphorical meaning for the term used has a cognitive value transcending that of the meaning itself. In fact, the same thing could easily be said without resorting to metaphor, but when we do, something happens that highlights to us some new and more fascinating aspects of the object we are talking about. Quintilian also developed the idea that metaphor could be more effective when inanimate things are compared with living things.

In the classic approach, metaphor is essentially a matter of language: it is not surprising, because until the most recent times, it had never been regarded as having anything to do with thought, action, or human cognition in general. According to classical rhetoric, it was simply a decorative, powerful, symbolic linguistic instrument used to emphasize a text or a speech. It was fundamental, in the latin tradition, to

embellish arguments and create unattended meanings, and for this reason they highlighted its great potential for education and pleasure of speaking. Moreover, it was confined among those phenomena of language, which constituted a departure from the norm of literalness, extraordinary, as opposed to ordinary (even if we find it in everyday discourse even in major quantity than the literal, simple expressions). So while the literal language, simple, well defined, ruled by the laws of formal logic, has always been regarded as the scientific language par excellence, the figurative language was traditionally confined in the realm of rhetoric and poetry, of the non-literal, of what leaves place to ambiguity and contradiction, to irrationality and deceit. The so-called “rhetorical devices” were treated as ornaments added onto a text, to make it more pleasant, more effective, and more convincing. This passage from *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* by Locke is interesting to have an idea of the great power of rhetoric:

“It is evident how much men love to deceive and be deceived, since rhetoric, that powerful instrument of error and deceit, has its established professors, is publicly taught, and has always been had in great reputation.”<sup>4</sup>

It has to be said that the Rhetoric as a discipline gave much importance to the figures of speech, and in some schools to such an extent that it became identified with them.

Another point in the traditional approach is that it regarded metaphor as something we can do without, because we use it to obtain a linguistic effect and it is something that takes not necessarily part in everyday communication. This conception of metaphor as a departure from the usual, literal way of speaking belongs not only to classical

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<sup>4</sup> Locke J., 1836, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, T.Tegg and Son Ed., 27<sup>th</sup> edition available at [https://books.google.it/books?id=vjYIAAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=it&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.it/books?id=vjYIAAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=it&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false) Chapter11, p.373

rhetoric, but also to the Gricean pragmatics and to most recent theories until the period of Romanticism. For Grice, the figures of speech (or tropes) represent the most common forms of *implicature*. In its view, figurative speech is not literal. Speakers do not mean what they said by using the exact words they used, and expect their listeners to recognize their intention: they do not imply what they implicate. Grice thought some implicatures arise when a cooperative speaker says something that is clearly flouting conversational maxims, and so the hearer is brought to infer the intended speaker meaning; in the case of irony and metaphor, they were thought to arise from flouting the maxim of Quality. Another traditional belief among many scholars was that metaphorical meaning does not reflect any pre-existing way with which people conceptualize ideas and events, but is a brand new meaning.

With the recent developments in linguistics and cognitive science in the past 25 years, metaphor has turned out to play a very important role in human cognition, and has moved from being a matter of peripheral interest, to the center of philosophical, psychological and linguistic studies on human understanding. As modern poetics developed out of ancient rhetoric, the temptation to regard metaphors as meaning or communicating something inherently complex and fundamental to language, thought and experience became stronger and stronger.

It is in this period that George Lakoff and Mark Johnson set a new view of metaphor that challenged in a systematic way the main aspects of this traditional theory, creating what came to be known as the “cognitive linguistics view of metaphor.”

### **3. Metaphor in Cognitive Sciences**

In the last decades, scholars working in the domain of the so called “cognitive linguistics”, have considered the idea that our way of speaking, thinking and acting could be itself metaphorical, and the attention towards metaphor has grown up thanks to these recent theories. The main change in the conception of metaphor is that it is no longer considered as a mere linguistic phenomenon, but it enters the world of cognitive science playing a very important role in human understanding and in the formation of our conceptual system. The formal structures of language are studied not as if they were independent, but as reflections of general conceptual organization, categorization principles, and processing mechanisms. With Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory (1980) metaphor is put at the base of the intricate process of the construction of meaning, standing as a phenomenon of thought that finds one of its many realizations in linguistic expressions. On the other side, in the Relevance Theoretic Approach (Sperber and Wilson, 2006) metaphor will be deprived of its status of “out-of-ordinary phenomenon” and placed at the end of a continuum, which includes also literal meaning. To introduce briefly the relevance theoretic approach, the first thing to say is that it is a deflationary approach: it means that relevance theorists do not see metaphor as an important notion (or more important than literal language) from a theoretical point of view, even if they acknowledge its importance in human communication. Therefore, they go against rhetorical, literal and philosophical traditions that emphasize its importance and distinctiveness.

According to their approach, there is no specific mechanism that applies only to metaphors and they are not a “natural kind”, in that the same inferential process that

underlies the interpretation of literal utterances applies also to them. The base of the comprehension of both kinds of language, literal and metaphorical, is always the notion of *relevance*. Under this view, speaking metaphorically is an example of “loose talk” that often is the best way to achieve optimal relevance. Even though verbal metaphors do not represent a completely accurate state of affairs, listeners are able to efficiently infer the appropriate contextual meanings of metaphors by following interpretative strategies based on the principle of optimal relevance. Recent research within the relevance theory perspective has focused on the pragmatic processes involved that listeners employ to infer novel categorical assertions when hearing metaphorical language

As we have seen, metaphors constitute a departure from a norm of literalness for the rhetoricians of course, but also in the account of Gricean pragmatics and for most of later theories. On the other side in the field of study of metaphor we found those who see metaphor as wholly normal: first of all the Romantics, whose position was born as a reaction to strict objectivism and its search for pure, absolute truth, but also post modern critical theorists and cognitive scientists.

Among the scholars supporting this position, the cognitive linguists like Lakoff, Talmy and Fauconnier see metaphor as pervasive in language, as it is constitutive of human thought, while others, like the psycholinguists Glucksberg or Kintsch and some relevance theorists, describe metaphor as emerging in the process of verbal communication.

Tendahl and Gibbs (2007) offer a new point of view that goes against the majority of studies in the literature on this argument, claiming that cognitive linguistics and relevance theory, which both try to capture essential aspects of the motivation of

metaphor, could in fact provide complementary, rather than incompatible perspectives.

The distinct points of view, of those who see metaphor as pervasive or as normally emerging, could be integrated, as there might be distinct and related phenomena at the level of thought and at the level of verbal communication. This is the possibility the work of Gibbs focuses on.

The approach to the study of language, thought, and meaning known as Cognitive Linguistics is part of a broader work on the nature of human cognition carried over by cognitive scientists since the mid-seventies in the United States, taking shape in the work of Charles Fillmore, Eleanor Rosch, George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker. Their followers came to be known as cognitive linguists, and this new approach spread also in Europe and in some other parts of the world. Among the cognitive scientists, we can find linguists, psychologists, anthropologists, philosophers, computer scientists and even literary critics. On the linguistic side of this field of study, we can find students of cognitive metaphor, which do not constitute a uniform group at all, but find agreement on a general assumption. They believe that the so-called “language faculty” is just a reflection, or in some cases a specialization of general-purpose cognitive abilities and that it is governed by general neural processes. They break with the main points of Chomskian generative grammar, denying that words combine according to the principles of universal grammar embodied in a special purpose language module. Instead, the language and the way in which the words meaningfully combine could be a direct reflection of certain strategies that our brain sets for facing with concrete situations, and that the words are an evidence for those strategies. Cognitive Linguistics also see a continuum between language and all sorts of cognition, above all body-based cognition and cognition acquired on the basis of social and cultural experience, so that

language could hardly constitute a separate “module” in the brain. As an evidence for this assumptions they adduce recent research in neurology and cognitive psychology and above all the work of Eleanor Rosch. Since one of the major general cognitive abilities is imagination (describable in technical terms as the ability to project concepts onto other concepts), imaginative devices such as metaphor and metonymy have become an object of prime interest for cognitive scientists. As a result of this fundamental assumptions, the study of all manifestations of language becomes a central issue in cognitive sciences.

The most influential work in this sense is that of Lakoff and Johnson, that we will examine in detail below, but first of all we can provide a general explanation of Metaphor in the cognitive linguistics approach.

Metaphor, in this new view, is regarded as the cognitive mechanism in which one experiential domain is partially “mapped” or projected onto a different experiential domain, so that the second is partially understood in terms of the first one. With the mapping, several aspects of the source domain are transferred onto the target and there are ontological or epistemic correspondences among them. The interesting point is that the elaboration of the metaphor is typically open-ended (it can be extended to create new metaphors that consider aspects which are not taken into account by the existent ones) and can be creatively exploited in text and conversation. Among the constraints that could probably limit the metaphorical mapping, the Invariance Hypothesis, in which it is claimed that the mapping cannot violate the basic structure of the target domain, is one of the most likely to explain why most metaphors are only partial.

If metaphor has begun to be taken into account in cognitive linguistics only recently, metonymy has been given much less attention, but recent studies tend to examine the

relation between metonymy and metaphor, as we will see in the chapter below. Some recent new trends in cognitive linguistics regard both metaphor and metonymy as special cases of more general mental mapping mechanisms: it is the case of the “Blending Theory”, developed by Fauconnier and Turner as an extension of Fauconnier's work on mental spaces. This theory tries to explain how speakers and hearers keep track of referential values and build new inferences by constructing temporary conceptual domains known as *blends*. This approach is not inconsistent with the preceding approach in which two domains are supposed, on the contrary, it presupposes it. Moreover, it seems to explain more precisely the functioning of metaphor and metonymy in discourse, claiming that, as conceptual mappings proceed in discourse, the source and the target domains (input spaces) are mapped onto a “blended” space whose conceptual structure is not wholly derivable from both input spaces. They also add a fourth “generic space” containing skeletal conceptual structure taken to apply to source and target. This theory is also called the “many-space model”, and it is designed to account not only for metaphor and metonymy, but also for irony, counterfactuals and grammar.

### **3.1. The Conceptual Metaphor Theory of Lakoff and Johnson**

The Cognitive Linguistic View of Metaphor was first developed by Lakoff and Johnson, who provided a new view in a coherent way and with a great deal of evidence for it, in their study *Metaphors We Live By* (1980). They challenge primarily the main points of the traditional approach of metaphor, which are clearly resumed by Kövecses (2002):

- a- Metaphor is a property of words



- b- Metaphor is used for some artistic and rhetorical purpose
- c- Metaphor is based on a resemblance between the two entities that are compared and identified
- d- Metaphor is a conscious and deliberate use of words, and you must have a special talent to be able to do it and do it well
- e- Metaphor is a figure of speech that we can do without

The main, and more challenging points of their theory concern the conception of metaphor as a property of concepts, instead of words, which function is that of helping human comprehension, rather than just embellish a written text or a speech. Above all, they doubt that metaphor is really based on similarity. Their strong change of perspective resides on some considerations about human cognition from an experientialist perspective, and on questions about the working of our conceptual system and the way in which people understand their language. They started to work together in 1979, brought together by the idea that the study of metaphor could have been the key for a proper account of human understanding: metaphor is not about language, but primarily about thought and reasoning. It is pervasive of human thought, it shapes the way in which we conceptualize the reality and categorize the entities around us. It is important to point out that metaphorical linguistic expressions are also the superficial, linguistic realizations of the underlying metaphorical concepts. That means that the metaphorical linguistic expressions are just the emerging manifestation of a process that serves the primary objective of comprehension. Moreover, they are not even the only possible realization, because our whole reality is metaphorically shaped. This is precisely the point of studying this kind of expressions: since this process is systematic, it is by observing its linguistic manifestations that we can find regularities in our conceptual system, because communication is based on the same

system that we use to think and plan our actions. We need to study them in this way because the process is largely unconscious, we use metaphors more than we could imagine, and constantly, but we do not even notice it. If we go back in the reading of these pages, I have already used many expressions which I think are based on conceptual metaphors already present in my head, which probably passed unnoticed because they are very different from the ones that we are used to think of, when dealing with literary texts or poetry. Let us consider the following examples:

- the realm of rhetoric and poetry
- the measure of its power
- it went through across the generations
- the classical view is handled with great suspicion
- the attention has grown up
- playing a very important role
- reality is metaphorically shaped

These are just a few examples of the infinite range of metaphorical expressions that we are hardly aware of, despite they are “alive” in our mind. If we think about it for a moment, there is no way a human person could effectively “handle” a point of view, as a point of view is just abstract, something that exists because there is someone talking about it. In the same way, it would be very difficult to measure the level of something as “an attention”, or to touch the reality and shape it in visible forms as if it was a block of clay. Therefore, we should start by saying that the very essence of metaphor is to conceive of one thing in terms of another. Why do we tend to conceive, think and talk of one thing in terms of another? We could claim briefly that we do it because to function in the world we live in and to interact with it, we need to have a good

understanding of the things around us. Since there are things that are more concrete, defined and immediate than others, we can start from those things and help us understanding the rest. Of course this needs to be seen in detail, so let us start with the classical, well known example of conceptual metaphor as it is written in *Metaphors We Live By*, that deals with the most immediate and common way we conceive of arguments:

### ARGUMENT IS WAR

Your claims are indefensible.

He attacked every weak point in my argument.

His criticisms were right on target.

I demolished his argument.

I've never won an argument with him.

You disagree? Okay, shoot!

If you use that strategy, he'll wipe you out.

He shot down all of my arguments.

The first expression in capital letters -argument is war- represents the conceptual metaphor, that is, the concept of *argument* on which we have transposed some of our knowledge of the concept of *war* by means of a metaphor. The other enunciations are the linguistic expressions of that conceptual metaphor, or metaphorical concept. Of course, these expressions are part of our common everyday language (and not only of rhetorical or poetical way of speaking), we use it in all of our daily conversations when we are talking about arguments, sustaining our position in a discussion or criticizing

someone, and without resorting to any particular poetic competence, or demanding any particular effort. Most important, not only we use those expressions, but we also act in terms of the *Argument is War* metaphor. What does it mean for us to act in terms of a metaphor? It means that we think, plan our actions and perceive the things around us according to the way we conceive of them, and the way we conceive of them is systematically influenced by a metaphor. To follow the given example, it means that when we discuss with somebody, we truly, and *partially*, behave as if we were conducting a war. We are the participants and we see our opponents in the discussion as enemies, which does not always mean that we see them as hostile and that we want to hurt them, but that to *defend* our position we need it to be stronger than the other one. We put ourselves one in front of the other, sometimes we even show our aggressiveness and finally, when we arrive at defining and sometimes imposing our idea, we say that we have won the discussion and we truly feel like winning. Of course, this is not the only way we could conceive of arguments, but it seems to be the most common and conventional way in our culture. The high power of metaphors in defining the reality around us dwells in fact in their capability of highlighting some aspects of a concept by hiding some others. To see how this is possible let us focus on the idea of “mapping”. When we say that a concept is structured in terms of the other it means that we can observe a set of systematic correspondences between the first concept, that can be called “source”, and the concept that we conceive of in terms of the other, that is the “target”. The projection of knowledge from the source to the target, and so the set of conceptual correspondences, can be referred to as “conceptual mapping”. Of course, if elements of the source domain of war are mapped onto the target domain of arguments, we will constantly, systematically and spontaneously see correspondences between the two. However, this mapping is always partial, as if it was complete, the two concepts would be completely overlapped. So the metaphorical

concept of argument provides us with a knowledge of arguments that is only partial, and that will inevitably hide other aspects of arguments as cooperation, sharing of the same objective and so on. Since metaphors, above all conventional metaphors, are highly embedded in our culture, it would be even difficult for us to think of arguments in another way. We can have an idea of how deeply the *Argument is War* metaphor is entrenched in our culture if we think about some theories of conflict management, which propose a new way of thinking arguments (and conflicts) by providing a new approach. If we think that everyone is right and is just trying to express its needs, for example, we will abandon the necessity to find a winner or a loser, and get a new starting point<sup>5</sup>. If we draft apart from the idea of war, which can evoke negative images of hurt, blood and death, we could construct a new, positive idea of arguments as collaboration, or as a dance, or as anything else. That means that metaphors are capable of hiding aspects of reality, but also of creating brand new -and always partial- realities that we had not imagined before. An interesting example of the creation of new points of view, by changing of metaphor (and this is a strategy commonly used in psychology), is the one reported by Lakoff and Johnson in the 21<sup>st</sup> Chapter of their book. An Iranian student associated the expression “the solution of my problems” to the so-called “Chemical metaphor”: he thought of Problems as Precipitates in a Chemical Solution. According to this metaphor, the *solution* of a problem was actually a chemical solution, containing some particles *-problems-* in the form of precipitates that could eventually be dissolved. This brand new metaphor gives us a view of problems as things that cannot disappear all at once and definitively, which is different from our common view of problems as something that is solved once for all, and we are usually deceived when we find that they come back in some ways. Living by the

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<sup>5</sup> Consorti P., Valdambri A., 2009, *Gestire i conflitti interculturali e interreligiosi. Approcci a confronto*, Edizioni Plus - Pisa University Press

Chemical metaphor would put us in the condition to accept that no problem can disappear forever, and to approach them in a different way (such as finding out the *substance* that can dissolve the most important problems). With this example that was meant to emphasize the way in which metaphors define the reality around us, we enter in the field of novel, unconventional metaphors, but before talking about them it will be useful to make a general classification of different kinds of metaphor according to their function and nature:

*Structural Metaphors* provide a way of structuring, and thus understanding one concept in terms of another, like in the example of *war* and *argument*, and create a structured whole which is rich in information.

*Oriental Metaphors* provide a way of structuring a whole system of concepts with respect to one another, especially when we have to do with direct experience. Recent theories identify them as the “primary” metaphors, since the nature of the source domain is of image-schematic nature.

According to another characteristic, we can also speak of conventionality and unconventionality:

When a metaphor is conventional it means that it is well established and entrenched in our linguistic community, so we use it naturally, spontaneously, without effort and without even noticing it in normal situations. A metaphor can be more or less conventional, in the case of the -argument is war- metaphor, for example, we can see that our way of talking about discussions is the conventional way, as saying something as “I defended my position” would pass totally unnoticed by our listener and would not sound as something really uncommon or poetical. Novel metaphors such as the *chemical metaphor*, on the contrary, are unconventional because they sound new in our linguistic community. The image of a chemical solution with precipitates that we try to

dissolve is not the normal way we conceive of problems. In Western culture, in general, they are rather seen as “tangles”. There is a proverb in Italian: “tutti i nodi vengono al pettine” which means literally “all tangles will be combed out” and gives us an image of what it means for us to “solve” a problem (and in English it has its equivalent in another domain: “all chickens come home to roost”).

### 3.2. Metaphors, Metonymies and other idiomatic structures: idioms, collocations, proverbs and sayings.

It is by no means easy to define metaphors, metonymies and their differences in a definite way, since they are deeply connected.

We already know that metaphor has a place of honor among the figures of speech. It is worth noticing that metaphor is different from “**simile**” because in the simile the comparison between one concept and the other, is made by the use of the word ‘like’, while in the metaphor there is a conceptual overlap of the two concepts.

The most obvious ontological metaphors are those where a physical object takes the characteristics of a person: this allows us to understand a lot of experiences with nonhuman entities by means of human motivations and properties, like in the examples ‘life is making me bitter’, ‘inflation is growing’ etc. Everytime we use a personification we attribute something human to what is nonhuman, but this is not a single, general process, because each **personification** differs from the other according to the aspects that are picked up. We could state that personifications are extensions of ontological metaphors (and they are widely used in poetic language). Another different case is when, by attributing human qualities to something nonhuman, we intend to refer to a human being, like in the example ‘the *ham*

*sandwich* is waiting for his check'<sup>6</sup>. In this case, it is not the 'ham sandwich' that we are referring to and that we want to understand, but the man who ordered it in a restaurant. This is what we call **metonymy**.

For what concerns metonymy, the transfer of meaning resides on a "stand-for" relation of logical proximity between the two elements, e.g. *the cause stands for its effect* and vice versa, *the substance stands for the object*, *the container for its content*, *the abstract stands for the more concrete* (and vice versa), etc.

Examples of metonymy are phrases such as

- 1- "He had a Picasso."
- 2- "The pen is mightier than the sword."
- 3- "The ham sandwich is waiting for his check." (Lakoff and Johnson)

Therefore, the most evident difference is that, while the particularity of metaphor is that it is based on -apparent- unrelatedness, metonymy involves elements that are closely associated by indexical relationships between them. Since the relation is of "contiguity", the -effect for cause- relation is the most salient in metonymies, being also consistent with the idea that these forms help to conceive of an abstract referent, in terms of something that is more tangible and concrete. Many theorists (and Lakoff and Johnson among them) tend to include the relationships where the part stands for the whole, or what rhetoricians called *synecdoche*, as special cases of metonymy. Even if metaphors and metonymies are different kinds of processes, metonymy is not just a referential device. It plays an important role in understanding as well as metaphor, by focusing our attention on certain aspects of a concept and hiding other aspects that we find inconsistent with that metonymy. These "filters" posed by metaphors and metonymies in our mind influence not only our language and thought,

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<sup>6</sup> Example from: Lakoff G., Johnson M., 1980, *Metaphors We Live By*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.



but also our entire world and the way we perceive it. There is a well-known phenomenon in the field of economy, when a brand becomes so famous that it comes to take the place of the kind of product it *stands for*. We make research on “Google” even when we are making use of a different search engine; we use “Kleenex” instead of *napkins*.

It is important to notice that the part that we make stand for a whole (in the case of the “part/whole” relation), is not chosen arbitrarily (but neither are we conscious of the process and reasoning that leads us to that choice, unless we do not openly and consciously try to understand it). What we do is actually extracting a particular characteristic that is useful for the purposes we want to achieve.

Metonymy, just as metaphors, function actively in our culture by filtering the way in which we perceive reality.

Metaphors and metonymies also have an important role at the base of **idioms**

Idioms can be defined as multiword constructions (composed by two or more words) where the overall meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the constituent words (non compositionality of idioms), and they make use of the connections highlighted by metaphors and metonymies. These multiword constructions have been repeated over time in the culture they belong to, so that they have been coded by common use, and the sense of the words that compose them is not sufficient to account for their meaning. In the cognitive linguistic view, metaphors and metonymies provide semantic motivation for the occurrence of particular words in meanings: because of the connections they make in our conceptual system, they allow us to use terms from one domain to talk about the other.

For the interpretation of **proverbs**, we have to take into consideration Lakoff’s ‘Great Chain Metaphor’: it is composed of the ‘Generic Is Specific’ metaphor (which

picks out from specific schemas common generic-level structure), the communicative maxim of Quantity -be as informative as is required and not more- (which limits what can be understood in terms of what), and the interaction between the Great Chain and the Nature of Things. Deriving from the Great Chain of Being we encounter the People Are Animals metaphor, which is also present in many proverbs. The Great Chain Metaphor's power lies on its availability for a big variety of situations with the same generic-level structure.

## 4. Embodiment

“Perfino andare diritto era difficilissimo perché in mancanza di pareti, ostacoli, non capivi dove fosse il diritto e l’obliquo, il davanti e il dietro, capivi soltanto che c’era il sopra e il sotto, il cielo e la terra, il sole abbagliante.”<sup>77</sup>

The Conceptual Metaphor Theory is strongly linked to the notion of embodiment, in that, if metaphors are based in our corporeal experience, since they are constitutive of cognition, the human body is likely to be a universal source to structure abstract concepts. The same could be supposed for metonymies, which at the base of the cognitive functioning allow us to conceptualize one thing in terms of its relation with another. The ‘embodied cognition’ regards mind as embedded in, interacting with and inextricably tied to the physical, biological and social environment in which it evolves, develops and acts. The theory of embodiment is a central notion both from a general psychological and philosophical perspective, and specifically for what concerns linguistics. With different modalities from philosophy, psychology, linguistics and neuroscience, literature in the last decades have tried to emphasize the relation between elements that refer to motor, emotional, sensorial, cognitive and communicative components.

The embodiment thesis (independently of the approach from which one starts to take it into consideration) takes the distance from the idea of a disembodied mind which manipulates symbols according to certain rules. This idea was typical of the Cartesian

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<sup>77</sup> Fallaci O., 2000, *Un Uomo*, BUR Biblioteca Univ. Rizzoli

dualism, which strongly influenced the traditional philosophy of mind until the modern linguistics (until 1980s) and "classical" cognitive sciences with its antinomies in the relations between nature, cultures, individuals and the human body. The history of Western philosophical thought brings the trace of this constant duality: between body and soul, spirit and substance, thought and feeling, reason and emotion. Indeed, it stresses the importance of the relationship between pre-linguistic or non-linguistic bodily experience, and cognition, against the formal and universal rationality of the 'objectivist' tradition, and searches in neurobiology for the explanatory principles of this relation. The model of mind as a system that elaborates information in an appropriate linguistic form was no longer capable to account for a range of communicative and cognitive phenomena of great importance. The core of the embodiment theory assumes that humans make use of the same neural networks that they activate when experiencing reality, also to understand linguistic elements associated with that experience. In the last years a lot of evidence has been collected in favour of embodied cognition and grounded cognition view. Findings in current research of cognitive neuroscience are consistent with the embodiment theory. Experimental evidence can be found in Lakoff and Glenberg (What memory is for), Barsalou, Pulvermüller (The Neuroscience of Language). These studies are focused above all on verbs or phrases which express motion. With the help of functional neuroimaging techniques such as Electroencephalography (EEG) or Magnetoencephalography (MEG), researchers have found an activity in the motor and premotor brain cortexes. They have also found complementary results by observing with Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) the reaction times of the control group, after a stimulation with motor information, (such as a request of moving an object). Researchers have interpreted data coming from these experiments as the result of an interaction between two different tasks required to the brain to represent a specific

movement: analysis and understanding of linguistic material, together with physical response<sup>8</sup>. If the evidence found are supported by many experiments, a lot less studies have been conducted for what concerns the analysis and comprehension of names; the theory of embodiment expects that the analysis and comprehension of names may recruit the activation of the motor system as well as for verbs.

Therefore, the embodiment thesis, while being particular and original in itself (and especially when considering its linguistic side), still has its foundations, and contributes to an enlargement of the “new cognitive science” that is developing in recent years.

The general point of view is that mind cannot be studied in isolation from the body, since body and mind are inextricably tied.

Various approaches to embodiment emphasize, to greater and lesser degrees, contributions of evolution to the shaping of cognition, the coevolution of body and behavior, culture, the specific environment in which the organism is acting, emotional states, details of perceptual systems, action systems, and neural systems.<sup>9</sup>

The embodied and grounded cognition approach has become widespread in all fields related to cognitive science during the last decades, such as social and cognitive psychology, philosophy, neuroscience, computational modelling and robotics, anthropology. According to this approach, human cognition is grounded in our sensorymotor system and situated in specific contexts and situations. When someone is describing to us a scene, and how it sounds and smells, for example, we represent it in our sensory system as if it was actually happening: understanding language

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<sup>88</sup> The so called “mirror neurons” are supposed to be the underlying cause of this phenomenon.

<sup>9</sup> Arthur M. Glenberg, Embodiment as a unifying perspective for psychology (bibliography)

implies forming a mental simulation of what is being linguistically described. This simulation entails the recruitment of the same neurons that are activated when we actually act or perceive the situation, action, emotion, object or entity described by language. Moreover, our own body and the environment in which it functions, also affect the way we perceive and understand things. When we experience something, even the state of our body in that moment can affect the way in which we understand that experience. All of these things influence cognition in a way that is worth being investigated, and there is a general feeling in this field, that if one wants to study cognition, he has to study it grounded in all of these different systems.<sup>10</sup>

The claim offered by the embodiment theory is that all thinking originates in bodily experience.

#### **4.1. Theories of Embodiment in Linguistics**

For what concerns language, the embodiment claim is that sentences are understood by simulating the content of the sentence with neural systems ordinarily used for perception, action, and emotion. Research about the use of perceptual information during sentence comprehension demonstrates the connection between language comprehension and action. Apparently, understanding sentences describing motion requires the same neural systems used in perceiving motion. An embodied approach to language also addresses aspects of language that for a long time have been regarded as abstract, such as syntax or emotion. For what concerns syntax, an interesting study by Chambers et al. (2004) showed that the grammatical analysis operated when interpreting an ambiguous sentence, was affected by the bodily capability to move the object the sentence referred to. For what concerns emotions,

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<sup>10</sup> Barsalou L. at Emory University: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZsckdFyPM>

Havas et al. (2007) brought evidence that the emotional system is involved in the interpretation of sentences that describe emotional events: it turned out that apparently, when our body matches the emotional state one is talking of, our comprehension of sentences describing events that are in accordance with it is easier, which can lead to the idea that part of understanding the sentence depends on the process of simulation of the emotional state.

According to Lakoff e Johnson (1999), the embodiment theory implies that our conceptual and linguistic structures are shaped by our perceptual structures. The human thought is ruled by laws that are metaphorical, rather than logical, and truth is a metaphorical construction, rather than an objective truth.

#### **4.1.1. Lakoff and Johnson**

Part of Lakoff's project is to understand why so much language is metaphorical. For example, we talk about relationships as if they were journeys and we talk about mood and emotion as if they had a spatial orientation (a happy person is described as 'up' or 'flying high' or 'on cloud nine', while a sad person is 'down' -and it is the same for Italian). The interesting thing about metaphor is that not only it is a way of speaking, but it also reflects the way in which people think about abstract concepts and represent them in ways that result from literal interactions of the body with the world. Categories are embodied too, and categories at different levels are embodied in different ways. There are categories that are more basic than others in some ways: if we think of categories such as 'vehicle', 'car', 'sportive car', we will notice that 'car' is situated in a different 'middle' level. We can have a middle image of a car, without elaborating particular information, but we cannot have a middle image of a vehicle, since the concept of vehicle refers to a wide range of elements. The important thing is that we

can pick up information very quickly at the 'car' level.<sup>11</sup> Another example from Lakoff's work is his analysis of logical expressions such as 'either a or b, but not both.' Much of our early experience involves interactions with containers, and our body are included in the container category since we perceive ourselves as entities with definite boundaries, and with an inside and an outside, interacting with other entities with insides and outsides as well. Part of our experience with containers involves putting things in and taking things out. According to Lakoff, the fact that these experiences have a consistent structure (something is in or out of the container, but not both) results in an 'image schema' for containers, and the structure of the schema reflects our bodily interactions with containers. Finally, we learn to extend, through metaphorical processes, the basic, embodied schemas on more abstract concepts that have the same structure. In this way, we come to understand abstract logical expressions as container-like, in that something can be in or out of the container, but not both, such in the expression 'to be in love', 'to be out of love'. Bodily based image schemata play a crucial role in understanding of abstract concepts and constitute a link between our embodied experiences and our abilities to use language.

## **4.2. Theories of Embodiment in Cognitive Sciences**

The idea that the comprehension of abstract concepts could depend on bodily activity through metaphorical processes has been further investigated by a great number of experts. On Gibbs's version of the embodied approach (See Gibbs, 2006) what plays a special role in structuring cognitive processing is the subject's conscious experience

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<sup>11</sup> George Lakoff on embodied cognition and Language, by Central European University: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XWYaoAoijdQ>



of her own physical activities. Boroditsky and Ramscar offer a milder view, in which abstract knowledge is based on representations of more experience-based domains that are functionally separable from those directly involved in sensorimotor experience. Their paper is composed of six studies, starting from the idea that people's understanding of the abstract domain of time is substrated by their knowledge and experiences in the more concrete domain of space. A third approach has emphasized the contribution of action to cognition and meaning. For example, Glenberg and Kaschak (2002) tested the hypothesis that sentence understanding involves a simulation of action, next to that of perceptual qualities. Even the understanding of abstract sentences, according to their study, seemed to involve a sensori-motor simulation. Zwaan and Taylor<sup>18</sup> developed another procedure for studying the role of action in language comprehension that allows a finer-grain analysis. In their experiments, participants turned a knob either clockwise or counterclockwise to advance through a text. Some sentences described an action that is typically clockwise (increase the volume on a radio) or counterclockwise (decrease the volume). In their paper *Seeing, acting, understanding: motor resonance in language comprehension*, Zwaan and Taylor were able to demonstrate that the main source of interference between literal movement and implied movement was at the verb, although the duration of interference could be extended if the sentence continued to focus on the action. In their five experiments, they address two novel questions regarding language-based motor resonance. The first one refers to visual motion associated with an action, in order to see if it produces motor resonance in sentence understanding, the second one that asks wheter this motor resonance is modulated during the sentence comprehension (the answer provided by the authors are positive for both questions).

#### **4.2.1. Barsalou: Situational vs Embodied**

A different approach to embodied cognition is that of Barsalou's perceptual symbol system. In contrast to the standard cognitive science notion of symbols as abstract entities, these perceptual symbols are 'analogical' in the sense that they are composed of components of neural activity arising from the perception of the entity referred to the symbol. For example, a perceptual symbol of 'car' might consist of neural activity in the visual system that arises from seeing a car, neural activity in the auditory system corresponding to the sound of a car, and so on. We use perceptual symbols in simulation, constrained by particular contextual characteristics that correspond to specific items of a category. Since perceptions are situated, that means that conceptual representation might be situated as well. Another reason why concepts should be situated is evolutionary convenience and computational efficacy. Barsalou suggests that language was used by early humans primarily for immediate, 'situated' purposes, intended to influence the behavior of others during important activities such as hunting or constructing tools. This approach has generated a tremendous amount of research, most of which is consistent with the theory. In a more simple way, we could say that situated cognition takes place in the context of task-relevant inputs and outputs. This means that while a cognitive process is being carried out, perceptual information and motor activity that influences the processing continues to be executed, affecting the environment in task-relevant ways. The point with this basic definition of situated cognition is that large portions of cognitive processing are excluded, such as off-line cognitive activity, which happens without any task-relevant input. But our ability to form mental representation about things that are not present in the current context, is a fundamental characteristic of human thought and language, to human cognition. It is important, though, to understand the

ways in which we process situated cognitive activity, that is strictly connected with our interaction with the environment

Spatial cognition, in particular, tends to be situated. We could imagine that mental concepts may originate out of cognitive primitives that are sensori-motor in nature. Along these lines, Barsalou has proposed that perceptual symbol systems are used to build up concepts out of simpler components that are symbolic and yet at the same time modal.

With the embodied cognition approach, mind and body interact directly as a single entity. Evidence for these claims has been found, for example, in the field of robotics. Situated cognition may be embodied in nature, with the whole body working and achieving knowledge through its interaction with the world. Cognition can be seen as grounded in the sensory-motor system in the body, and in the environment. This additional influences have been interlaced with the importance of social interactions, affect, emotions, and culture too. In the present situation, researchers try to understand the functioning of the brain by working on all this things together, and it is increasingly difficult to study one of these things independently. It can be useful at the beginning, but then they need to be studied in relation to each other. A huge amount of work in the last decades is demonstrating that when people represent knowledge, understand knowledge and reasoning, they run a simulation all the things they are thinking about, using their body and environment for support in various way, and that kind of cognition is distributed and grounded throughout all these systems.

### 4.3. The human body as location and motivation of metaphors

As we have noticed at the beginning of this work, if language is a surface expression of internal processes of human cognition, we should expect it to reflect the way in which human reasoning and thought works. If we assume that metaphors and metonymies play an important role in the comprehension of the world around us, and above all in understanding, conceiving of and talking about abstract concepts, we should expect that the idiomatic expressions that we have analyzed reflect this processes.

Meaning is seen as emerging from ‘the mind’ and as being partially shaped by ‘culture’. In order to understand how we construct meaning, the varied and complex relationships among language, mind, and culture need to be understood. Since the posture of the human body and its structure and functioning directly influence how things can be meaningful for us, it is important to define the linguistic landscape of the human body. There is an inherent difference, for example, between horizontal and vertical directions, with just one “up” and “down” direction (and so upward and downward motion) and many horizontal ones. Some objects have clear fronts and backs, some others have delineated sides, tops and bottoms too. We think of these relations and make inferences about them, by means of image schemas. Image schemas lie at the bases of numerous metaphorical constructions and it is clear, but what we have analysed so far, that a great part of our figurative meaning derives from our bodily experience: human body is one of the primary resources for metaphors. There are many studies about the way in which we understand the world through our bodies, but only a few cognitive linguistic studies that compare body parts in different languages. In the next section, we will analyze metaphorical and metonymical expressions referred to body parts in English and Italian.

## **5. Metaphors and Idiomatic Structures Referred to Body Parts (Head and its components: Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Ears) in English and in Italian**

In the following pages I will present the analysis of body-part terms, specifically those referring to the Head/Testa-Capo and its main components: Eyes/Occhi, Nose/Naso, Mouth/Bocca and Ear/Orecchio. We excluded other elements from the analysis, such as eyebrows, forehead, cheeks etc., not because we regard them as less important or less characteristics of a prototypical Head (in my opinion they are not the first thing one would think about when talking about a Head, but I haven't made a study about it), but we did it just because the work requires the elaboration of a lot of information from the dictionaries, and we decided to focus on a few terms (specifically those referred to elements in the Head that serve also the function of sense organs) in order to have a more precise and detailed analysis. It would be interesting to extend this work also to other parts of the Head, as well as to the rest of the body. Together with the selection of the words and for the main reasons, we had to put some limits to the number of dictionaries used for our purpose. The Sabatini-Coletti online was selected as the first monolingual dictionary for Italian. For the English tables, we used the online version of the Oxford English Dictionary. In addition to both, we chose to use an online dictionary, namely the Word Reference Dictionary, which contained a monolingual and a bilingual section of both languages, to extend the data of the first dictionaries and have a more general outlook.

The data drawn from Word Reference are marked with a different abbreviation in the "Source" column to distinguish them from the others. Further definition of the

abbreviations for the dictionaries can be found at the beginning of the tables. This distinction makes easier to find back the word, expression or example, if one needs to see it in the original dictionary.

I worked out the association between the expressions in the two languages starting from the monolingual dictionaries, first of all, and then associating by myself an expression of the English monolingual dictionary, to the one that in my opinion feats better as its translation from the expressions in the Italian monolingual dictionaries, applying what I have learned about language and translation in my years of study. Then I made the same thing for Italian.

It may be a little redundant to have two tables for each word, one that starts from English and one that starts from Italian, but I preferred this way, to avoid treating a forced bilingual dictionary translation of the exact terms of an idiom, as the correspondent idiom in the other language (which it is not). I also thought this could have been a good chance to apply what I have learnt in the past years. Besides these reason, there is another one, which may be the most important one:

I found an evident discrepancy between the translation of the idiomatic expressions related to the words, in different bilingual dictionaries, and it has represented a great deal of difficulty in the construction of the tables.

Sometimes, the idiomatic expression treated as a correspondent by the dictionary, didn't actually have the same usage of the original one. [example 1] Sometimes there was no translation in the bilingual dictionary, although everyone who knows that language at a standard level surely knows that the correspondent expression (whether it is convergent or divergent from the original), does actually exist. [example 2] Of course, it was easier to find this kind of discrepancies when working at the Italian table, as it is more immediate for me as Italian to have in mind the appropriate idiomatic

expression for each situation, than it was with the English tables. This discrepancies anyway were less evident, or clearly absent, when we had to work with expressions that are consolidated and well known in both languages.

**Example 1** “Froth at the mouth”.

**Example 2** “Cannot take one's eyes off” does not have a translation in the dictionaries, although if I search in another dictionary I can find it, and if I think about my Italian knowledge, I would translate it with the identical expression: “Non riuscire a staccare gli occhi di dosso”. The same happens with “All eyes”, even if it is not translated we all know that there is the Italian analogue expression with the term “ear”: “Be all ears”.

In addition to the main dictionary, sometimes I have used other online and paper dictionaries and also web sites specific for idiomatic expressions. I have reported the link of the website in the notes every time that I used one.

In the first series of tables, I have just made a unique list, containing the meaning of the words in one language and in the other, both the literal and figurative meaning, together with the idiomatic expressions. In the second series of tables I have made a division between the different cases of correspondence of the idiomatic expressions of English and Italian:

We will say that there is convergence between English and Italian when an expression, or a particular use of the term analysed, finds its perfect equivalent in the other language, making use of the same term in the same way.

We will say that there is divergence between English and Italian when the term is not used in the same way, but there are many different cases:

- We can have the same expression, but with the use of another body part term.
- We can have the same body part term but used in a different way or expression
- We can have a totally different expression with a different term.
- We can have a lack of that expression in the other language, which means that the expression is not translatable unless literally.

In the analyses of the words, there are no verbs, phrasal verbs or adjectives, for the same reason that lead us to concentrate only on a few terms. It would be interesting, anyway, to expand the current analysis even to the derivatives of each name, maybe in a further work.

In some cases, the items in the dictionary referred to the first literal meaning, like the entries *internal*, *external*, *medium ear* etc. for “Ear”. I did not put them in the tables as they were referred always to the first meaning, so they did not bring anything new to the understanding of the Italian, or English “way” to conceive about an ear. I did not insert the compound terms as well and for the same reason (e.g. *paraorecchie*/earmuffs). Anyway, there is a thing that is worth highlighting about these composed terms: some words have a lot more composed terms in a language than in the other: you can find a general outlook on composed terms in the appendix 1.

In compiling the first series of tables, I have tried to respect the same style and order that I found in the dictionary, and then add the other definitions of word reference (only when they were different from the first ones). The first tables are just a complete representation of the data and sources, with comments and explanation about the correspondences of idiomatic structures between the two languages.

The second series of tables is meant to highlight in a clearer and more immediately evident way, the sets of relations between the body-parts idiomatic expressions in the



two languages, whether this relation is of total convergence, partial convergence, or complete asymmetry. Therefore, when working on this second series, I have eliminated everything but the necessary information for our purposes. All information about the dictionaries used and the reason for a particular translation resides in the first series.

When transcribing the equivalent expression in the second language, I have given priority, if possible, to the expression that contained the term under analysis, and then I have listed the other expressions with the same meaning but that make use of a different word.

## 5.1. How to read the tables

For every word analyzed, the first table is that of English and the second one starts from Italian.

Each table is composed of seven columns, as in the following example:

Red-eye	<i>Informal</i> Late-night plane flight	W RE	<i>"I'm exhausted: I took the red-eye from London to New York."</i>	Volo notturno "Ho preso il volo notturno da Londra a New York e ora sono cotto."	WR EI	-
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The first and the second one contain the original term in the first language and its meaning, together with information about the use; for the list of idiomatic expressions, the expression is written in the first column, and the information about its meaning and usage are stored in the second one. The third column, (as well as the sixth), contains information about the source. In the fourth column, I have reported the example as I have found it in the dictionary; the fifth one contains the equivalent expression in the other language according to the bilingual dictionary. In the last column, there is my translation, be it a simple association of equivalent expressions found in the monolingual dictionaries of the two languages, or a personal proposal of translation, when neither the monolingual, nor the bilingual dictionary offered one. Sometimes I have also insert comments in the fifth column, in case of incoherencies between two dictionaries, or between an expression and its equivalent according to the dictionary.

Sometimes I have also added information about the etymology of the word or expression, to trace its history back in the culture of the corresponding language.

The same process repeats in each table and for each term.

After each series of tables, I have also made a graphic, just to offer a visual idea of the analogies –or differences- between English and Italian. This graphic also offers a very detailed differentiation of each single case that I have identified in the elaboration of correspondences.

The last paragraph is dedicated to the analysis of collected data.

The data source codes used in the following tables have the following meaning

**Code Dictionary/Meaning**

OD Oxford Dictionary

SC Sabatini Coletti

WRI WordReference (Italian definition)

WRE WordReference (English definition)

WREI WordReference (English-Italian)

WRIE WordReference (Italian-English)

AA Author's association through monolingual dictionaries

**Link Internet**

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

[http://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario\\_italiano/](http://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario_italiano/)

<http://www.wordreference.com/definizione/>

<http://www.wordreference.com/definition>

<http://www.wordreference.com/enit/>

<http://www.wordreference.com/iten/>

**5.1.1. Head-Testa**

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1 <b>Head</b>	The upper part of the human body, or the front or upper part of the body of an animal, typically separated from the rest of the body by a neck, and containing the brain, mouth, and sense organs	OD	<i>“Gods are all represented as having animal <b>heads</b>, and bodies of humans.”</i>	<b>Testa</b>	WREI	
1.1 <b>Head</b>	The <b>head</b> regarded as the location of intellect, imagination, and memory	OD	<i>“Whatever comes into my <b>head</b>.”</i>	<i>Figurato: Intelletto</i> <b>Testa</b> <i>“Usa la tua testa! Puoi trovare un modo creativo per farlo!”</i>	WREI	

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1.2 <b>Head</b> For	An aptitude for or tolerance of	OD	“ <i>She had a good <b>head</b> for business.</i> ”	<i>Figurato: Intelligenza</i> <b>Testa</b> “ <i>Ha una bella testa per le scienze.</i> ”	WREI	
				<i>Figurato: Capacità</i> <b>Stoffa</b> “ <i>Non ho proprio la stoffa giusta per la gestione.</i> ”	WREI	
1.3 <b>Head</b>	<i>Informal</i> A <b>Headache</b> , especially one resulting from intoxication	OD	“ <i>What a night, and what a bad <b>head</b> the next morning.</i> ”	Mal di <b>Testa</b>	WREI	
1.4 <b>Head</b>	The height or length of a <b>head</b> as a measure	OD	“ <i>He was beaten by a <b>head</b>.</i> ”		A.A.	<b>Testa</b> <i>Estens.</i> Misura corrispondente a quella del capo umano
1.5 <b>Heads</b>	The side of a coin bearing the image of a <b>head</b> (used when tossing a coin to determine a winner)	OD	“ <i><b>Heads</b> or tails?</i> ”		A.A.	Fare a <b>testa</b> e croce
1.6 <b>Head</b>	The antlers of a deer	OD	“ <i>Stags yearly cast their <b>heads</b> in March.</i> ”		A.T.	Corna
2 <b>Head</b>	A thing resembling a <b>head</b> either in form or in relation to a whole, in particular:	OD		<b>Cima, Testa</b> (estremità) <b>Capocchia</b> (di oggetto lineare)	WREI	

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
2.1 Head	The cutting, striking or operational end of a tool, weapon, or mechanism.	OD	<i>“Pushing forth, he jabbed the <b>head</b> of the weapon into the greaves of the incoming phalanx.”</i>	<b>Punta</b> <i>“Ha fatto scoppiare la bolla bucando la punta con un ago.”</i> <i>“La punta della freccia era di metallo.”</i>	WREI	
2.2 Head	The flattened or knobbed end of a nail, pin, screw, or match.	OD	<i>“Now officers at Belmarsh prison, London, have discovered him building a bomb inside prison using match <b>heads</b> and nails from prison furniture.”</i>		A.T.	Punta
2.3 Head	The ornamented top of a pilar column	OD	<i>“Interiors are relatively plain, with decoration confined to the square column <b>heads</b>.”</i>		A. T.	<b>Capitello</b>  Etimologia: <i>Prov. capdel; fr. Chapiteau; ant.sp. capdiello, mod. Caudillo; port. Caudilho: dal lat. CAPITĒLLUM diminutivo di CAPITULUM, che dal suo canto è diminutivo secondario di CĀPUT capo, cima, estremità . – La estremità superiore e ornata della colonna, che posa sopra il fusto e n’è come il capo.<sup>1</sup></i>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.etimo.it/?term=capitello>

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
2.4 Head	A compact mass of leaves or flowers at the top of a stem, especially a capitulum	OD	<i>"Huge <b>heads</b> of fluffy cream flowers."</i>		A.T.	Infiorescenza a <b>capolino</b>  Etimologia: Capolino: si usa nella frase "Far capolino" (dal <i>lat.</i> CAPULUM dimin. di CAPU(T) ( <i>capo</i> ) e vale Sporgere direttamente una parte del capo dietro a qualche riparo, in modo da spiare senza esser veduto. <sup>2</sup>
2.5 Head	The edible leafy part at the top of the stem of such green vegetables as cabbage and lettuce	OD	<i>"This is a traditional English variety, with tender stems and small leafy purple <b>heads</b>."</i>		A.T.	Foglie  A volte anche <b>Testa</b> , es:  <i>"Fate caso anche alle foglie esterne che devono essere fresche e croccanti e ben aderenti alla testa".<sup>3</sup></i>  Ma " <b>testa di cavolo</b> " è anche un insulto.
3 Head	The front, forward, or upper part or end of something, in particular	OD		Agg. <b>Principale, primo</b> <i>"La questione principale in agenda sarebbe stata difficile da risolvere."</i>	WREI	
3.1 Head	The upper end of a table or bed	OD	<i>"Could you pleas position yourself at the bed's <b>head</b>?"</i> <i>"I was put at the <b>head</b> of the table in between Teodora, and Ivan, her Serbian uncle."</i>	<b>Capotavola</b> (di tavola) <i>"Poiché era il suo compleanno si è seduto a capotavola."</i>	WREI	Ma inteso come posizione frontale, e si usa solo con tavola. (Non diremmo "capoletto" ma "ai piedi del letto")

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.etimo.it/?term=capolino>

<sup>3</sup> Esempio preso da: <http://ricette.giallozafferano.it/Come-pulire-cavoli-e-cavolfiori.html>

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
3.2 Head	The upper horizontal part of a window frame or door frame	OD	<i>“The tower appears to be structurally sound but internally the condition of the wall tops, window <b>heads</b> and windowsills are greatly degraded.”</i>		A.T.	Traversa Superiore
3.3 Head	The flat end of a cask or drum	OD	<i>“the bass drum is the largest orchestral drum: normally it has two <b>heads</b>.”</i>	(strumenti a percussione) <b>Membrana</b> <i>“Un tamburo conga viene armonizzato regolando la tensione della membrana.”</i>	WREI	
3.5 Head	The top of a page	OD	<i>“He would start reading at the <b>head</b> of a page then his <b>head</b> would move downward in a straight line until he got to the foot of the page.”</i>	In cima	WREI	
3.6 Head	Short for <b>headline</b>	OD	<i>“The front section of each issue has brief pieces, about research and about the political and social setting of science, and these often have punchy <b>heads</b>.”</i>		A.T.	Titoli di <b>testa</b>  Ma “testa” preso singolarmente non ne costituisce l’abbreviazione come in inglese



ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
3.7 Head	The top of a flight of stairs or steps	OD	<i>"He left me at the <b>head</b> of a flight of stairs leading to the basement."</i>		A.T.	Cima
3.8 Head	The foam on top of a glass of beer, or the cream on the top of milk	OD	<i>"It's an almost black beer with a creamy <b>head</b>, giving a subtle roasted coffee aroma."</i>		A.T.	Schiuma  Ma anche <b>Testa</b> , come nell'esempio: <i>"In Belgio per esempio la <b>testa</b> della birra viene ghigliottinata da un'apposita spatola"</i> . <sup>4</sup>
3.9 Head	The source of a river or stream	OD	<i>"The river <b>head</b> is the source not only of the property's water, but also of its joie de vivre."</i>	Sorgente di un fiume	WREI	
3.10 Head	The end of a lake or inlet at which a river enters	OD	<i>"Leaving the <b>head</b> of Lake Wanaka the road then runs through an open valley to Makarora."</i>		A.T.	Sorgente
3.11 Head	Usually in place names A promontory	OD	<i>"Beachy <b>Head</b>"</i>		A.T.	Capo
3.12 Head	The top of a ship's mast	OD	<i>"In an effort to overcome this a forward-looking wind transducer is mounted at the <b>head</b> of the mast."</i>		A.T.	Albero di velaccino
3.13 Head	The bows of a ship	OD	<i>"There was no way the captain could keep the ship's <b>head</b> up into the seas."</i>	Loc. Agg. <b>Di prua, di prora, prodiero</b> <i>"La corrente di prora era molto forte quel giorno."</i>	WREI	Anche Figure <b>head</b> : polena

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.mondobirra.org/comesibeve.htm>

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
3.14 Head	Short for cylinder <b>head</b>	OD	<i>“The mammoth engine’s double overhead camshaft heads and 64 valves are fed by a quartet of turbochargers.”</i>		A.A.	<i>Mecc.</i> Testata di motore a combustione interna
4 Head	A person in charge of something; a director or leader	OD	<i>“The head of the Dutch Catholic Church”</i>	<b>Capo</b> <i>“Quell’uomo è il capo della compagnia.”</i> <b>Capo di qualcosa</b> <i>“Lui è il capo dell’associazione bibliotecai.”</i> <b>Primario, Principale</b> <i>“Il medico primario è il Dott. Thomas.”</i>	WREI	
4.1 Head	<i>British</i> Short for <b>headmaster, headmistress, or head teacher</b>	OD	<i>“The National Union of Teachers and the national Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers say heads must find money to implement the accord.”</i>		A.T.	Direttore
5 Head	A person considered as a numerical unit	OD	<i>“They paid fifty pounds a head.”</i>	<i>Loc. Adv.</i> <b>A testa</b> (per ognuno) <i>“Vogliono cinque dollari a testa per farci entrare nella discoteca.”</i>	WREI	
5.1 Head	<i>Treated as plural</i> A number of cattle or game as specified	OD	<i>“Seventy head of dairy cattle”</i>		A.T.	Capi di bestiame
6 Head	A component in an audio, video, or information system by which information is transferred from an electrical signal to the recording medium, or vice versa	OD	<i>“The main drive contains the drive electronics and heads”</i>		A.T.	<b>Testina</b> (es. Fonografica, testina del giradischi)

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
6.1 Head	The part of a record player that holds the playing cartridge and stylus	OD	<i>"The sound from the cassette player was dull because the head was dirty."</i> w.r.	<b>Testina</b> <i>"Il suono dei mangianastri era debole perché la testina era sporca."</i>	WREI	
6.2 Head	Short for printhead	OD			A.T.	<b>Testina</b> della stampante
7 Head	A body of water kept at a particular height in order to provide a supply at sufficient pressure	OD	<i>"An 8 m head of water in the shafts"</i>			Traduzione non trovata
7.1 Head	The pressure exerted by a <b>head</b> of water or by a confined body of steam	OD	<i>"A good head of steem on the gauge"</i>	(di fluidi) <b>Pressione</b> (idraulica) <b>Prevalenza</b> <i>"A mano a mano che la locomotiva prendeva velocità, la pressione del vapore aumentava."</i>	WREI	
8 Head	<i>Nautical</i> A toilet on a ship or boat	OD	<i>"They were cleaning out the heads."</i>	Gabinetto, bagno, toilette	WREI	

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
8.1 Head	A critical point in an activity where something must be done	WRE	<i>"To bring matters to a head."</i>		A.T.	<p>Culmine Es. <i>"Arrivare al culmine"</i> ma in significato leggermente diverso</p> <p>Etimologia: Culmine: <i>rum.</i> Culme; <i>port.</i> Cume; <i>sp.</i> Cumber (formatosi sotto l'influsso analogico del <i>lat.</i> CUMULUS): = <i>lat.</i> CULMEN per COLUMEN, che cfr. Coll' <i>a.a.ted</i> HELM <i>altura, colle</i>, dalla rad. KAL, che è nel <i>sscr.</i> C'ALAMI <i>muoversi</i>, C'ALAYAMI <i>spingere</i>, e a cui pure rannodasi l'<i>ant.lat.</i> CELLO = <i>gr.</i> KELLO' <i>mi muovo in avanti, spingo</i>, quando non si adatti meglio all'altra rad. <i>Sscr.</i> ÇAL, ÇVAL citata dai grammatici indiani nel senso di <i>sorgere, sollevarsi</i>, alla quale bene si annettono anche le voci Calamo, Colle, Colonna e Culmo. – Cima, Sommità, che più comunemente dicesi Colmo. Deriv. <i>Colmignolo</i> = <i>Comignolo; Culminare</i>.<sup>5</sup></p>
9 Head	<i>Grammar</i> The word that governs all the other words in a phrase in which it is used, having the same grammatical function as the whole phrase	OD	<i>"All of these examples involve <b>head</b> nouns with an indefinite article."</i>		A.T.	<b>Testa</b> sintattica

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.etimo.it/?cmd=id&id=4926&md=6fbee9579323247d5f7bc59fcf5ca8ef>

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
10 Head	<i>Mass noun, Geology</i> A superficial deposit of rock fragments, formed at the edge of an ice sheet by repeated freezing and thawing and then moved downhill	OD	<i>“The rock and soil debris may even move on very shallow slopes, resulting in a large accumulation of <b>head</b> at the valley bottom.”</i>		A.T.	Affioramento roccioso
11 Head	<i>Pathology</i> The top part of an abscess, boil, etc.	WRE			A.T.	Punta
12 Head	<i>Currency</i> Also, Heads, the side of a coin that has a head or other principal figure (opposed to tail)	WRE		<b>Testa</b>	WREI	
13 Head	<i>Slang</i> A habitual user of an illegal drug (often used in combination with a noun)	WRE	<i>“An acid-head.”</i>			Traduzione non trovata
<b>IDIOMS</b>						
A <b>head</b> start	An advantage granted or gained at the beginning of something	OD	<i>“Our fine traditions give us a <b>head</b> start on the competition.”</i>	Partenza in vantaggio	WREI	
Bang (or knock) people's <b>heads</b> together	Reprimand people severely, especially in an attempt to stop them arguing	OD	<i>“This lying, prevarication and knocking people's <b>head</b> together is standard practice.”</i>			Traduzione non trovata
Be banging (or knocking) one's <b>head</b> against a brick wall	Be doggedly attempting the impossible and suffering in the process	OD	<i>“The trick is to go for the easy stuff first, there's nothing to be gained from knocking your <b>head</b> against a brick wall.”</i>		A.A.	Non sapere più dove sbattere la testa

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Be hanging over someone's <b>head</b>	(Of something unpleasant) Threaten to affect someone at any moment	OD	<i>"Uncertainty about the groups's future was hanging over their <b>heads</b>"</i>		A.T.	Pendere sulla <b>testa</b> di qualcuno <sup>6</sup>
Be in over one's <b>head</b>	Be involved in something that is beyond one's capacity to deal with	OD	<i>"When I became a graduate student I knew at once i was over my <b>head</b>."</i>		A.T.	Esserci dentro fino al collo
Be on someone's own <b>head</b>	Be someone's sole responsibility	OD	<i>"Your conduct is on your own <b>head</b>."</i>		A.T.	Ricadere sul capo di qualcuno Es. <i>"Il sangue di questi innocenti ricadrà sul capo degli assassini"</i> <sup>7</sup>
Bite (or snap) someone's <b>head</b> off	Reply sharply and brusquely to someone	OD	<i>"I made some comment and he bit my <b>head</b> off."</i>		A.T.	Mangiarsi vivo qualcuno <sup>8</sup>
By the <b>head</b>	Nautical (Of a boat or ship) Deeper in the water forward than astern	OD	<i>"The Boy Andrew went down by the <b>head</b>."</i>			
Come to a <b>head</b>	Reach a crisis	OD	<i>"The violence came to a <b>head</b> with the deaths of six youths."</i>		A.T.	Arrivare al culmine (see 8.1)
Do someone's <b>head</b> in	British Informal Make someone feel annoyed, confused, or frustrated	OD	<i>"My relationship with my publicist was doing my <b>head</b> in."</i>			

<sup>6</sup> <http://dizionari.repubblica.it/Italiano-Inglese/T/testa.php>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/ricadere/>

<sup>8</sup> <http://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario-modi-di-dire/M/mangiare.shtml#11>

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
From <b>head</b> to toe (or foot)	All over one's body	OD	<i>"I was shaking from <b>head</b> to toe."</i>	Dalla <b>testa</b> ai piedi  <i>"Pioveva così forte che in un attimo mi ritrovai bagnato dalla <b>testa</b> ai piedi"</i>	WREI	
Get one's <b>head</b> down	British Informal 1. Sleep	OD	<i>1. "If he got his <b>head</b> down for a couple of hours he would be nice and fresh for the evening"</i>			
	2. Concentrate on the task in hand	OD	<i>2. "At home I can get my <b>head</b> down and get on with the job in hand."</i>		AA	Gettarsi a <b>testa</b> bassa in qualcosa
Get one's <b>head</b> round (or around)	Usually with negative British informal Understand or come to terms with	OD	<i>"I just can't get my <b>head</b> around this idea."</i>			
Get one's <b>head</b> together	To get oneself under control	WRE	<i>"Get your head together and stop dreaming."</i>	Concentrarsi	WREI	
Get something into one's (or someone's) <b>head</b>	Come (or cause someone) to realize or understand something	OD	<i>"When will you get it into your <b>head</b> that it's the project that counts, not me?"</i>		A.A.	Mettere, ficcare qualcosa in <b>testa</b> a qualcuno

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Give a horse its <b>head</b>	To allow a horse to gallop by lengthening the reins	WRE				
Give someone their <b>head</b>	Allow someone complete freedom of action	OD	<i>“However, when Bowman does give them their <b>head</b>, the dragons are both physically intimidating and stunningly effective.”</i>		AT	Dare carta bianca <sup>9</sup>
Give someone <b>head</b>	Vulgar slang Perform oral sex on someone	OD				
Go over someone's <b>head</b>	To appeal to the superior of someone's own official superior	WRE	<i>“He angered his boss by going over his <b>head</b> to the president about his troubles.”</i>		AT	Scavalcare qualcuno <sup>10</sup>
Go to someone's <b>head</b>	1. (Of alcohol) make someone dizzy or slightly drunk	OD	<i>1. “Lily began feeling the alcohol go to her <b>head</b> after her 6<sup>th</sup> drink, and she almost passed out.”</i>	Andare alla <b>testa</b>	WREI	
	2. (Of success) make someone conceited	OD	<i>2. “And it is because of his home town, admits the designer modestly, that success has not gone to his <b>head</b>.”</i>	Montarsi la <b>testa</b>	WREI	
Hang one's <b>head</b> (in shame)	Be deeply ashamed	OD	<i>“A record that should make them hang their <b>heads</b> in shame.”</i>	Chinare il capo	WREI	

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-thesaurus/give-a-free-rein-to-something-or-someone>

<sup>10</sup> [http://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario\\_sinonimi\\_contrari/S/scavalcare.shtml](http://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario_sinonimi_contrari/S/scavalcare.shtml)



ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>Head</b> and shoulders above	Informal Far superior to	OD	<i>"You were just <b>head</b> and shoulders above all the other girls."</i>	Anni luce avanti a, anni luce migliore di, anni luce rispetto a	WREI	
<b>Head</b> first	1. With the <b>head</b> in front of the rest of the body	OD	1. <i>"She dived <b>head</b> first into the water."</i>		AA	Di testa
	2. Without sufficient forethought	OD	2. <i>"So come year 7 and I jumped <b>head</b> first into a new environment, new school, new uniform, and no girls."</i>	A capofitto	WREI	
<b>Head</b> of hair	The hair on a person's <b>head</b> , regarded in terms of its appearance or quantity	OD	<i>"He had a fine <b>head</b> of hair."</i>	Capigliatura, chioma	WREI	
<b>Head</b> over heels	1. Turning over completely in forward motion, as in somersault	WRE	1. <i>"He fell backwards, tumbling <b>head</b> over heels down the steps."</i>	Disordinatamente ( <i>a gambe all'aria</i> )	WREI	
	2. (also <b>head</b> over heels in love) Madly in love -Intensely, completely	WRE	2. <i>"I immediately fell <b>head</b> over heels for Don."</i>	Innaorato cotto, follemente innamorato, perdutoamente innamorato	WREI	
<b>Head to head</b>	In direct opposition or competition	WRE	<i>"The two candidates went head to head in the primary."</i>	Testa a testa	WREI	
<b>Head</b> to tail		WREI		Dall'inizio alla fine, da capo a piedi	WREI	
<b>Heads</b> I win, Tails you lose	I win whatever happens	OD	<i>"Lower interest rates, higher interest rates – they're all the same to Roachwho has adopted the stance '<b>heads</b> i win, tails you lose'."</i>			

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Hold (or put) a gun to someone's <b>head</b>	Force someone to do something by using threats	OD	<i>"Now if one were to believe everything they read, it would seem that I held a gun to his <b>head</b> and force fed him the Mandarin and soda with a splash of OJ."</i>		AT	Puntare una pistola alla <b>testa</b>
Hold up one's <b>head</b> (or hold one's <b>head</b> high)	Be confident or unashamed	OD	<i>"Under the circumstances I would find it impossible to hold my <b>head</b> up in the town."</i>		AA	Andare a <b>testa</b> alta
In one's <b>head</b>	By mental process without use of physical aids	OD	<i>"The piece he's already written in his <b>head</b>."</i>		AT	A mente
Keep one's <b>head</b>	Remain calm	OD	<i>"He takes chances but keeps his <b>head</b>."</i>	Keep your <b>head</b>	WREI	
Keep one's <b>head</b> above water	Avoid succumbing to difficulties, typically debt	OD	<i>"We have managed to keep our <b>head</b> above water in the last 24 months despite increasingly difficult market conditions."</i>		AT	Restare a galla <sup>11</sup>
Keep one's <b>head</b> down	Remain inconspicuous in difficult or dangerous times	OD	<i>"He was in deep trouble and all his instincts told him to keep his <b>head</b> down."</i>		AT	Abbassare la cresta <sup>12</sup>
Lose one's <b>head</b>	Lose self-control, panic	OD	<i>"He doesn't panic or lose his <b>head</b> under pressure."</i>	Perdere la <b>testa</b>	WREI	
Make <b>head</b> or tail of	Usually with negative Understand at all	OD	<i>"We couldn't make <b>head</b> nor tail of the answer."</i>		AT	Non avere né capo né coda (with a slightly different meaning)

<sup>11</sup> <http://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario-modi-di-dire/G/galla.shtml>

<sup>12</sup> <http://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario-modi-di-dire/C/cresta.shtml>

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Make <b>heads</b> roll)	To dismiss numbers of employees	WRE	<i>"The boss is going to make <b>heads</b> roll unless she gets results."</i>		AT	Far saltare delle <b>teste</b>  Es: <i>"Cameron furioso medita di far saltare alcune teste."</i> <sup>13</sup>
Off (or out of) one's <b>head</b>	1. British Informal Crazy	OD	1. <i>"My old man's going off his <b>head</b>, you know."</i>		AA	Non esserci con la <b>testa</b> , essere fuori di <b>testa</b> , <i>Estens.</i> Essere pazzo
	2. Extremely intoxicated by drink or drugs		2. <i>"When I like a record, it's not because I'm out of my <b>head</b> or drunk on anything."</i>		AA	
Off the top of one's <b>head</b>	Without careful thought or investigation	OD	<i>"I can't tell you off the top of my <b>head</b>."</i>	A braccio	WREI	
One's <b>head</b> off	Talk, Laugh, etc. unrestrainedly	OD	<i>"He was drunk as a newt and singing his <b>head</b> off."</i>		AT	A tutto spiano
Out of one's <b>head</b> or mind	Insane, irrational, crazy	WRE			AA	Fuori di <b>testa</b>
Put their (or our or your) <b>heads</b> together	Consult and work together	OD	<i>"They forced the major banks to put their <b>heads</b> together to sort it out."</i>			
Put something into someone's <b>head</b>	Suggest something to someone	OD	<i>"Who's been putting ideas into your <b>head</b>?"</i>		AA	Mettere, ficcare qualcosa in <b>testa</b> a qualcuno

<sup>13</sup> Example taken from: [http://archiviostorico.corriere.it/2013/settembre/01/Cameron\\_furioso\\_medita\\_far\\_saltare\\_co\\_0\\_20130901\\_5cf1ff5a-12ce-11e3-a596-2321bc6eee98.shtml](http://archiviostorico.corriere.it/2013/settembre/01/Cameron_furioso_medita_far_saltare_co_0_20130901_5cf1ff5a-12ce-11e3-a596-2321bc6eee98.shtml)

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Stading on one's <b>head</b>	With no difficult at all	OD	<i>"I could design this garden standing on my <b>head</b>."</i>		AT	Su due piedi
Stand (or turn) something on its <b>head</b>	Completely reverse the principles or interpretation of an idea or argument	OD	<i>"A book that turns the accepted view of modernism on its <b>head</b>."</i>		AT	Capovolgere. Stravolgere
Take it into one's <b>head</b> to do something	Impetuously decide to do something	OD	<i>I wonder why he suddenly took it into his <b>head</b> to confess to you."</i>		AA	Mettersi in <b>testa</b> di
Turn someone's <b>head</b>	Make someone conceited	OD	<i>"The success of the movie isn't turning his <b>head</b>, but it's making him more aware of social realities."</i>		AT	Dare alla <b>testa</b> Montarsi la <b>testa</b>
Turn <b>heads</b>	Attract a great deal of attention or interest	OD	<i>"She recently turned <b>heads</b> with a nude scene."</i>		AT	Far girare la <b>testa</b>

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>Testa</b>	Parte del corpo, anteriore negli animali e superiore nell'uomo, che contiene il cervello, diversi organi di senso e il tratto iniziale dell'apparato digerente e respiratorio	SC	<i>"Carezzare la <b>testa</b> del cane"</i>	<b>Head</b>	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	Nell'uomo, zona più alta di questa parte del corpo, rivestita dai capelli	SC	<i>"Lavarsi la <b>testa</b>"</i>			

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>Testa</b>	<i>Figurativo</i>  Sede delle facoltà intellettive, in riferimento alla produzione delle idee e alle capacità di ragionamento logico	SC	<i>“Avere testa”</i>	Mind, Brain	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	<i>Estens.</i>  Vita, esistenza, spec. in espressioni che indicano la sua perdita	SC	<i>“Rischiare la testa”</i>	Neck, life	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	<i>Estens.</i>  Individuo, persona, spec. nella locuzione a testa	SC	<i>Pagare un tanto a testa”</i>	<b>Head</b> , person	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	Rappresentazione figurativa di una testa umana	SC	<i>“Scoprire una testa di Modigliani”</i>	Portrait, <b>head</b>	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	<i>Estens.</i>  Misura corrispondente a quella del capo umano	SC	<i>“Il ragazzo supera il padre di una testa”</i>	<b>Head</b>	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	<i>Estens.</i>  Estremità perlopiù arrotondata di un oggetto di forma lineare	SC	<i>“Testa di un fiammifero”</i>	<b>Head</b> , front, top	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	<i>Mecc.</i>  Testata di motore a combustione interna	SC		Cylinder <b>head</b>	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b>	<i>Figurativo</i>  Parte più avanzata di una fila, di una formazione, di uno schieramento	SC	<i>“Testa di un corteo”</i>			
<b>IDIOMS</b>						
Abbassare la <b>testa</b>	In segno di umiltà o di resa	WRI		Bow one's <b>head</b> , lower one's <b>head</b>	WRIE	

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Agire, fare di <b>testa</b> propria	Agire secondo le proprie convinzioni	SC		“Don't do things on your own” <i>excl</i>	WRIE	
Andare a <b>testa</b> alta	Avere piena coscienza dei propri meriti, essere orgoglioso	SC		With your <b>head</b> held high	WRIE	
Andare a <b>testa</b> bassa	Vergognarsi di sé	SC		with a hanging <b>head</b> , bowed	WRIE	
Avere ben altro nella <b>testa</b>		WRI		Have one's mind on other things	WRIE	Avere ben altro nella <b>testa</b>
Avere grilli per la <b>testa</b>		WRI		Have flights of fancy, Have one's <b>head</b> in the clouds	WRIE	
Avere la <b>testa</b> a posto, sulle spalle	Comportarsi in maniera razionale e sensata	SC		Right in the <b>head</b>	WRIE	
Avere la <b>testa</b> tra le nuvole	Divagare con la mente, fantasticare; essere distratto	SC		Have your <b>head</b> in the clouds	WREI	
Avere poca <b>testa</b> per qualcosa	Esprime l'attitudine individuale	WRI	<i>“Ha poca <b>testa</b> per lo studio”</i>			
Cacciatori di <b>teste</b>	Appartenenti a tribù che usano conservare il cranio dei nemici uccisi	SC				
	<i>Nel l. aziendale</i> Società o persone specializzate nella ricerca di personale qualificato	SC		<b>Headhunters</b>		
Che testa!	Può sottolineare sia il genio che la sventatezza	WRI				
Chiedere, esigere, volere la <b>testa</b> di qualcuno	Desiderarne la rovina, volerne le dimissioni	SC			AT	To want somebody's <b>head</b> on a plate <sup>14</sup>
Colpo di <b>testa</b>	Decisione improvvisa o avventata	WRI		<b>Header</b> (but only in a literal sense)	WREI	
Di <b>testa</b>	<i>Sportivo</i>	SC	<i>“Segnare di <b>testa</b>”</i>	<b>Head</b> first	WRIE	
	Con questa parte del corpo					

<sup>14</sup> <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/head+on+a+plate>

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Dove hai la <b>testa</b> ?	<i>Famil.</i> Espressione di rimprovero a chi si mostra distratto	SC				
Entrare in <b>testa</b>	Capacità di apprendere	WRI	<i>“Il greco non gli entra in testa”</i>	Enter someone's <b>head</b> or mind	OD	
Essere alla <b>testa</b> di un'organizzazione	Esserne il responsabile unico	WRI	Essere alla <b>testa</b> di un'organizzazione		WRI	
Essere, mettersi alla <b>testa</b> di qualcosa	Essere o passare al comando, a capo di qualcuno	SC			AT	To be at the <b>head</b> of
Fare a <b>testa</b> e croce	Giocare o decidere a sorteggio	SC			AA	<b>Heads</b> I win, Tails you lose
Fare girare la <b>testa</b> a qualcuno, dare alla <b>testa</b> a qualcuno	Riferito a vino o ad altro alcolico, inebriare; riferito a cosa, esaltare; riferito a persona, fare innamorare di sé	SC		Go to someone's <b>head</b> Get excited about something	WRIE	
Fasciarsi la <b>testa</b> prima di essersela rotta	Preoccuparsi in anticipo, indebitamente	WRI			AT	Cross the bridge when you come to it
Gettarsi a <b>testa</b> bassa in qualcosa	Intraprendere qualcosa con determinazione e con il massimo impegno	SC			AA	Get one's <b>head</b> down
Giurare sulla <b>testa</b>		WRI	<i>“Giura sulla <b>testa</b> dei suoi figli”</i>		AT	To swear on somebody
In <b>testa</b> , alla <b>testa</b>	Avanti a tutti	WRI		<b>Ahead</b>	WRIE	
Lavata di <b>testa</b>	Energico rimprovero	WRI		To throw the book at somebody	OD	
Levare, togliere qualcosa dalla	Convincere qualcuno a desistere da qualcosa	SC	<i>“Levati dalla <b>testa</b> di uscire stasera!”</i>		AA	To get something out of the <b>head</b> “ I can't get that tune out of

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>testa</b> a qualcuno	Scordarsi di qualcosa	SC	<i>“Non riesco a togliermi dalla <b>testa</b> quella scena terribile”</i>			my <b>head</b> <sup>15</sup>
Lottare <b>testa</b> a <b>testa</b>	Nell'ippica e nel ciclismo, di cavalli o corridori che faticano a staccare l'avversario	SC			AA	<b>Head to head</b>
	<i>Figurativo</i> Mantenere una posizione di equilibrio senza giungere a una soluzione	SC	<i>“i due candidati stanno lottando <b>testa</b> a <b>testa</b>”</i>			
Mettere, ficcare qualcosa in <b>testa</b> a qualcuno	Fargli credere qualcosa; convincerlo di qualcosa.	SC			AA	Put something into someone's <b>head</b>
Mettere la <b>testa</b> a posto, a partito, a segno,	Mettere giudizio	SC		<i>(figurative)</i> Get one's <b>head</b> together	WRIE	
Mettere la <b>testa</b> sotto la sabbia		WRIE		<i>(figurative)</i> Stick one's <b>head</b> in the sand	WRIE	
Mettersi in <b>testa</b> di		WRIE		Set one's mind on v, have an urge to	WRIE	
Montare il sangue alla <b>testa</b>	Farsi prendere dalla collera	WRIE		Fly into a rage	WRIE	
Montarsi la <b>testa</b>	Assumere un atteggiamento di superiorità	SC		<i>(figurative)</i> Fool oneself, get a big <b>head</b>	WRIE	
Non esserci con la <b>testa</b> ; essere fuori di <b>testa</b>	Non riuscire a capire o a concentrarsi su qlco.	SC		Not think straight, be exhausted	WRIE	Off (or out of) one's <b>head</b>
	<i>Estens.</i> essere pazzo	SC			AA	
Non farsi mettere i piedi in <b>testa</b>		WRIE		Don't let one's self get pushed around	WRIE	
Non farsi venire stranee idee in <b>testa</b>		WRIE		Not let any strange ideas come into one's head	WRIE	

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american\\_english/head\\_1](http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/head_1)



ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Non sapere più dove sbattere, battere la <b>testa</b>	Non sapere più cosa fare per risolvere gravi difficoltà	SC		In a dilemma	WRIE	
Passare per la <b>testa</b>	Riferito a pensieri, venire in mente	SC		[sth] comes to mind, [sth] comes into one's mind, [sth] comes to mind	WRIE	
Perdere la <b>testa</b> per qualcuno	Innamorarsene perdutamente	SC			AA	<b>Head</b> over heels in love
Picchiare in testa		WRIE		( <i>sushine</i> ) beating down	WRIE	
Ragionare con la propria testa		WRIE		Think it over by oneself, think for oneself	WRIE	
Scommetterci, giocare la <b>testa</b> , <i>fam</i>	Essere assolutamente certi di qualcosa	SC			AT	You can bet your life <sup>16</sup>
Scrollare la <b>testa</b>	(dire di no con la testa)	WRIE		Shake your <b>head</b>	WRIE	
Scuotere la <b>testa</b>	In segno di disapprovazione o commiserazione	WRI			AT	Shake one's <b>head</b> <sup>17</sup>
Tagliare la <b>testa</b> al toro	Troncare una questione in maniera risolutiva	WRI		Settle things once and for all	WRIE	
Tenere <b>testa</b> a qualcuno o qualcosa	Saperlo fronteggiare; resistere	SC		( <i>figurative</i> ) Hold one's own, stand one's ground	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b> calda	Persona dal carattere impulsivo, facile agli eccessi d'ira	SC		Hot- <b>head</b> , quick temper	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b> d'aglio	Bulbo	SC			AT	Bulb
<b>Testa</b> di cavolo, di rapa	Persona stupida, ignorante	SC		( <i>figurative</i> ) Meat <b>head</b>	WRIE	
<b>Teste</b> di cuoio	Membri di un reparto dell'esercito o della polizia specializzati in azioni d'assalto	SC			AT	SWAT
<b>Testa</b> di legno	Persona cocciuta, ostinata	SC			AT	Beetle-brain, blok <b>head</b>

<sup>16</sup> <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/it/dizionario/inglese/you-can-bet-your-life>

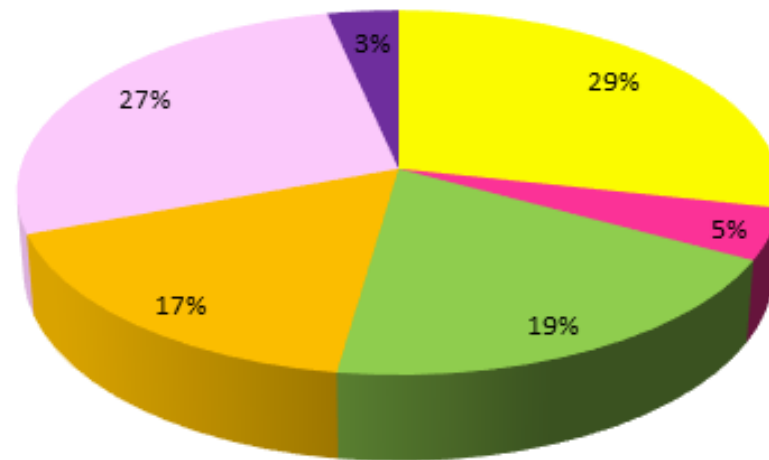
<sup>17</sup> <http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/shake-one-s-head>

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>Testa</b> di moro	Detto di un color marrone molto scuro	WRI				
<b>Testa</b> di ponte <i>Mil</i>	Schieramento che si dispone oltre un corso d'acqua, per consentire il passaggio in territorio nemico dei reparti che seguono	SC				
	<i>fig.</i> Chi funge da collegamento con chi o ciò che deve ancora venire	SC		Bridge <b>head</b> , bridge- <b>head</b>	WRIE	
<b>Testa</b> di serie	Nel tennis e in altri sport, ciascuno dei giocatori o delle squadre migliori che, in un torneo, vengono esclusi dal sorteggio per evitare che si scontrino tra loro nelle prime partite	SC				
<b>Testa</b> di turco	Fantoccio con il capo fasciato da un turbante che si pone come bersaglio nei giochi di tiro; usato anche nell'espressione <i>essere la testa di turco di qualcuno</i> , esserne il bersaglio	SC				
<b>Testa</b> d'uovo	Intellettuale, teorico	SC			AT	Egg <b>head</b>
<b>Testa</b> dura	Persona testarda oppure ottusa	SC				Thick <b>head</b> , Fat <b>head</b> , Wooden- <b>head</b>
<b>Testa</b> quadra	Persona seria, equilibrata e assennata	SC			AT	To have a level <b>head</b>
<b>Testa</b> vuota	Detto di persona poco matura, intellettualmente povera	SC			AT	Empty <b>head</b>
Titoli di <b>testa</b>	Le didascalie iniziali di un film o di una trasmissione televisiva	WRI		Credit	WRIE	
Uscire, passare di <b>testa</b>	Essere dimenticato	SC			AT	To slip one's mind <i>"it had slipped my mind"</i> <sup>18</sup>
Voce di <b>testa</b>	Nel canto, falsetto	SC				<b>Head</b> voice
Viaggiare con la <b>testa</b>		WRIE		Daydream	WRIE	

<sup>18</sup> Example from: <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/it/traduci/inglese-italiano/slip>

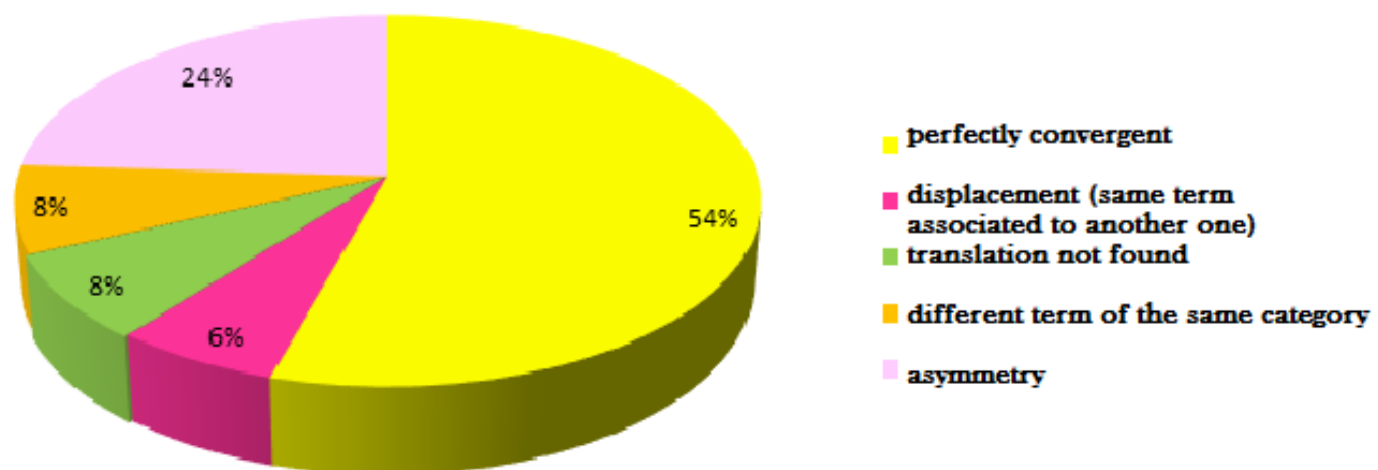
ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Vincere per una <b>testa</b>	<i>Sport</i> Nell'ippica, misura di distacco nell'arrivo di una corsa	WRI			AA	To win by a <b>head</b>

### Head: English/Italian



- perfectly convergent
- displacement (same term associated to another one)
- translation not found
- different term of the same category
- asymmetry
- displacement (the expression is referred to another body part)

### Head: Italian/English



Head – Testa: table 2

<b>CONVERGENCE</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Be banging (or knocking) one's <b>head</b> against a brick wall	Non sapere più dove sbattere la <b>testa</b>
Be hanging over someone's <b>head</b>	Pendere sulla <b>testa</b> di qualcuno
Be on someone's own <b>head</b>	Ricadere sul <b>capo</b> di qualcuno
From <b>head</b> to toe	Dalla <b>testa</b> ai piedi
Get something into one's (or someone's) <b>head</b>	Mettere, ficcare qualcosa in <b>testa</b> a qualcuno
Go to someone's <b>head</b>	Andare/dare alla <b>testa</b>
Hang one's <b>head</b> in shame	Chinare il <b>capo</b>
<b>Head</b> first	Di <b>testa</b> / a capofitto
<b>Head</b> to <b>head</b>	<b>Testa</b> a <b>testa</b>
<b>Heads</b> I win, tails you lose	Fare <b>testa</b> e croce
Hold (or put) a gun to someone's <b>head</b>	Puntare una pistola alla <b>testa</b>
Hold up one's <b>head</b> (or hold one's <b>head</b> high)	Andare a <b>testa</b> alta
In one's <b>head</b>	A <b>mente</b>
Lose one's <b>head</b>	Perdere la <b>testa</b>
Make <b>heads</b> roll	Far saltare delle <b>teste</b>
Off (or out of) one's <b>head</b>	Non esserci con la <b>testa</b> , essere fuori di <b>testa</b>
Out of one's <b>head</b> or mind	Fuori di <b>testa</b>
Put something into someone's <b>head</b>	Mettere, ficcare qualcosa in <b>testa</b> a qualcuno
Take it into one's <b>head</b> to do something	Mettersi in <b>testa</b> di
Turn someone's <b>head</b>	Dare alla <b>testa</b> , montarsi la <b>testa</b>
Turn <b>heads</b>	Far girare la <b>testa</b>

ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Abbassare la <b>testa</b>	Bow one's <b>head</b> , lower one's <b>head</b>
Andare a <b>testa</b> alta	With our <b>head</b> held high
Andare a <b>testa</b> bassa	With a hanging <b>head</b> , bowed
Avere la <b>testa</b> a posto, sulle spalle	Be right in the <b>head</b>
Avere la <b>testa</b> tra le nuvole	Have your <b>head</b> in the clouds
Entrare in <b>testa</b>	Enter someone's <b>head</b> or mind
Essere, mettersi alla <b>testa</b> di qualcosa	To be at the <b>head</b> of
Fare a <b>testa</b> e croce	<b>Heads</b> I win, tails you lose
Fare girare la <b>testa</b> a qualcuno	Go to someone's <b>head</b>
Gettarsi a <b>testa</b> bassa in qualcosa	Get one's <b>head</b> down
Levare, togliere qualcosa dalla <b>testa</b> a qualcuno	To get something out of the <b>head</b>
Lottare <b>testa</b> a <b>testa</b>	<b>Head</b> to <b>head</b>
Mettere, ficcare qualcosa in <b>testa</b> a qualcuno	Put something into someone's <b>head</b>
Mettere la <b>testa</b> a posto, a partito, a segno	Get one's <b>head</b> together
Mettere la <b>testa</b> sotto la sabbia	Stick one's <b>head</b> in the sand
Montarsi la <b>testa</b>	Get a big <b>head</b>
Non esserci con la <b>testa</b> , essere fuori di <b>testa</b>	Off (or out of) one's <b>head</b>
Scuotere la <b>testa</b>	Shake one's <b>head</b>

<b>DISPLACEMENT</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Be in over someone's <b>head</b>	Esserci dentro fino al <b>collo</b>
Bite (or snap) someone's <b>head</b> off	Mangiarsi vivo qualcuno
Come to a <b>head</b>	Arrivare al <b>culmine</b> (vedi etimologia in tab1)
<b>Head</b> over heels (in the first sense, see tab.1)	A <b>gambe</b> all'aria
Keep one's <b>head</b> above water	Restare a galla
Off the top of one's <b>head</b>	A <b>braccio</b>
Standing on one's <b>head</b>	Su due <b>piedi</b>
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Uscire, passare di <b>testa</b>	To slip one's <b>mind</b>
Perdere la <b>testa</b> per qualcuno	Fall <b>head</b> over heels

<b>ASYMMETRY</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
A <b>head</b> start	Partenza in vantaggio
Give someone their <b>head</b>	Dare carta bianca
<b>Head</b> and shoulders above	Anni luce avanti, anni luce migliore di
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Agire, fare di <b>testa</b> propria	Do things on your own
Fasciarsi la <b>testa</b> prima di essersela rotta/ prima di cadere	Cross the bridge when you come to it
Giurare sulla <b>testa</b>	To swear on somebody
Lavata di <b>testa</b>	To throw the book at somebody
Montare il sangue alla <b>testa</b>	To fly into a rage



Non sapere più dove sbattere la <b>testa</b>	To be in a dilemma
Non farsi mettere i piedi in <b>testa</b>	Don't let one's self get pushed around
Picchiare in <b>testa</b>	Beating down
Scommetterci, giocare la <b>testa</b>	You can bet your life
Tagliare la <b>testa</b> al toro	To settle things once and for all
Tenere <b>testa</b> a qualcuno o qualcosa	Hold one's own, stand on one's ground
Viaggiare con la <b>testa</b>	Daydream

### 5.1.2. Eye-Occhio

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1. Eye	Each of a pair of globular organs of sight in the head of humans and vertebrate animals	OD	<i>"My cat is blind in one eye."</i>	<b>Occhio</b> <i>"Aveva magnifici occhi verdi."</i>	WREI	
1.1	The visual or light-detecting organ of many invertebrate animals that corresponds to the <b>eye</b> of humans and vertebrate animals		<i>"We know the first animal to have an eye was a trilobite that was a predator as well."</i>	1. Organo della vista, che percepisce gli stimoli luminosi e li rimanda ai centri nervosi che li traducono in immagini		
1.2 Eyes	The region of the face surrounding the <b>eyes</b>	OD	<i>"Her eyes were swollen with crying."</i>			
1.3 Eye	Used to refer to someone's power of vision and in descriptions of the direction of someone's gaze	OD	<i>"His sharp eyes had missed nothing."</i>	2. Sguardo, capacità visiva, vista <b>Occhio, vista</b> <i>"Ha un occhio eccezionale, riesce a leggere i caratteri piccolissimi."</i> 2.1 Di frequente è paragonato, nell'uomo, a quello di animali che hanno lo sguardo particolarmente potente	WREI	
1.4 Eye	Used to refer to someone's opinion or attitude towards something	OD	<i>"In the eyes of his younger colleagues, Mr Arnett was an eccentric."</i>	<b>Occhio</b> Agli <b>occhi</b>	AA	
2. Eye	A thing resembling an <b>eye</b> in appearance, shape, or relative position, in particular	OD	<i>"In that box are six infrared eyes logging the position of your features so it can build up a picture of your mug."</i>	<b>Occhio</b> 4. Tutto ciò che somiglia a un <b>occhio</b> per forma; foro, apertura circolare	AA	
2.1 Eye	A rounded <b>eye</b> -like marking on an animal, such as those on the tail of a peacock, en <b>eyespot</b>	OD	<i>"Chestnut eyes spotted her trademark wings and he carefully made his way over to her."</i>		AT	<b>Occhio</b> Gli occhi del pavone

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
2.2 Eye	A round, dark spot on a potato, from which a new shoot can grow	OD	<i>"Withered potatoes sprouting at the eyes."</i>	(germoglio delle patate) <b>Occhio</b> Germoglio Gemma <i>"Devi pelare le patate e rimuovere anche gli occhi."</i>  5. Botanica Gemma	WREI	
2.3 Eye	The centre of a flower, especially when distinctively coloured	OD	<i>"Delicate flowers of light blue colour, with white or yellow eyes."</i>	Pistillo <i>"Il pistillo della margherita è giallo."</i>	WREI	
2.4 Also -Eye of the storm- or -Eye of the hurricane	The calm region at the centre of a storm or hurricane	OD	<i>"The smaller the eye, the more intense the winds."</i>	(Figurato, uragani) Il centro di, il nucleo di <b>L'occhio di</b> <i>"L'occhio del ciclone era ben definito."</i>	WREI	
2.5 Eyes	<i>Nautical</i> The extreme forward part of a ship	OD	<i>"It was hanging in the eyes of the ship."</i>			
3. Eye	The small hole in a needle through which the thread is passed	OD	<i>"Strands of glass tiny enough to pass through the eye of a needle."</i>	Cruna <i>"Mettevo sempre i fili nella cruna dell'ago a mia madre."</i>	WREI	
3.1 Eye	A small metal loop into which a hook is fitted as a fastener on a garment	OD	<i>"The need to match hook size to line diameter is less of a problem with eyes hooks as the knot has more metal to stop it coming loose."</i>			
3.2 Eye	<i>Nautical</i> A loop at the end of a rope, especially one at the top end of a shroud or stay	OD	<i>"This can be used to clear clogged hook eyes, bad casting knots and back lashes."</i>			
4. Eye	<i>South African</i> The source of a spring or river	OD	<i>"Later that year, after an earthquake, a new spring eye burst open, bringing to the surface fossils and stone tools."</i>			
5. Figurative The eye of something	Centre	WRE	<i>"She always likes to be right in the eye of the things."</i>	Il centro di (Figurato, raro: centro) L'ombelico di <i>"Le piace stare sempre al centro delle situazioni."</i>	WREI	Va bene in questo senso solo quando ci si riferisce a "ciclone".

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
6. Eye of a bolt		WRE	<i>"The eye of this bolt is blocked up with grease."</i>	Foro <i>"Il foro di questo bullone è bloccato dal grasso."</i>	WREI	
7. Eye	Detective	WRE	<i>"The private eye usually worked on divorce cases."</i>	Investigatore Detective <i>"L'investigatore privato lavorava di solito a casi di divorzio."</i>	WREI	
8. Eye	<i>Figurative</i> Guide for the blind	OD	<i>"The dog worked as the blind man's eyes."</i>	<b>Occhi</b> <i>"Il cane faceva la parte degli occhi dell'uomo cieco."</i>	WREI	Cane guida
9. Electric eye		WRE		Cellula fotoelettrica	WREI	
				<b>Occhio</b> magico	WRIE	
<b>IDIOMS</b>		OD				
A -s-eye view	A view from the position or standpoint of a –	OD	<i>"Seeing a story from a child's-eye view."</i>		AA	Vedere con gli <b>occhi</b> di
A twinkle (or gleam) in someone's eye	Something that is as yet no more than an idea or dream	OD	<i>"The scheme is only a gleam in the developer's eye."</i>		AT	Una luce negli occhi, un bagliore negli <b>occhi</b> .
All eyes	<i>Informal</i> Acutely vigilant or observant	WRE			AT	Essere tutt' <b>orecchi</b>
All eyes are on	Used to convey that a particular person or thing is currently the focus of public interest	OD	<i>"Over the next few weeks all eyes will be on the pound."</i>		AA	A me gli <b>occhi</b> Tutti gli <b>occhi</b> erano su di lei
All my eye, My eye	<i>Informal</i> Rubbish, nonsense	WRE				

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
An eye for an <b>eye</b> and a tooth for a tooth	Used to refer to the belief that retaliation in kind is the appropriate way to deal with an offence or crime	OD	<i>“Other people took his wife, he took the wives of others – it was an <b>eye</b> for an <b>eye</b>.”</i>	(Idiomatic) <b>Occhio per occhio</b> <i>“Distrusse l’opera del suo rivale, dicendo che era <b>occhio per occhio</b>.”</i> Legge del taglione <i>“Per l’omicidio credo che la legge del taglione sia una punizione giusta.”</i>  <b>Occhio per occhio</b>	WREI	<b>Occhio per occhio</b> , dente per dente.  All’origine dell’espressione la legge del taglione, quindi si intendeva davvero occhio e dente. Ecco perché probabilmente è rimasto invariato anche in inglese. Mentre altre espressioni che in italiano usano “occhio” come un occhio della testa, in inglese usano altro: an arm and a leg.
Apple of [sb]’s <b>eye</b>	Beloved person	WRE	<i>“Jenny loved her children, but her eldest child was the apple of her <b>eye</b>.”</i>	Pupillo Preferito, prediletto <i>“Jenny amava i suoi figli, ma il suo pupillo era il primogenito.”</i>	WREI	
As far as the <b>eye</b> can see		WRE		Lontanissimo A perdita d’ <b>occhio</b>	WREI	
Be all <b>eyes</b>	Be watching eagerly and attentively	OD	<i>“Trotting alongside her mother as a youngster whenever she was at her mother’s office, Aleksandra was all <b>eyes</b> for the designs, colours and materials.”</i>			Essere tutt’orecchi
Before (or in front of or under) one’s (very) <b>eyes</b>	Right in front of one (used for emphasis)	OD	<i>“He saw his life’s work destroyed before his very <b>eyes</b>.”</i>	<i>“Mi è successo proprio sotto gli <b>occhi</b>.”</i>	WREI	Davanti agli <b>occhi</b>
Bird’s- <b>eye</b> view	View from above	WRE	<i>“I got a bird’s-<b>eye</b> view of the Atlantic as my plane flew over it.”</i>	Vista aerea Prospettiva (o vista) a volo d’uccello Panorama dall’alto <i>“Ho goduto del panorama dall’alto dell’Atlantico mentre ci volavamo sopra con l’aereo.”</i>	WREI	
Black <b>eye</b>	1. Bruising around the <b>eye</b>	WRE	1. <i>“He had a black <b>eye</b> after the fight.”</i>	1. <b>Occhio</b> nero	WREI	Si può dire “Una mela marcia” parlando ad esempio della

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
	2. <i>Figurative</i> Bad Reputation	WRE	2. "The company suffered a <b>black eye</b> when the police charged its chairman with fraud."	2. Traduzione non disponibile	WREI	reputazione di una persona in particolare.
Bull's-eye	Centre of targe	WRE	"John threw a dart, which hit the <b>bull's eye</b> ."	1. Centro del bersaglio 2. Oblò	WREI	
Cannot take one's <b>eyes</b> off	Be unable to stop looking at someone or something because they are so interesting	OD	"I'm telling you, I couldn't take my <b>eyes off of him</b> ."		AT	Staccare gli <b>occhi</b> di dosso
Catch someone's <b>eye</b>	To attract someone's attention	WRE	"She caught my <b>eye</b> as I moved toward the door."	Attirare l'attenzione di qualcuno Saltare, balzare all' <b>occhio</b> , agli <b>occhi</b>	WREI	Colpire lo <b>sguardo</b> Colpo d' <b>occhio</b>
Clap (or lay or set) <b>eyes</b> on	<i>Informal</i> See	OD	"I'd never clapped <b>eyes</b> on the guy before."	Mettere gli <b>occhi</b> addosso a qualcuno	AA	Posare gli <b>occhi</b> addosso? In senso leggermente diverso
Close (or shut) one's <b>eyes</b> to	Refuse to acknowledge (something unpleasant)	OD	"What a pity that so many writers who, in other circumstances, are optimists about human progress, should shut their <b>eyes</b> to what is happening."	Chiudere gli <b>occhi</b>	AA	
Eagle <b>eye</b>	1. <i>Figurative</i> Keen observation	WRE		1. <i>Figurato</i> Occhio di lince, <b>occhio</b> di falco Vista d'aquila	WREI	
	2. <i>Figurative</i> Close Watch		2. "I know all about your behaviour at your last school so I'll be keeping an eagle <b>eye</b> on you."	2. Tenere sotto controllo Tenere d' <b>occhio</b> "So tutto circa il tuo comportamento alla tua scuola precedente, quindi sappi che ti terrò d' <b>occhio</b> ."	WREI	
				Tenere d' <b>occhio</b> Sott' <b>occhio</b>	AA	

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Evil eye	1. Cursed stare	OD	1. "She believed someone had put the evil eye on her cattle, causing them to sicken and die."	1. <b>Malocchio</b> "Qualcuno deve avermi fatto il malocchio perché ultimamente mi va tutto storto."	WREI	
	2. Angry or unpleasant gaze	OD	2. "She was obviously jealous and gave me the evil eye when no-one was looking."	2. <b>Occhiataccia</b>	WREI	
Eye candy\	<i>Slang</i> Somebody, something attractive	WRE	"There was some very nice eye candy at the party last night."	Delizia per gli <b>occhi</b> "Teri sera alla festa c'erano delle vere delizie per gli <b>occhi</b> "	WREI	
Eye catcher		WRE		Che attira l'attenzione	WREI	
Eye opener	<i>Informal, figurative</i> Something surprising or revelatory	WRE		Rivelazione, cosa che fa aprire gli <b>occhi</b>	WREI	
Eye-pleasing		OD		Che accontenta l' <b>occhio</b>		Una gioia per gli <b>occhi</b>
Eye to eye	On the same level	WRE		Faccia a faccia	WREI	
Eyes front (or left or right)	A military command to turn the head in the direction stated	OD	"eyes front!" He screamed at the men before him."			
Eyes out	<i>NZ Informal</i> As fast or as hard as possible	OD	"If you're going eyes out, watch out for those struggling to keep the pace."		AT	A tutto spiano A tutta birra
Eyes out on stalks	Used to emphasize the extreme degree of someone's eager curiosity	OD	"When i read about his arrest my eyes popped out on stalks."			Gli <b>occhi</b> fuori dalle orbite
Get (or keep) one's eye in	<i>British</i> Become (or remain) able to make good judgements about a task or activity in which one is engaged	OD	"I've got my eye in now; I'm landing them just where I want them."			
Give someone the eye	1. <i>Informal</i> Look at someone with clear sexual interest	WRE	1. "This blonde was giving me the eye."	1. Fare gli <b>occhi</b> dolci a qualcuno	WREI	
	2. <i>US, Informal</i> Look at critically		2. "A woman stole my parking spot, so when I saw her in the store, I gave her the eye."	2. Dare un' <b>occhiataccia</b> a qualcuno Guardar male qualcuno	WREI	
				Strizzare l' <b>occhio</b>	AA	
Golden eye		WRE		<b>Quattrocchi</b>	WREI	

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Grab the <b>eye</b>	<i>Informal, figurative</i> Attract attention	WRE	<i>"Wow, that's an outfit that'll grab the eye."</i>	Attirare l'attenzione, attrarre l'attenzione, farsi notare <i>"Wow, quello si che è un vestito che attira l'attenzione!"</i>	WREI	
Half an <b>eye</b>	Used in reference to a slight degree of perception or attention	OD	<i>"He kept half an eye on the house as he worked."</i>			
Have an eye for	1. Be able to recognize, appreciate, and make good judgements about	OD	1. <i>"Applicants should have an eye for detail."</i>	1. <i>Figurato</i> Avere <b>occhio</b> per qualcosa <i>"Il pittore ha occhio per i dettagli."</i>	WREI	
	2. <i>Slang</i> Be attracted	OD	2. <i>"That guy has an eye for the ladies."</i>	2. Essere attratto da qualcuno  Avere <b>occhio</b>	AA	
Have (or keep) one's <b>eye</b> on	1. Keep under careful observation	OD	1. <i>"I've got my eye on you – any nonsense and you're for it!"</i>	1. Tenere sott' <b>occhio</b> , Avere gli <b>occhi</b> puntati su <i>"Ti tengo sott'occhio, giovanotto! Vedi di fare il bravo!"</i>	WREI	
	2. (have one's <b>eye</b> on) Hope or plan to acquire	OD	2. <i>"There was a vacant bishopric which the Dean had his eye on."</i>	2. (Essere interessato) Mettere gli <b>occhi</b> su <i>"Ho messo gli occhi su una borsetta gialla che ho visto in una vetrina."</i>	WREI	
Have (or with) an <b>eye</b> to (or - w.r.- on)	1. Have (or having) as one's objective	OD	<i>"With an eye to transatlantic business, he made a deal in New York."</i>	1. Intendere, volere Avere intenzione di fare qualcosa	WREI	



ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
	2. Consider (or be considering) prudently		2. <i>"The charity must have an eye to the future."</i>	2. Accarezzare l'idea di	WREI	
Have (or with) an eye to (or for or on) the main chance	Look or be looking for an opportunity to take advantage of a situation for personal gain	OD	<i>"A developer with an eye on the main chance."</i>			
Have <b>eyes</b> bigger than one's stomach ( or belly)	Have asked for or taken more food than one can actually eat	OD	<i>"Could you imagine the waitress as she comes over to take your order and you have eyes bigger than your stomach?"</i>			
(Only) have <b>eyes</b> for	Be (exclusively) interested in or attracted to	OD	<i>"He has eyes for no one but you."</i>		AA	Avere <b>occhi</b> solo per
Have <b>eyes</b> in the back of one's head	Know what is going on around one even when one cannot see it	OD	<i>"You need to have eyes in the back of your head to cope with a two-year-old."</i>		AA	Avere gli <b>occhi</b> dietro la testa
Hit someone in the <b>eye</b> (or between the <b>eyes</b> )	<i>Informal</i> Be very obvious or impressive	OD	<i>"He wouldn't notice talent if it hit him right between the eyes."</i>	Saltare all' <b>occhio</b>  Un pugno in un <b>occhio</b>	AA	
In one's mind's <b>eye</b>	Pictured within the mind; imagined or remembered vividly	WRE				
In the public <b>eye</b>	Exposed to public curiosity or publicity	WRE			AT	Agli <b>occhi</b> del pubblico
Keen <b>eye</b>		WRE		1. Intuito 2. Vista molto acuta	WREI	
Keep an <b>eye</b> on	Keep under careful observation	OD	<i>"Dealers are keeping an eye on the currency markets."</i>	<i>Figurato</i> Tenere d' <b>occhio</b> qualcosa <i>"Quando cuoci un soufflé, devi tenerlo d'occhio perché non si sieda."</i>	WREI	
Keep an <b>eye</b> out (or open)	Look out for something with particular attention	OD	<i>"Keep an eye out for his car."</i>	<i>Figurato</i> Tenere gli <b>occhi</b> aperti per <i>"Tieni gli occhi aperti per un parcheggio."</i>	WREI	

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Keep one's <b>eyes</b> open (or peeled or -British-skinned)	Be on the alert, watch carefully or vigilantly for something	OD	<i>"Keep your eyes peeled for a phonebox."</i>		AA	<b>"Occhio!"</b>  Tenere gli <b>occhi</b> aperti
Kick in the <b>eye</b>	<i>UK, Informal, Figurative</i> Insult, Rejection	WRE		<i>Figurato</i> Porta in faccia Sputo in faccia	WREI	Tante espressioni che in inglese prevedono <b>"occhio"</b> in italiano hanno "faccia".
Look someone in the <b>eye</b>	To look at someone openly and without shame or embarrassment	OD	<i>"Look me in the eye and tell me you didn't cheat on the test."</i>	<i>Figurato:</i> Parlare con franchezza Guardare negli <b>occhi</b> Guardare dritto negli <b>occhi</b> <i>"Guardami negli occhi e dimmi che non hai copiato durante il test."</i> Guardarsi negli <b>occhi</b> , Fissarsi l'un l'altro <i>A quattr'occhi</i>	WREI  AA	
Make <b>eyes</b> at someone	Look at someone with clear sexual interest	OD	<i>"Doyle was making eyes at the girl, who was extremely pretty."</i>		AT	Fare gli <b>occhi</b> dolci o ammiccare?
Make sheep's <b>eyes</b>	<i>Old-Fashioned</i> To ogle amorously	WRE			AT	Fare occhio di triglia?
Mind's <b>eye</b>	<i>Imagination</i>	WRE	<i>"In my mind's eye I can picture the big house that I will live in one day."</i>	Immaginazione Testa <i>"Ho in testa l'immagine di com'è fatta la casa dei miei sogni."</i>	WREI	
More than meets the <b>eye</b>	Hidden motives, meanings or facts	WRE		Più di quello che sembra Bisogna guardare al di là delle apparenze	WREI	Guardare oltre il proprio naso?
My <b>eye</b> (or all my eye and Betty Martin)	<i>British Informal, Dated</i> Used to indicate surprise or disbelief (Said to be originally nautical slang)	OD			AT	"Sciocchezze"
One in the <b>eye</b> for	A disappointment or setback for (someone or something)	OD	<i>"This success for Manchester is one in the eye for London."</i>		AT	"Meno uno per"
Open someone's <b>eyes</b>	Cause someone to realize or discover something	OD	<i>"The latter finally opened my eyes to the truth."</i>	Aprire gli <b>occhi</b> a qualcuno	AA	

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Out of the corner of your <b>eye</b>	In your peripheral vision	WRE	“She couldn't describe him accurately because she'd only seen him out of the corner of her <b>eye</b> .”	Figurato, informale Con la coda dell' <b>occhio</b> “Non poté descriverlo accuratamente perché lo aveva visto con la coda dell' <b>occhio</b> .”	WREI	
				Guardare con la coda dell' <b>occhio</b>	AA	
Ox- <b>eye</b>		WRE		Margherita	WREI	
Pull the wool over someone's <b>eyes</b>	<i>See wool</i>	OD			AA	Mettere i prosciutti sugli <b>occhi!</b> Gettare fumo negli <b>occhi</b>
Red- <b>eye</b>	<i>Informal</i> Late-night plane flight	WRE	“I'm exhausted: I took the red- <b>eye</b> from London to New York.”	Volo notturno “Ho preso il volo notturno da Londra a New York e ora sono cotto.”	WREI	
Rib <b>eye</b>	Cut of beef: steak	WRE		Costata di manzo	WREI	
Sharp <b>eye</b>	<i>Figurative</i> Keen powers of observation	WRE	“He has a sharp <b>eye</b> for spelling mistakes.”	<b>Occhio</b> acuto <b>Occhio</b> fino	WREI	
See eye to <b>eye</b>	Be in full agreement	OD	“The boss and I do not always see <b>eye to eye</b> .”	Vedere le cose nello stesso modo  → faccia a faccia ma vuol dire un'altra cosa	AA	
The <b>eye</b> of the wind	The direction from which the wind is blowing	OD	“A heading of up to 75° from the wind's <b>eye</b> .”			
Turn a blind <b>eye</b> to, Close one's eyes to	To pretend not to notice or ignore deliberately	WRE	“I knew exactly what she was up to but decided to turn a blind <b>eye</b> .”	<i>Figurato</i> Chiudere un <b>occhio</b> “I knew exactly what she was up to but decided to turn a blind <b>eye</b> .”	WREI	
Twinkling of an <b>eye</b>	<i>Figurative, Informal</i> Instant, brief moment	WRE	“And in the twinkling of an <b>eye</b> she was gone.”	<i>Figurato</i> Batter d' <b>occhio</b> , batter di ciglia “E in un batter di ciglia sparì.”	WREI	
Up to the (or one's) <b>eyes</b> (in)	<i>Informal</i> 1. Extremely busy	OD	1. “I'm up to my <b>eyes</b> this morning.”		AT	Fino al collo Fin sopra le orecchie
	2. Used to emphasize the extreme degree of an unpleasant situation	OD	2. “The council is up to its <b>eyes</b> in debt.”			

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
What the <b>eye</b> doesn' see, the heart doesn't grieve over	<i>Proverb</i> If you're unaware of an unpleasant fact or situation you can't be troubled by it.	OD			AA	<b>Occhio</b> non vede, cuore non duole
Watchful <b>eye</b>	Attention, vigilance	WRE	<i>"Sue kept a watchful eye as the children played on the seashore."</i>	<b>Occhio</b> attento, <b>occhio</b> vigile <i>"Ha tenuto un <b>occhio</b> vigile mentre i bambini giocavano sulla battigia."</i>	WREI	Personification
With one's <b>eyes</b> open (or with open eyes)	Fully aware of the possible difficulties or consequences	OD	<i>"I went into this job with my eyes open."</i>		AA	Ad <b>occhi</b> aperti (contrario: ad <b>occhi</b> chiusi)
With one's <b>eyes</b> shut (or closed)	1. Without having to make much effort, easily	OD	1. <i>"I could do it with my eyes shut."</i>		AA	A occhi chiusi 1. anche "su due piedi"
	2. Without considering the possible difficulties or consequences	OD	2. <i>She didn't go to Hollywood with her eyes closed."</i>			
With one <b>eye</b> on	Giving some but not all one's attention to	OD	<i>"I sat with one eye on the clock, waiting for my turn."</i>			

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1 <b>Occhio</b>	Organo della vista, che percepisce gli stimoli luminosi e li rimanda ai centri nervosi che li traducono in immagini	SC	<b>Occhio</b> a mandorla; avere gli <b>occhio</b> assonnati	Eye, eyeball	WRIE	
				1 Each of a pair of globular organs of sight in the head of humans and vertebrate animals 1.1 The visual or light-detecting organ of many invertebrate animals that corresponds to the eye of humans and vertebrate animals	AA	
2 <b>Occhio</b>	Sguardo, capacità visiva, vista	SC	Fin dove l' <b>occhio</b> può arrivare; stare con, a <b>occhi</b> bassi	Eye, sight, vision	WRIE	
				1.3 Used to refer to someone's power of vision and in descriptions of the direction of someone's gaze	AA	
2.1 <b>Occhio</b>	Di frequente è paragonato, nell'uomo, a quello di animali che hanno lo sguardo particolarmente potente	SC	<i>Occhio di lince</i>	Eagle eye	WRIE	
2.2 Che <b>occhio!</b>	Che abilità nelle manovre, nell'uso di uno strumento di precisione ecc.	SC				
3 <b>Occhio</b>	Riferisce anche lo stato d'animo che nell' <b>occhio</b> , nello sguardo si esprime	SC	Avere <b>occhi</b> lieti, tristi		AT	Sad eyes
3.1 <b>Occhio</b>	Anche in senso figurato, intelligenza	SC	Cogliere con <b>occhio</b> pronto una sfumatura		AA	Have an <b>eye</b> for
3.1 <b>Occhio</b>	Può essere riferito pure alle facoltà spirituali direttamente sollecitate dallo sguardo (come quella del bello, dell'armonia ecc.)	SC	Un colore che non disturba l' <b>occhio</b>		AA	1.4 Used to refer to someone's opinion or attitude towards something
4 <b>Occhio</b>	Tutto ciò che somiglia a un occhio per forma; foro, apertura circolare	SC	<i><b>Occhio</b> di bue, proiettore per illuminazione dall'alto</i>		AA	2 A thing resembling an <b>eye</b> in appearance, shape, or relative position, in particular

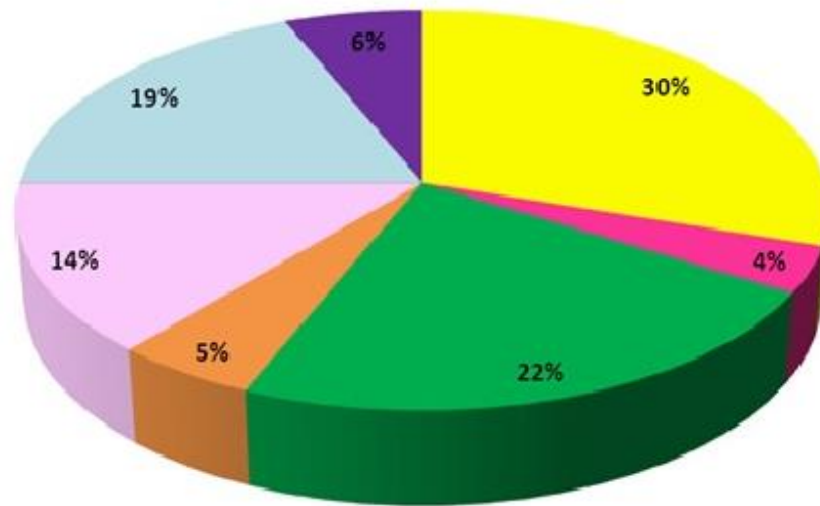
ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
				Loop, hole, <b>eyelet</b>	WRIE	
5 <b>Occhio</b>	5. <i>Botanica</i> Gemma	SC	La patata ha messo gli <b>occhio</b>	2.2 A round, dark spot on a potato, from which a new shoot can grow		
6 <b>Occhio</b>	6. <i>Minerali</i> pietre dure con tonalità di vario colore usate come ornamento	SC	<b>Occhio</b> di gatto, di tigre	Tiger's-eye	WRIE	
7 <b>Occhio!</b> In funzione di esclamazione	Attenzione!	SC	<b>Occhio</b> al cane, rallenta!		AA	<b>Eyes out!</b>
<b>IDIOMS</b>		SC				
A <b>occhi</b> chiusi	Con piena fiducia	SC		With one's <b>eyes</b> shut (or closed)		
A <b>occhio</b> e croce	All'incirca	SC		More or less	WRIE	
A <b>occhio</b> nudo	Senza l'ausilio di strumenti ottici	SC		Naked <b>eye</b> Unaided <b>eye</b>	WRIE	
A <b>occhio</b>	Approssimativamente	SC			AA	Roughly
A perdita d' <b>occhio</b>		WRI		As far as the <b>eye</b> can see	WRIE	
A quattr' <b>occhi</b>	A tu per tu, privatamente	SC			AA	Look someone in the <b>eye</b>
A vista d' <b>occhio</b>	Rapidamente	SC	<i>"Crescere a vista d'occhio."</i>			
Aprire gli <b>occhi</b> a qualcuno	Esporgli con franchezza la verità, invitarlo alla vigilanza	SC			AA	Open someone's <b>eyes</b> <b>Eye opener</b>
Avere gli <b>occhi</b> fuori dalle orbite	Essere fuori di sé per la rabbia	SC			AT	<b>Eyes out</b> on stalks (but it expresses curiosity rather than rage)
Avere <b>occhio</b>	Possedere capacità, abilità in un dato lavoro, specie se di precisione	SC		Have an <b>eye</b> for	AA	
Avere un <b>occhio</b> di riguardo	Riservare una particolare attenzione	SC		Have special consideration for. Close (or shut) one's <b>eyes</b> to	WRIE	
Chiudere gli <b>occhi</b>	Morire	SC			AA	Close (or shut) one's <b>eyes</b> to With one's <b>eyes</b> shut (or closed)

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Chiudere <b>occhio</b>	Dormire	SC	<i>“Non ho chiuso occhio per tutta la notte.”</i>		AT	Get your head down
Chiudere un <b>occhio</b>	Sorvolare su un'inosservanza, un errore	SC			AA	E' turn a blind <b>eye</b>
Dare nell' <b>occhio</b>	Attirare l'attenzione, sia in senso positivo che negativo	SC			AA	Catch someone's <b>eye</b> Grab the <b>eye</b>
Fare gli <b>occhi</b> dolci a qualcuno	Mandare segni di innamoramento	SC			AA	Make <b>eyes</b> at someone Make sheep's <b>eyes</b>
Guardare con la coda dell' <b>occhio</b>	Di nascosto, senza farsi notare	SC		Out of the corner of your <b>eye</b>	WRIE	
Guardarsi negli <b>occhi</b> , Fissarsi l'un l'altro	<i>Figurato</i> Confrontarsi con franchezza, dirsi la verità	SC			AA	Look someone in the <b>eye</b>
In un batter d' <b>occhio</b>	In un momento	SC		Twinkling of an <b>eye</b>	WRIE	In the blink of an <b>eye</b>
Lasciarci gli <b>occhi</b>	Consumare la vista	SC				In realtà anche questo sarebbe figurato. Si dice di qualcuno che fissa qualcosa incessantemente.
Mettere gli <b>occhi</b> addosso a qualcuno	Desiderarlo ardentemente	SC			AA	Have (or keep) one's <b>eyes</b> on
Mangiare con gli <b>occhi</b> qualcosa o qualcuno	Desiderarlo ardentemente	SC				
Non credere ai propri <b>occhi</b>	Essere incredulo di fronte a fatti, notizie eccezionali, straordinarie	SC				Personificazione
<b>Occhio</b> clinico	Capacità di intuizione, di diagnosi pronta	SC	<i>“Anche se non è veterinario mio nonno aveva un occhio clinico per tutte le malattie delle vacche.”</i>	<i>Idiom</i> <b>Good eye</b> <i>“Even though he's not a veterinarian, my grandfather had a good eye for all of the cows' diseases.”</i>	WRIE	

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Occhio del ciclone	1. Il centro di una perturbazione, dove la pressione è più bassa  2. <i>In senso figurato</i> Al centro di una vicenda burrascosa, di un intrigo	SC	2. "Essere nell'occhio del ciclone."	<b>Storm centre</b>	WRIE	
Occhio per occhio	Proverbio	WRI		<i>Idiom</i> An eye for an eye Measure for measure	WRIE	
				An <b>eye</b> for an <b>eye</b> and a tooth for a tooth	AA	
Perdere d'occhio	Non vedere più	SC				
Saltare, balzare all'occhio, agli occhi	Farsi notare per l'evidenza	SC		<b>Catch someone's eye</b>	WRIE	
Sognare a occhi aperti	Fantasticare	SC				
Sott'occhio	A portata di mano	SC		<b>Eagle eye</b>	WRIE	
Strizzare l'occhio	1. Ammicciare  2. <i>Figurato</i> Fare cenno d'intesa	SC		<b>Wink</b> ( <i>noun</i> )	WRIE	
Tenere d'occhio	Sorvegliare	SC		Keep an eye on Keep a watchful eye	WRIE	
Un occhio della testa	Spesa eccessiva	SC			AT	An arm and a leg
Un pugno in un occhio	Cosa sgradevole, di cattivo gusto	SC		<b>Eyesore</b>	WRIE	
Vedere di buon, di mal occhio	Giudicare con compiacenza o disapprovazione una cosa o persona	SC		Look kindly upon, view highly	WRIE	

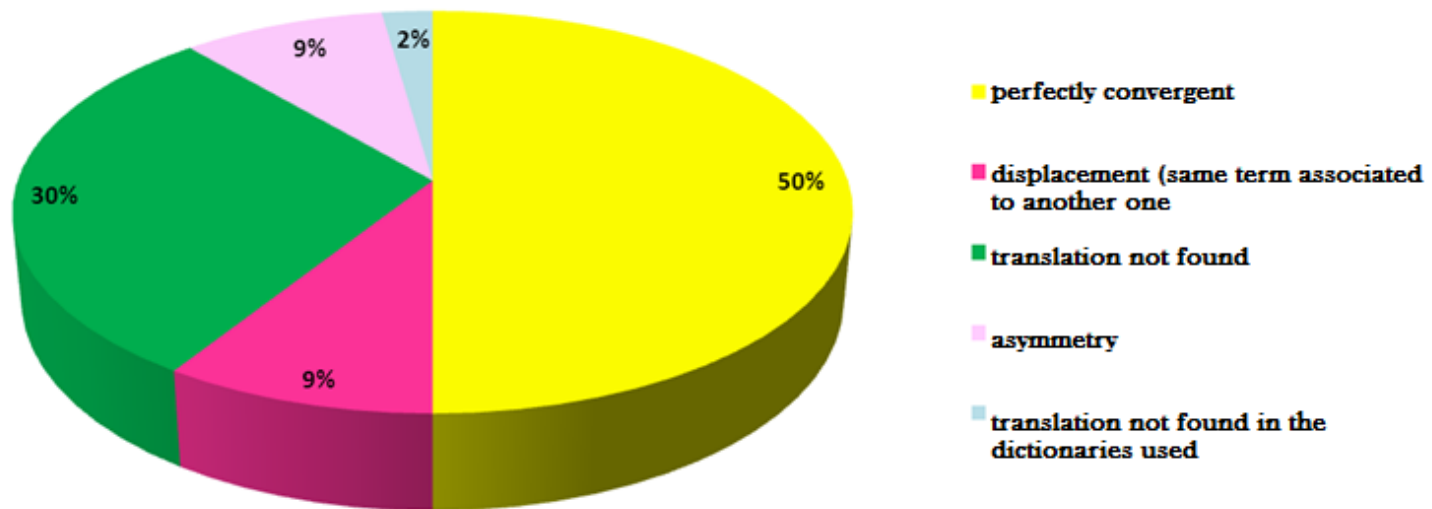


**EYE: English/Italian**



- perfectly convergent
- displacement (same term associated to another one)
- translation not found
- different term of the same category
- asymmetry
- translation not found in the dictionaries used
- displacement (the expression is referred to another body part)

**Eye: Italian/English**



Eye -Occhio: table 2

CONVERGENCE	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
A child's <b>eye</b> view	Vedere con gli <b>occhi</b> di
An <b>eye</b> for an <b>eye</b> and a tooth for a tooth	<b>Occhio</b> per <b>occhio</b> e dente per dente
A twinkle in someone's <b>eye</b>	Una luce negli <b>occhi</b>
As far as the <b>eye</b> can see	A perdita d' <b>occhio</b>
Before one's <b>eyes</b>	Davanti agli <b>occhi</b>
Cannot take one's <b>eyes</b> off	Staccare gli <b>occhi</b> di dosso
Catch someone's <b>eye</b>	Balzare all' <b>occhio</b>
Clap (or lay or set) <b>eyes</b> on	Mettere gli <b>occhi</b> addosso a qualcuno
Close (or shut) one's <b>eyes</b> to	Chiudere gli <b>occhi</b>
<b>Eye</b> candy	Delizia per gli <b>occhi</b>
<b>Eyes</b> out on stalks	Gli <b>occhi</b> fuori dalle orbite
Give someone the <b>eye</b>	Fare gli <b>occhi</b> dolci a qualcuno, strizzare l' <b>occhio</b>
Golden <b>eye</b>	Quattro <b>occhi</b>
Have an <b>eye</b> for	Avere <b>occhio</b> per
Have or keep one's <b>eyes</b> on	Avere gli <b>occhi</b> puntati su, Mettere gli <b>occhi</b> su
Only have <b>eyes</b> for	Avere <b>occhi</b> solo per
Have <b>eyes</b> in the back of one's head	Avere gli <b>occhi</b> dietro la testa
Hit someone in the <b>eye</b>	Saltare all' <b>occhio</b> , Un pugno nell' <b>occhio</b>
Keep an <b>eye</b> on	Tenere d' <b>occhio</b>
Keep an <b>eye</b> out (or open)	Tenere gli <b>occhi</b> aperti per
Keep one's <b>eyes</b> open (or peeled, or skinned)	Tenere gli <b>occhi</b> aperti
Look someone in the <b>eye</b>	Guardare dritto negli <b>occhi</b>

Make <b>eyes</b> at someone	Fare gli <b>occhi</b> dolci
Make sheep's <b>eye</b>	Fare <b>occhio</b> di triglia
Open someone's <b>eyes</b>	Aprire gli <b>occhi</b> a qualcuno
Out of the corner of your <b>eye</b>	Con la coda dell' <b>occhio</b>
Pull the wool over someone's <b>eyes</b>	Mettere il prosciutto sugli <b>occhi</b> , Gettare fumo negli <b>occhi</b>
Sharp <b>eye</b>	<b>Occhio</b> acuto
Turn a blind <b>eye</b>	Chiudere un <b>occhio</b>
What the <b>eye</b> doesn't see, the heart doesn't grieve over	<b>Occhio</b> non vede, cuore non duole
Watchful <b>eye</b>	<b>Occhio</b> vigile
With one's <b>eyes</b> open	Ad <b>occhi</b> aperti
With one's <b>eyes</b> shut	A <b>occhi</b> chiusi
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
A <b>occhi</b> chiusi	With one's <b>eyes</b> shut (or closed)
A <b>occhio</b> nudo	Naked <b>eye</b>
A perdita d' <b>occhio</b>	As far as the <b>eye</b> can see
A quattr' <b>occhi</b>	Look someone in the <b>eye</b>
Aprire gli <b>occhi</b> a qualcuno	Open someone's <b>eyes</b>
Avere <b>occhio</b>	Have an <b>eye</b> for
Chiudere gli <b>occhi</b>	Close (or shut) one's <b>eyes</b> to
Chiudere un <b>occhio</b>	Turn a blind <b>eye</b>
Dare nell' <b>occhio</b>	Grab the <b>eye</b>
Fare gli <b>occhi</b> dolci a qualcuno	Make <b>eyes</b> , make sheep's <b>eyes</b> at someone
Guardare con la coda dell' <b>occhio</b>	Out of the corner of your <b>eye</b>
Guardarsi negli <b>occhi</b> , fissarsi l'un l'altro	Look someone in the <b>eye</b>
In un batter d' <b>occhio</b>	Twinkling of an <b>eye</b>

Mettere gli <b>occhi</b> addosso a qualcuno	Have (or keep) one's <b>eye</b> on
<b>Occhio</b> clinico	Good <b>eye</b>
Saltare agli <b>occhi</b>	Catch someone's <b>eye</b>
Sott' <b>occhio</b>	Eagle <b>eye</b>
Tenere d' <b>occhio</b>	Keep an <b>eye</b> on
Un pugno in un <b>occhio</b>	An <b>eyesore</b>

<b>DISPLACEMENT</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Be all <b>eyes</b>	Essere tutt' <b>orecchi</b>
<b>Eye</b> to <b>eye</b>	<b>Faccia</b> a <b>faccia</b>
Keen <b>eye</b>	<b>Vista</b> molto acuta
Kick in the <b>eye</b>	Porta in <b>faccia</b>
Mind's <b>eye</b>	<b>Testa, mente</b>
More than meets the <b>eye</b>	Bisogna guardare al di là del proprio <b>naso</b>
Up to the <b>eyes</b>	Fino al <b>collo</b> , fin sopra le <b>orecchie</b>
With an <b>eye</b> to	Per quanto <b>riguarda</b>
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Un <b>occhio</b> della testa	An <b>arm</b> and a <b>leg</b>

<b>ASYMMETRY</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Bird's- <b>eye</b> view	Prospettiva a <b>volo</b> d'uccello
Black <b>eye</b> (bad reputation)	Una <b>mela</b> Marcia
Bull's <b>eye</b>	Centro del bersaglio
<b>Eyes</b> out!	A tutto spiano, a tutta birra
Red- <b>eye</b>	Volo notturno
Rib <b>eye</b>	Costata di manzo
See <b>eye</b> to <b>eye</b>	Vedere le cose nello stesso modo
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
A <b>occhio</b> e croce	More or less
A <b>occhio</b>	Roughly
A vista d' <b>occhio</b>	Rapidly
Avere un <b>occhio</b> di riguardo	To have special consideration for
Chiudere <b>occhio</b>	Dormire
Vedere di buon <b>occhio</b>	Look kindly upon, view highly

### 5.1.3. Nose-Naso

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>Nose</b>				<b>Naso</b>		
1 <b>Nose</b>	The part projecting above the mouth on the face of a person or animal, containing the nostrils and used for breathing and smelling	OD	<i>“He slowly breathed out the air through his <b>nose</b>.”</i>		AA	<b>Naso</b> 1. <i>Anatomia</i> Prominenza mediana del viso umano, compresa tra la fronte e le labbra, dalla caratteristica forma di piramide triangolare, con la base corrispondente all'apertura delle due narici. Protegge l'organo dell'olfatto ed è l'elemento esterno delle vie respiratorie 1.1 Negli animali e particolare nei mammiferi, lo stesso organo
1.1 <b>Nose</b> <i>In singular</i>	The sense of smell, especially a dog's ability to track something by its scent	OD	<i>“A dog with a keen <b>nose</b>.”</i>		AA	<b>Naso</b> 2. Per metonimia, il senso dell'olfatto
1.2 <b>Nose</b> <i>In singular</i>	An instinctive talent for detecting something	OD	<i>“He has a <b>nose</b> for a good script.”</i>		AT	Fiuto
1.3 <b>Nose</b>	The aroma of a particular substance, especially wine	OD	<i>“The wine has a raspberry <b>nose</b> and a clean taste.”</i>	Profumo <i>“Questo Chardonnay ha un profumo magnifico.”</i>	WREI	
2 <b>Nose</b>	The front end of an aircraft, car, or other vehicle	OD	<i>“The plane's <b>Nose</b> dipped as it started descending towards the runway.”</i>		AA	Prua <i>“La prua dell'aeroplano si è scagliata verso il basso.”</i> Ogiva
2.1 <b>Nose</b>	A projecting part of something	OD	<i>“The <b>nose</b> of the saddle.”</i>		AT	Il muso
3 <b>Nose</b> <i>In singular</i>	An act of looking around or prying	OD	<i>“She wanted a good <b>nose</b> round the house.”</i>			

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
3.1 <b>Nose</b>	<i>Informal</i> A police informer	OD	<i>“He knew that CID men are allowed to drink on duty as much of their time is spent with noses.”</i>			
5 <b>Nose</b>	Another word for <i>bouquet</i>	WRE				
6 In the phrase “win by a nose”	Narrow margin of victory	WRE			AT	“Per un pelo”
7 <b>Nose</b>	Animal's snout	OD	<i>“The anteater stuck his nose into the hole.”</i>	Muso <i>“Il formichiere ha infilato il muso nel buco.”</i>	WREI	
8 <b>Nose</b>	Front of a ship or boat, prow	OD	<i>“The captain guided the nose of the yacht towards the dock.”</i>	Prua <i>“Il capitano ha guidato la prua dello yacht verso la banchina.”</i>	WREI	
9 <b>Nose</b>	<i>Figurative</i> Curiosity, inquisitiveness	OD	<i>“Keep your nose out of my business.”</i>	<b>Naso</b> <i>Colloquiale, figurato</i> Ficcare il <b>naso</b> <i>“Tieni il naso fuori dai miei affari, non ficcare il naso nei miei affari.”</i>	WREI	
10 <b>Nose</b>	Nose-like part	OD	<i>“He used the nose of the pliers to reach into the crack.”</i>	<b>Becco</b> <i>“Ha usato il becco delle pinze per raggiungere l'interno della fessura.”</i>	WREI	
<b>IDIOMS</b>		OD				
A <b>nose</b> for [sth]	<i>Figurative</i> Instinctive ability to detect something	WRE	<i>“He has a great nose for good books.”</i>	<b>Naso</b> <i>Figurato</i> Fiuto Sesto senso <i>“Ha un gran naso per i buoni libri, ha un sesto senso per scoprire i buoni libri.”</i>	WREI	
				Avere, non avere buon <b>naso</b> per qualcosa, avere fiuto	AA	



ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Brown- <b>nose</b>	<i>Vulgar, figurative, pejorative, slang</i> Sycophant	WRE	<i>“What a brown-<b>nose</b> – always sucking up to the boss, hoping for a promotion.”</i>	Volgare Leccaculo “Che gran leccaculo, sta sempre dietro al capo sperando in una promozione.”	WREI	
By a <b>nose</b>	(Of a victory) by a very narrow margin	OD	<i>“First over the line was Shemaka, but only by a <b>nose</b>.”</i>			
Count <b>noses</b>	Count people in order to determine the numbers in a vote	OD	<i>“We count <b>noses</b> at Church conventions.”</i>		AA	3. Sempre per metonimia, l'intera faccia o l'intera persona
Cut off one's <b>nose</b> to spite one's face	Disadvantage oneself through a wilful attempt to gain an advantage or assert oneself	OD	<i>“By cutting Third World aid to reduce public spending, the government would be cutting off its <b>nose</b> to spite its face.”</i>			
Follow one's <b>nose</b>	1. To go forward in a straight course	WRE	1. <i>“Just follow your <b>nose</b> and you'll see the church straight ahead.”</i>		AA	1. Sotto al <b>naso</b> Dritto davanti al tuo <b>naso</b> Davanti alla punta del <b>naso</b>
	2. To guide oneself by instinct		2. <i>“He followed his <b>nose</b> on negotiating that deal.”</i>			2. Seguire il proprio <b>naso</b>
Get one's <b>nose</b> in front	Manage to achieve a winning or leading position	OD	<i>“She got her <b>nose</b> in front at the eighth hole.”</i>		AT	Mettersi in primo piano.
Get up someone's <b>nose</b>	<i>British Informal</i> Irritate or annoy someone	OD	<i>“I bet it really gets up your <b>nose</b> that I've been so successful.”</i>		AA	Far saltare la mosca al <b>naso</b> a qualcuno
Give someone a bloody <b>nose</b>	Inflict a resounding defeat on someone	OD	<i>“Voters gave the government a bloody <b>nose</b> in the county elections.”</i>		AT	Colpo basso
Have one's <b>nose</b> in a book	Be reading studiously or intently	OD	<i>“Kate always had her <b>nose</b> in a book and liked people in history better than people now.”</i>		AA	Con la testa sui libri
Keep one's <b>nose</b> clean	<i>Informal</i> Stay out of trouble	OD	<i>“He tried to keep his <b>nose</b> clean with socially useful works.”</i>			
Keep one's <b>nose</b> out of	<i>Informal</i> Refrain from interfering in (someone else's affairs)	OD	<i>“Why don't you keep your <b>nose</b> out of my business?” He demanded.”</i>		AT	Tenersi fuori Tenere il <b>naso</b> fuori

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Keep one's <b>nose</b> to the grindstone	<i>See grindstone</i> To work intensely and persistently at a task	OD				
Put one's <b>nose</b> to the grindstone		WRE				
Lead (around) by the <b>nose</b>	To control /someone), dominate.	WRE		Menare, prendere qualcuno per il <b>naso</b>		
Look down one's <b>nose</b> at	To consider (someone or something) as inferior or less acceptable	WRE		Avere la puzza sotto il <b>naso</b>		
<b>Nose-dive</b>	1. <i>Plane</i> Headfirst descent  2. <i>Figurative</i> Sudden or dramatic fall	WRE	2. "The stock market took <b>nose dive</b> on news of the hike in interest rates."	1. <i>Aeronautica</i> Picchiata "Il bombardiere è sceso in picchiata sull'obiettivo."  2. <i>Figurato</i> Picchiata (w.r.) "I titoli di mercato sono scesi in picchiata dopo la notizia dell'aumento dei tassi di interesse."	WREI	A capofitto Di testa
<b>Nose-thumbing</b>	<i>Informal, figurative</i> Display or mockery contempt	WRE		Pernacchia	WREI	Si fa appoggiando il pollice sul <b>naso</b> , anche da noi, ma non ha preso il nome. Ovviamente sarebbe difficile comprenderne il significato in una cultura che non preveda l'utilizzo di questo gesto.

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>Nose to nose, nose-to-nose</b>	1. Intimately close up, very close to  2. <i>Figurative</i> Into direct competition with	WRE	1. "Sam was <b>nose to nose</b> with his girlfriend, Mary."  2. "The boxer went <b>nose to nose</b> with his opponent."	1. A un palmo di <b>naso</b> da "Sam era a un palmo di <b>naso</b> dalla sua ragazza, Mary."  2. Testa a testa Faccia a faccia "Il pugile giunse al faccia a faccia con l'avversario."	WREI	Anche faccia a faccia
<b>Nose to tail</b>	<i>British</i> (of vehicles) Moving or standing close behind one another, especially in heavy traffic	OD	"The traffic grinds <b>nose to tail</b> along the roads towards Windermere."		AT	Testa-coda
Not see further than one's (or the end of one's) <b>nose</b>	Fail to consider different possibilities or to foresee the consequences of one's actions	OD			AA	Non vedere al di là del proprio <b>naso</b>
<b>On the nose</b>	1. To a person's sense of smell	OD	1. "The wine is pungently smoky and peppery on the <b>nose</b> ."		AA	1. Al <b>naso</b>
	2. <i>Informal</i> Chiefly <i>North American</i> Precisely	OD	2. "At ten on the <b>nose</b> the van pulled up."			2. Spaccato Preciso
	3. Australian/NZ Informal Distasteful or offensive	OD	3. The quarantine watchdog has been on the <b>nose</b> with many in the agriculture industry over a string of decisions, which has seen some loosening up of restrictions on overseas imports."			
	4. <i>Informal</i> (Of a bet) on a horse to win (as opposed to being placed)	OD	4. "Caesar's Revenge in the thirty, Pat. On the <b>nose</b> ."			

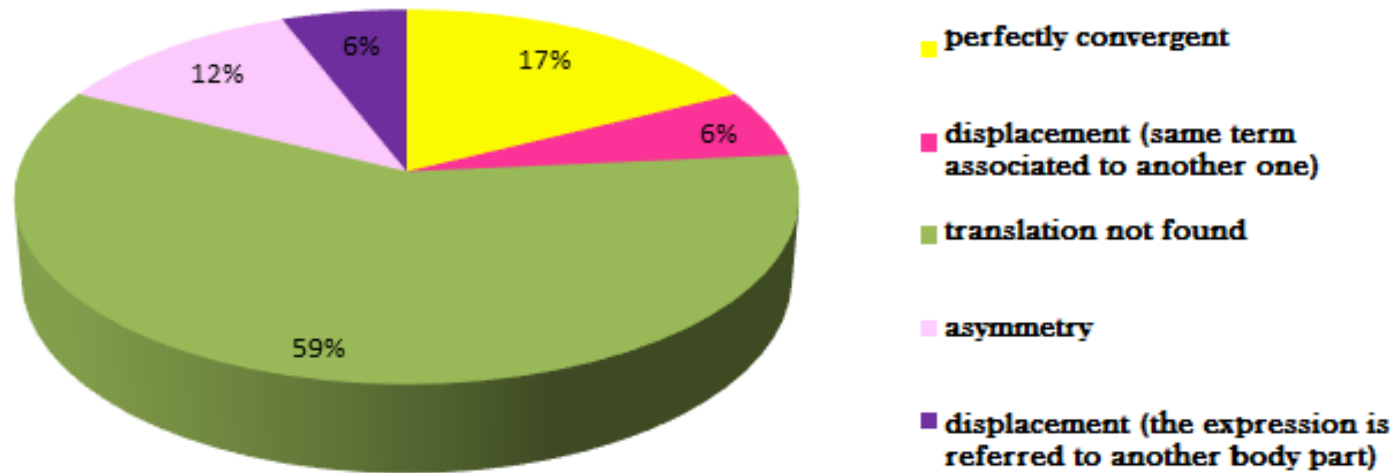
ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Pay through the <b>nose</b>	<i>Informal</i> To pay an exorbitant price	WRE	<i>"He paid through the <b>nose</b> for that car, and it's nothing but a piece of junk."</i>	Pagare un occhio della testa Pagare salato <i>"Quella macchina l'ha pagata salata, e invece non è altro che un rottame."</i>	WREI	"Pagare profumatamente."
Put someone's <b>nose</b> out of joint	<i>Informal</i> Offend someone or hurt their pride	OD	<i>"She likes being the queen bee, and you've put her <b>nose</b> out of joint."</i>		AT	Dare del filo da torcere
Rub someone's <b>nose</b> in it	<i>Informal</i> To remind someone unkindly of his failing or error	WRE			AT	Girare il dito nella piaga
Turn one's <b>nose</b> up at	<i>Informal</i> Show distaste or contempt for	OD	<i>"He turned his <b>nose</b> up at the job."</i>	Arricciare, torcere il <b>naso</b>	AA	Storcere il <b>naso</b>
Under someone's <b>nose</b>	1. <i>Informal</i> Directly in front of someone	OD	1. <i>"He thrust the paper under the Inspector's <b>nose</b>."</i>		AA	Sotto al <b>naso</b>
	2. <i>Figurative</i>	OD	2. <i>"The series was whisked away from under the <b>noses</b> of BBC radio to become one of Channel 4's biggest successes."</i>			
	3. (Of an action) committed openly and boldly but without anyone noticing	OD	3. <i>He made a pass at John's wife, right under his <b>nose</b> and in his own house."</i>			
With one's <b>nose</b> in the air	Haughtily	OD	<i>"She walked past the cars with her <b>nose</b> in the air."</i>		AA	Camminare con il <b>naso</b> per aria (differenza di significato)

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1 <b>Naso</b>  1.1 <b>Naso</b>	<i>Anatomia</i> Prominenza mediana del viso umano, compresa tra la fronte e le labbra, dalla caratteristica forma di piramide triangolare, con la base corrispondente all'apertura delle due narici. Protegge l'organo dell'olfatto ed è l'elemento esterno delle vie respiratorie  Negli animali e particolare nei mammiferi, lo stesso organo	SC	“ <b>Naso</b> aquilino, all'insù”  “ <b>Naso</b> del cane”		AA	<b>Nose</b> 1 The part projecting above the mouth on the face of a person or animal, containing the nostrils and used for breathing and smelling
2 <b>Naso</b>	Per metonimia, il senso dell'olfatto <i>Sinonimo:</i> Fiuto	SC	1. “ <i>Un cane che ha buon <b>naso</b>.</i> ”	<b>Nose</b> 1.1 <i>In singular</i> The sense of smell, especially a dog's ability to track something by its scent	WRIE	
3 <b>Naso</b>	Sempre per metonimia, l'intera faccia o l'intera persona	SC				Vedi espressione “count <b>noses</b> .”
<b>IDIOMS</b>						
A <b>naso</b>		WRI	“ <i>A <b>naso</b> direi di sì.</i> ”	Off the top of my head	WRIE	
Arricciare, torcere il <b>naso</b>	<i>Figurato</i> Esprimere disapprovazione o disgusto	SC		Wrinkle one's <b>nose</b>  Turn one's <b>nose</b> up at	WRIE	
Avere, non avere buon <b>naso</b> per qualcosa, avere fiuto	<i>Figurato</i>	SC	“ <i>Avere <b>naso</b> negli affari.</i> ”		AA	1.2 <i>In singular</i> An instinctive talent for detecting something Anche Eye
Avere la puzza sotto il <b>naso</b>	Nel linguaggio familiare Giudicare gli altri con sufficienza, guardandoli dall'alto in basso	SC		Have one's <b>nose</b> in the air	WRIE	
Camminare con il <b>naso</b> per aria	Con la testa tra le nuvole, distrattamente	SC				
Far saltare la mosca al <b>naso</b> a qualcuno	Fargli perdere la pazienza, farlo arrabbiare	SC		Lose patience  Get up someone's <b>nose</b>	WRIE	

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Ficcare il <b>naso</b> in faccende di altri	Impicciarsi di affari altrui	SC		Keep one's <b>nose</b> out of	AA	
Lasciare qualcuno, rimanere con un palmo di <b>naso</b> , con tanto di <b>naso</b>	Lasciarlo rimanere profondamente deluso per promesse non mantenute o speranze non verificatesi	SC		Outwit somebody, dupe (verb) At <b>nose</b> length (meaning “very close”) (w.r.i.)	WRIE	
Menare, prendere qualcuno per il <b>naso</b>	Prenderlo in giro, piegandolo alla propria volontà	SC		Lead (around) by the <b>nose</b>	WRIE	
Mettere, non mettere il <b>naso</b> fuori	Uscire, non uscire	SC				Anche piede
Mettere qualcosa sotto il <b>naso</b> a qualcuno	Metterglielo proprio davanti, in modo che se ne accorga	SC		Under someone's <b>nose</b>	AA	
Parlare con il <b>naso</b>	Con voce nasale	SC			AT	To talk through the <b>nose</b>
Storcere il <b>naso</b> (w.r.i.)		SC		Turn up one's <b>nose</b>	WRIE	
Tapparsi, turarsi il <b>naso</b>	1. Gesto suscitato dal desiderio di non sentire un odore sgradevole	SC				

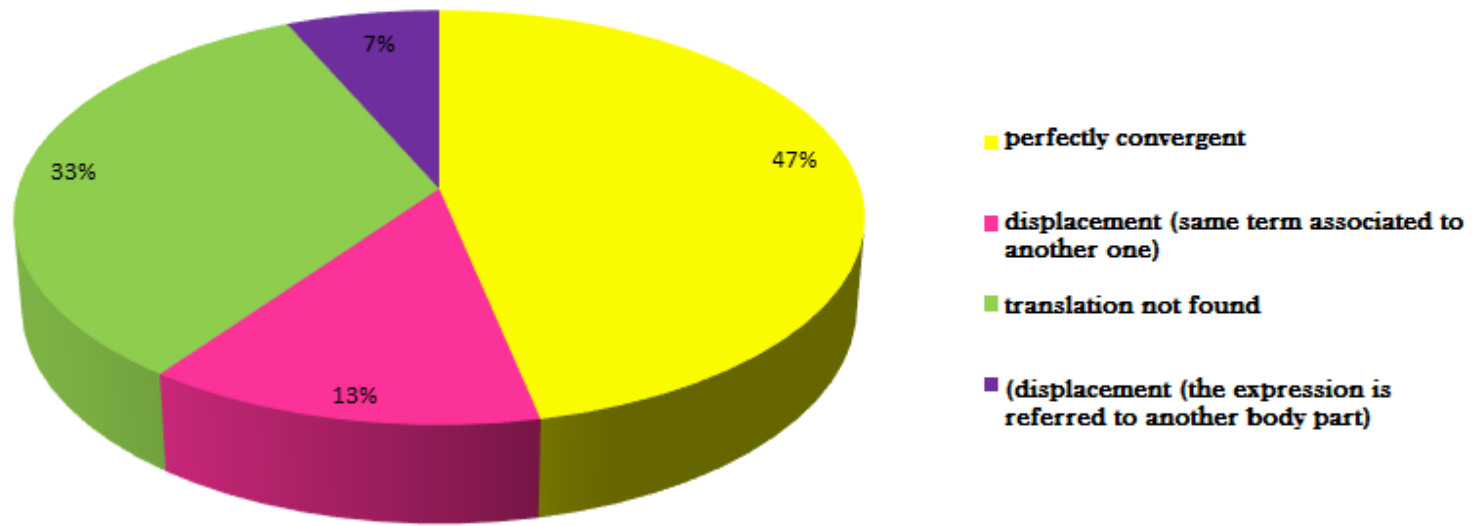
ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
	2. Si dice facendo qualcosa controvolgia		2. <i>“Un partito che appoggia la maggioranza turandosi il <b>naso</b>.”</i>			

### Nose: English/Italian





### Nose: Italian/English



Nose- Naso : table 2

<b>CONVERGENCE</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
A <b>nose</b> for something	Avere un buon <b>naso</b>
Follow one's <b>nose</b>	Seguire il proprio <b>naso</b>
Get up someone's <b>nose</b>	Far saltare la mosca al <b>naso</b> a qualcuno
Keep one's <b>nose</b> out of	Tenere il <b>naso</b> fuori
Lead around by the <b>nose</b>	Menare, prendere qualcuno per il <b>naso</b>
Look down one's <b>nose</b>	Avere la puzza sotto il <b>naso</b>
<b>Nose to nose</b>	A un palmo di <b>naso</b>
Not see further than one's <b>nose</b> , at the end of one's <b>nose</b>	Non vedere al di là del proprio <b>naso</b>
Turn up one's <b>nose</b> at	Arricciare, storcere il <b>naso</b>
Under someone's <b>nose</b>	Sotto al <b>naso</b>
With one's <b>nose</b> in the air	Camminare con il <b>naso</b> per aria
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Arricciare, storcere il <b>naso</b>	Wrinkle one's <b>nose</b> , turn one's <b>nose</b> up at
Avere, non avere buon <b>naso</b> per qualcosa, avere fiuto	To have a good <b>nose</b>
Avere la puzza sotto al <b>naso</b>	Have one's <b>nose</b> in the air
Camminare con il <b>naso</b> per aria	With one's <b>nose</b> in the air
Far saltare la mosca al <b>naso</b> a qualcuno	Get up someone's <b>nose</b>
Ficcare il <b>naso</b> in faccende di altri	(Not) Keep one's <b>nose</b> out of
Menare, prendere qualcuno per il <b>naso</b>	Lead around by the <b>nose</b>
Mettere qualcosa sotto il <b>naso</b> a qualcuno	Under someone's <b>nose</b>
Parlare con il <b>naso</b>	To talk through the <b>nose</b>

<b>DISPLACEMENT</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Brown- <b>nose</b>	Leccaculo
By a <b>nose</b>	Per un <b>pelo</b>
Count <b>noses</b>	Contare le <b>teste</b>
Have one's <b>nose</b> in a book	Con la <b>testa</b> sui libri
<b>Nose</b> -dive	Di <b>testa</b>
<b>Nose</b> to <b>nose</b> (direct competition)	<b>Testa</b> a testa, <b>faccia</b> a faccia
<b>Nose</b> to tail	<b>Testa</b> coda
Pay through the <b>nose</b>	Pagare un occhio della <b>testa</b>
Rub someone's <b>nose</b> in it	Girare il <b>dito</b> nella piaga
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
A <b>naso</b>	Off the top of my <b>head</b>

<b>ASYMMETRY</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Get one's <b>nose</b> in front	Mettersi in primo piano
Give someone a bloody <b>nose</b>	Dare un colpo basso
<b>Nose</b> -thumbing	Pernacchia
Put someone's <b>nose</b> out of joint	Dare del filo da torcere
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Lasciare, Rimanere con un palmo di <b>naso</b>	To outwit somebody

### 5.1.4. Mouth-Bocca

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1 <b>Mouth</b>	The opening and cavity in the lower part of the human face, surrounded by the lips, through which food is taken in and vocal sounds are emitted	OD	<i>“Ben stood transfixed with disbelief, his <b>mouth</b> open.”</i>		AA	<b>Bocca</b> 1. <i>Anat.</i> Cavità nella parte inferiore del cranio, comune agli uomini e agli animali, funzionale alla nutrizione, alla respirazione e alla fonazione 2. Con riferimento alla funzione nutrizionale
1.1 <b>Mouth</b>	The opening through which an animal takes in food, corresponding to the human <b>mouth</b>		<i>“The carp picks up the bait by sucking it into its <b>mouth</b>.”</i>			
1.2 <b>Mouth</b>	<i>Usually with adjective</i> A horse's readiness to feel and obey the pressure of the bit in its <b>mouth</b>	OD	<i>“The horse had a hard <b>mouth</b>.”</i>			
1.3 <b>Mouth</b>	The character of quality of a wine as judged by its feel or flavour in the <b>mouth</b> (rather than its aroma)	OD	<i>“This medium bodied wine's <b>mouth</b> is filled with a carry over of the nose's raspberries and strawberries.”</i>		AT	Gusto
1.4 <b>Mouth</b>	<i>Mass noun</i> <i>Informal</i> Talkativeness or impudence	OD	<i>“You've got more <b>mouth</b> on you than any woman I've ever known.”</i>		AT	Lingua
2 <b>Mouth</b>	An opening or entrance to a hollow, concave, or enclosed structure	OD	<i>“The <b>mouth</b> of a cave.”</i>	<b>Bocca</b> 8. Ingresso, apertura	WREI	
2.1 <b>Mouth</b>	The opening for filling or emptying a container	OD	<i>“The <b>mouth</b> of the bottle.”</i>		AA	<b>Bocca</b> 5. Apertura di recipienti, di congegni, organi cavi
2.2 <b>Mouth</b>	The muzzle of a gun	OD	<i>“Why would anyone want to be shot out of the <b>mouth</b> of a cannon?”</i>		AA	5.1 <b>Bocca</b> da fuoco, parte del pezzo d'artiglieria da cui esce il proiettile e, per estensione, il pezzo d'artiglieria stesso
2.3 <b>Mouth</b>	The place where a river enters the sea	OD	<i>“A pool at the <b>mouth</b> of the river.”</i>		AA	<b>Bocca</b> 6. <i>Geogr.</i> Foce, stretto passo montano, <b>bocche</b> del vulcano, aperture dalle quali fuoriesce la lava.
2.4 <b>Mouth</b>	The opening or entrance to a harbour or bay	OD	<i>“Sand from the beach is silting up the harbour <b>mouth</b>.”</i>			
2.5 <b>Mouth</b>	The lower end of a river or stream, where flowing water is discharged	WRE	<i>“At the <b>mouth</b> of the river.”</i>			

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
3 <b>Mouth</b>	A person or animal who depends on someone for food or shelter	WRE	<i>"Another <b>mouth</b> to feed."</i>	9. <i>Figurato, Persona</i>	WREI	
4 <b>Mouth</b>	The opening in the face thought of as the source of speaking	WRE	<i>"Secrets came tumbling out of his <b>mouth</b>."</i>	3. Con riferimento alla funzione della fonazione	AA	
5 <b>Mouth</b>	That part of the inner lip of a horse on which the bit acts, esp when specified as to sensitivity	WRE			AT	Probabilmente "morso"
6 <b>Mouth</b>	A pout; Grimace	WRE			AT	Muso, Broncio Boccaccia
<b>IDIOMS</b>						
A <b>mouth</b> to feed	A person, typically a child, who has to be looked after and fed	OD	<i>"How can they afford another <b>mouth</b> to feed?"</i>	9. <i>Figurato, Persona</i>	WREI	Una <b>bocca</b> da sfamare
Be all <b>mouth</b> (and no trousers)	<i>Informal:</i> Tend to talk boastfully without any intention of acting on one's words	OD	<i>"He thought Francis was all <b>mouth</b>."</i>		AT	Essere tutto fumo e niente arrosto
<b>Big</b> mouth	<i>Figurative, Informal</i> Tendency to speak without tact	WREI	<i>"He's always getting into trouble because of his big <b>mouth</b>"</i>		AA	<i>Informale,</i> Lingua lunga <i>"Finisce sempre nei guai a causa della sua lingua lunga"</i>
<b>Born with a silver spoon in one's</b> mouth	<i>Figurative,</i> Have a wealthy upbringing	WREI	<i>"She was born with a silver spoon in her <b>mouth</b>."</i>		AA	Nato con la camicia <i>"È nato con la camicia."</i>
<b>Button your</b> mouth, <b>Button your</b> lip	<i>Dated, Figurative, Slang,</i> Do not talk	WREI	<i>"Button your <b>mouth</b>--I don't want to hear about it any more."</i>		AA	<i>Colloquiale,</i> Chiudere il becco, chiudere la <b>bocca</b>  Chiudere, cucire, tappare la <b>bocca</b>
<b>By word of</b> mouth	From what others say	WREI			AA	<b>Di bocca in bocca</b> Oralmente, verbalmente <i>"Certe ricette vengono tramandate oralmente"</i>

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>Don't look a gift horse in the mouth</b>	<i>Figurative, (proverb)</i> Be grateful for something free	WREI	<i>"When I asked my uncle for extra money on my birthday, my mother said - Don't look a gift horse in the <b>mouth</b>."</i>		AA	<i>Proverbio:</i> A caval donato non si guarda in <b>bocca</b>
Down in or at the <b>mouth</b>	Greatly Saddened Dejected	WRE	<i>"In the last week of summer vacation she looked down in the <b>mouth</b>."</i>		AT	Muso lungo
<b>Foam at the mouth</b>		WREI		Avere la bava alla <b>bocca</b>	WREI	
				Avere la schiuma alla <b>bocca</b>	AA	
<b>From the horse's mouth</b>	First-hand, directly from the source	WREI	<i>"Of course it's true - I got it straight from the horse's <b>mouth</b>."</i>		AA	? Dalla fonte <i>"Certo che è vero, l'ho saputo direttamente dalla fonte."</i>
<b>Froth at the mouth</b>	1. Produce foamy spittle	WREI	1. <i>"If a dog is frothing at the <b>mouth</b> it may have rabies."</i>		AA	1. <i>Letteralmente</i> Avere la bava alla <b>bocca</b> <i>"Se un cane ha la bava alla <b>bocca</b> potrebbe avere la rabbia."</i>
	2. <i>Figurative, Informal</i>		2. <i>"The governor was frothing at the <b>mouth</b> after she was accused of misconduct."</i>		AA	2. <i>Figurato</i> Avere la bava alla <b>bocca</b> Schiumare di rabbia <i>"La governatrice stava schiumando di rabbia dopo che era stata accusata di cattiva condotta."</i>
Give <b>mouth</b>	Of a dog: bark, bay	OD	<i>"When the scent is struck, the dogs give <b>mouth</b>."</i>		AT	Dare fiato
<b>Hand-to-mouth</b>	Meeting only immediate needs	WREI		Alla giornata	AA	Lett. Dalla mano alla <b>bocca</b> (ma non funziona)

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Hungry mouth or <b>Mouth</b> to feed or Hungry <b>mouth</b> to feed	<i>Figurative</i> Dependant	WREI	<i>“He has just lost his job and he has three hungry <b>mouths</b> to feed.”</i>		AA	<i>Figurato, <b>Bocca</b> da sfamare “Ha appena perso il lavoro e si ritrova con tre <b>bocche</b> da sfamare.”</i>
Keep one's <b>mouth</b> shut	<i>Informal</i> Not say anything, especially not reveal a secret	OD	<i>“Would he keep his <b>mouth</b> shut under interrogation?”</i>	Tenere la <b>bocca</b> chiusa <b>Cucirsi la bocca</b>	WREI	
<b>Live from hand to mouth</b> , <b>Live hand to mouth</b>	Be poor	WREI	<i>“Though they appeared wealthy, they actually lived from hand to <b>mouth</b>.”</i>		AA	In povertà, Alla giornata <i>“Sembrano benestanti, ma in realtà vivono alla giornata”</i>
<b>Make one's mouth water</b>	<i>Informal</i> Food: look appetizing	WREI	<i>“The smell of that steak on the grill is making my <b>mouth</b> water.”</i>		AA	Far venire l'acquolina in <b>bocca</b> <i>“Il profumo di quella bistecca sulla griglia mi ha fatto venire l'acquolina in <b>bocca</b>.”</i>
Mouth <b>piece</b>		WREI			AA	Portavoce
Mouth- <b>breather</b>	<i>Figurative, Slang</i> Unintelligent person	WREI		Uno che dà fiato alla <b>bocca</b> <i>Uno che parla senza pensare</i>	AA	
				<b>Dare aria alla bocca</b>	WREI	
Mouth- <b>made</b>		WREI		Sincero	WREI	
Open one's <b>mouth</b>	<i>Informal</i> Say something	WREI	<i>“Sorry, I'll never open my <b>mouth</b> about you again.”</i>		AA	Lasciarsi scappare qualcosa di <b>bocca</b> (Non) aprire <b>bocca</b>
<b>Shut your mouth</b>	<i>Slang, Vulgar</i> Stop talking	WREI	<i>“I've heard enough of your insults - just shut your <b>mouth</b>!”</i>		AA	Chiudi il becco! <i>“Ne ho abbastanza dei tuoi insulti: chiudi il becco!”</i> <b>Acqua in bocca!</b> <b>Non aprire bocca</b>
<b>Talk out of both sides of one's mouth</b>	<i>Figurative</i> Say contradictory things	WREI		Dire ogni volta una cosa diversa	AA	Tenere il piede in due scarpe Volere la botte piena e la moglie ubriaca Fare il doppio gioco (all three with different meanings)



ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Watch one's <b>mouth</b>	<i>Informal</i> Be careful about what one says	OD	<i>"You'd better watch your <b>mouth</b>, mate, or we'll have you."</i>		AA	Attento a come parli Tieni a freno la lingua
<b>Word-of-mouth</b>	Informal oral communication	WREI	<i>"Word-of-<b>mouth</b> advertising is not always reliable."</i>		AA	Tramite passaparola
<b>Zip your mouth, Zip your lip, Zip it</b>	<i>Informal, Figurative</i> Maintain secrecy	WREI	<i>"Zip it - I don't want everyone knowing our business."</i>  Cucire la <b>bocca</b>		AA	Tenere la <b>bocca</b> chiusa Tieni la <b>bocca</b> chiusa! Non voglio che tutti sappiano i fatti nostri

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
<b>1 Bocca</b>	<b>Anatomia</b> Cavità nella parte inferiore del cranio, comune agli uomini e agli animali, funzionale alla nutrizione, alla respirazione e alla fonazione	SC	"Bocca <b>piccola</b> "		AA	<b>Mouth</b> 1. The opening and cavity in the lower part of the human face, surrounded by the lips, through which food is taken in and vocal sounds are emitted  1.1 The opening through which an animal takes in food, corresponding to the human mouth
<b>2 Bocca</b>	Con riferimento alla funzione nutrizionale					
<b>3 Bocca</b>	Con riferimento alla funzione della fonazione	SC	<i>"Tieni la <b>bocca</b> chiusa una buona volta" w.r.</i>	<b>Mouth</b> <i>Colloquial: lip</i> <i>"Keep your <b>mouth</b> shut for once!"</i>	WRIE	
				4. The opening in the face thought of as the source of speaking	WRE	
<b>4 Bocca</b>	Labbra	SC	"Pulirsi la <b>bocca</b> ."			

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
5 <b>Bocca</b>	Apertura di recipienti, di congegni, organi cavi	SC	<i>"Bocca del vaso"</i>		AA	<b>Mouth</b> 2.1 The opening for filling or emptying a container
5.1 <b>Bocca</b>	<b>Bocca</b> da fuoco, parte del pezzo d'artiglieria da cui esce il proiettile e, per estensione, il pezzo d'artiglieria stesso	SC			AA	<b>Mouth</b> 2.2 The muzzle of a gun
5.2 <b>Bocca</b>	In marina, nodo scorsoio	SC				
5.3 <b>Bocca</b>	<b>Bocca</b> dello stomaco, nel linguaggio popolare, la parte del corpo corrispondente al cardias	SC				
6 <b>Bocca</b>	<i>Geogr.</i> Foce, stretto passo montano, <b>bocche</b> del vulcano, aperture dalle quali fuoriesce la lava.	SC	"Bocca del fiume" "Bocche di Brenta"	<b>Mouth</b> 2.5 The lower end of a river or stream, where flowing water is discharged	WRE	
				2.3 The place where a river enters the sea	OD	
7 <b>Bocca</b>	<i>Botanica</i> Entra nelle denominazioni popolari di varie piante che hanno fiori a forma approssimativa di <b>bocca</b>	SC	"Bocca di leone"			
8 <b>Bocca</b>	Orifizio, apertura in genere	WRI	<i>"Vieni, ho trovato la bocca di una galleria naturale!"</i>		AA	Entrance, opening <i>"Come here, I found the entrance of a naturally-occurring tunnel!"</i>  2. An opening or entrance to a hollow, concave, or enclosed structure
9 <b>Bocca</b>	<i>Figurato,</i> Persona	WRI	<i>"In questa famiglia ci sono troppe bocche da sfamare."</i>		AA	<i>Figurative,</i> Person: <b>Mouth</b> <i>"This family has too many mouths to feed."</i> 3. A person or animal who depends

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
					WRE	<i>on someone for food or shelte</i>
<b>IDIOMS</b>						
<b>A caval donato non si guarda in bocca</b>		WRIE			AA	<i>Proverb</i> You shouldn't look a gift horse in the <b>mouth</b>
				<b>Don't look a gift horse in the mouth</b>	WREI	
<b>A mezza bocca</b>		WRI			AA	Say something reluctantly Say something under your breath Say something out of the corner of your <b>mouth</b>
Acqua in bocca!	Silenzio assoluto	SC			AA	<i>Idiom,</i> Lips sealed
				<b>Button your mouth</b> <b>Button your lip</b>	WREI	
<b>Avere la bava alla bocca</b>		WRIE			AA	Frothing at the <b>mouth</b>
				<b>Froth at the mouth</b> <b>Foam at the mouth</b>	WREI	

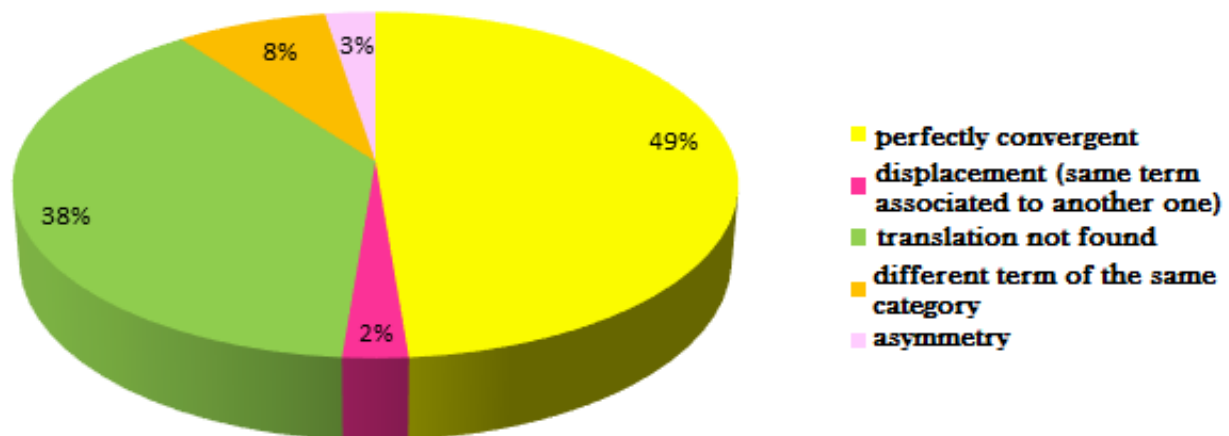
ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Avere la <b>bocca</b> amara	1. Cattiva, sentire un cattivo gusto 2. <i>Figurato</i> , Essere amareggiati da dispiaceri o delusioni	SC				
<b>Avere la bocca impastata</b>		WRIE			AA	Be tongue-tied
Avere tante <b>bocche</b> da sfamare,	Molti familiari a carico	SC			AA	A <b>mouth</b> to feed
<b>Bocca di lupo</b>		WRIE			AA	Basement window
Cavare, strappare le parole di <b>bocca</b>	Ottenere una risposta con fatica	SC				
Chiudere, cucire, tappare la <b>bocca</b>	Mettere un bavaglio, far tacere, zittire	SC		<b>Button your mouth button your lip</b>	WREI	
<b>Cucirsi la bocca</b>	<i>Figurato</i> : tacere	WRIE		<i>Figurative</i> , Seal one's lips, keep quiet	AA	Anche cucirsi le labbra
<b>Dare aria alla bocca</b>		WRIE			AA	Be a <b>Mouth</b> -breather 1. <i>One-off event</i> : someone's <b>mouth</b> is working overtime  2. <i>Regular condition</i> : have verbal diarrhea
Essere di <b>bocca</b> buona	1. Mangiare di tutto 2. <i>Figurato</i> Accontentarsi facilmente	SC				
Essere sulla <b>bocca</b> di tutti	A conoscenza di tutti	SC				Everybody talks about it!

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Fare la <b>bocca</b> a qualcosa	1. Abituarsi a un certo sapore 2. <i>Figurato</i> , Prendere un'abitudine, in genere piacevole	SC				
Far venire l'acquolina in <b>bocca</b>	1. Solleticare l'appetito 2. <i>Figurato</i> , Suscitare desiderio, voglia di possesso	SC		<b>Make one's mouth water</b>	WREI	
In <b>bocca</b> al lupo!	<i>Figurato</i> : Formula d'augurio scaramantica rivolta a chi deve affrontare un esame o una competizione	SC			AA	<i>Expression:</i> Break a leg!
<b>Lasciare a bocca asciutta</b>		WRIE			AA	<i>Literally:</i> Left empty-handed, to go hungry  Outcome incomplete: disappointed
Lasciarsi scappare qualcosa di <b>bocca</b>	Dire ciò che non si dovrebbe	SC			AA	Keep one's <b>mouth</b> shut Watch one's <b>mouth</b>
<b>Mettere</b> bocca <b>su tutto</b>		WRIE		Get one's word in, Put in one's two cents, Always commenting on everything.	WREI	
Mettere le parole in <b>bocca</b> a qualcuno	Suggerire ciò che qualcuno deve dire o attribuire a qualcuno parole non sue	SC				
Non aprire <b>bocca</b>	Non parlare	SC		Keep one's <b>mouth</b> shut	WREI	
Non chiudere <b>bocca</b>	Parlare in continuazione	SC		<b>Big mouth</b> <b>Mouth-breather</b>	WREI	
Passare, correre di <b>bocca</b> in <b>bocca</b>	Detto di notizia trasmessa sollecitamente da una persona all'altra			<b>Word-of-mouth</b>  <b>By word of mouth</b>	WREI	

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Parole che riempiono la <b>bocca</b>	Pompose, a effetto	SC				Più che altro riempirsi la <b>bocca</b> di belle parole, per impressionare etc  Be all <b>mouth</b> (and no trousers)
Restare a <b>bocca</b> asciutta  (Vedi Lasciare a <b>bocca</b> asciutta)	1. Senza mangiare o bere  2. <i>Figurato</i> , Non ottenere niente	SC				
<b>Restare a bocca spalancata</b>	<i>Figurato</i> : Restare sbigottiti	WRIE		Being gobsmacked	WREI	
<b>Ridere a mezza</b> bocca  (Vedi A mezza <b>Bocca</b> )		WRIE				
<b>Riempirsi la bocca di</b>		WRIE		<i>Colloquial, Food:</i> Stuff "He stuffed himself with cherries."	WRIE	
Rifarsi la <b>bocca</b>	1. Mangiare qualcosa di gustoso per togliere un sapore sgradito  2. <i>Figurato</i> , Cercare una compensazione	SC		<i>Expression:</i> Take away a bad taste	AA	Anche Rifarsi gli occhi, con sfumatura diversa
Rimanere a <b>bocca</b> aperta  (Vedi Restare a <b>bocca</b> Aperta)	<i>Figurato</i> : essere colto da stupore	SC				
Storcere la <b>bocca</b>	Mostrare disgusto o, anche, disapprovazione	SC		Sneer, pull a face	AA	
<b>Sulla bocca di tutti</b>		WRIE		On everyone's lips	AA	
<b>Tanto per farsi la</b> bocca		WRIE		Get used to a flavour, get familiar with a taste	AA	

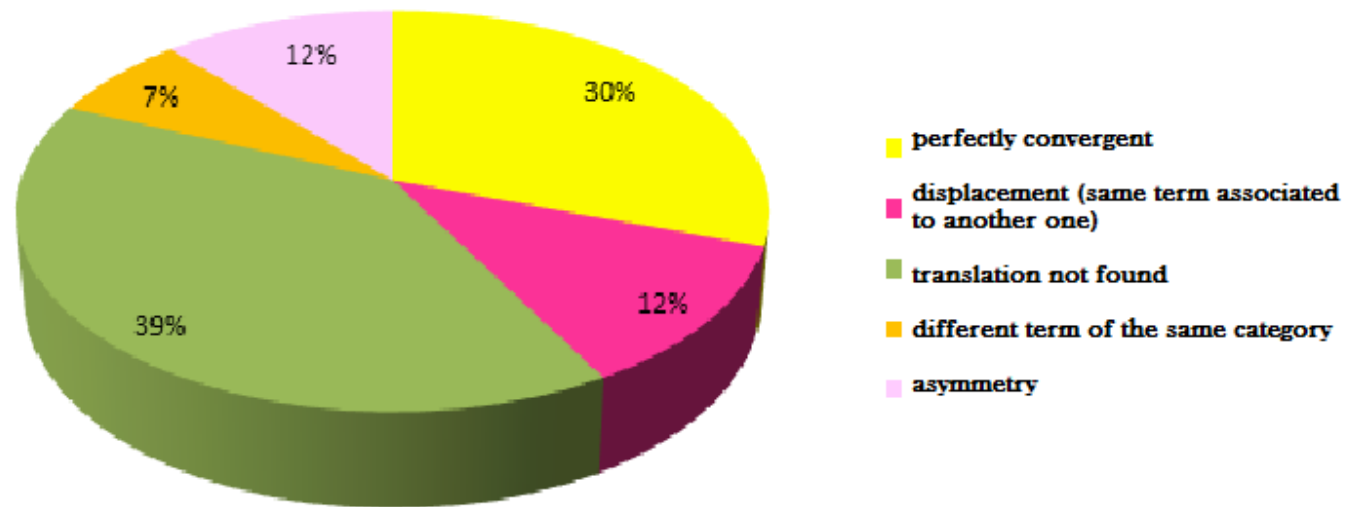
ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Togliere la parola di <b>bocca</b>	Anticipare ciò che stava per dire un altro	SC				
Togliersi il pane di <b>bocca</b>	Fare straordinari sacrifici					
<b>Volare di</b> bocca <b>in</b> bocca		WRIE		<i>Figurative:</i> Spread like wildfire, Be on everyone's lips	AA	By word of <b>mouth</b>

**Mouth: English/Italian**





**Mouth: Italian/English**



## Mouth – Bocca table 2

CONVERGENCE	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
A <b>mouth</b> to feed	Una <b>bocca</b> da sfamare
Button your <b>mouth</b>	Chiudere la <b>bocca</b>
By word of <b>mouth</b>	Di <b>bocca</b> in <b>bocca</b>
Don't look a gift horse in the <b>mouth</b>	A caval donato non si guarda in <b>bocca</b>
Foam/froth at the <b>mouth</b>	Avere la bava alla <b>bocca</b>
Hungry <b>mouth</b>	<b>Bocca</b> da sfamare
Keep one's <b>mouth</b> shut	Tenere la <b>bocca</b> chiusa
Make one's <b>mouth</b> water	Far venire l'acquolina in <b>bocca</b>
<b>Mouth</b> breather	Uno che dà fiato alla <b>bocca</b>
Open one's <b>mouth</b>	Lasciarsi scappare qualcosa di <b>bocca</b>
Zip your <b>mouth</b>	Cucire la <b>bocca</b>
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
A caval donato non si guarda in <b>bocca</b>	Don't look a gift horse in the <b>mouth</b>
A mezza <b>bocca</b>	Out of the corner of your <b>mouth</b>
Avere la bava alla <b>bocca</b>	Frothing at the <b>mouth</b>
Avere tante <b>bocche</b> da sfamare	<b>Mouths</b> to feed
Chiudi la <b>bocca</b>	Button your <b>mouth</b>
Correre di <b>bocca</b> in <b>bocca</b>	By word of <b>mouth</b>
Dare aria alla <b>bocca</b>	Be a <b>mouth</b> -breather
Far venire l'acquolina in <b>bocca</b>	Make one's <b>mouth</b> water
Non aprire <b>bocca</b>	Keep one's <b>mouth</b> shut

<b>DISPLACEMENT</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Big <b>mouth</b>	<b>Lingua</b> lunga
Down in or at <b>mouth</b>	Col <b>muso</b> lungo
Watch one's <b>mouth</b>	Tieni a freno la <b>lingua</b>
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Avere la <b>bocca</b> impastata	Be <b>tongue</b> -tied
In <b>bocca</b> al lupo!	Break a <b>leg</b> !
Lasciare a <b>bocca</b> asciutta	Left empty- <b>handed</b>
Mettere <b>bocca</b> su tutto	Get one's <b>word</b> in
Sulla <b>bocca</b> di tutti	On everyone's <b>lips</b>

ASYMMETRY	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Be all <b>mouth</b> and no trousers	Essere tutto <b>fumo</b> e niente <b>arrosto</b>
Born with a silver spoon in one's <b>mouth</b>	Nato con la camicia
From the horse's <b>mouth</b>	Dalla fonte
Give <b>mouth</b>	Dare fiato
Hand to <b>mouth</b>	Alla giornata
<b>Mouth</b> -made	Sincero, limpido
Shut your <b>mouth</b>	Chiudi il becco!
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Restare a <b>bocca</b> aperta	Being gobsmacked
Ridere a mezza <b>bocca</b>	Half-laugh
Riempirsi la <b>bocca</b> di	To stuff oneself
Rifarsi la <b>bocca</b>	Take away a bad taste
Storcere la <b>bocca</b>	Sneer, pull a face
Volare di <b>bocca in bocca</b>	Spread like wildfire

### 5.1.5. Ear-Orecchio

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1 <b>Ear</b>	The organ of hearing and balance in humans and other vertebrates, especially the external part of this	OD	<i>“If the growth is large, then it may have caused more damage and this sometimes leads to some loss of hearing in the affected hear.”</i>	<b>Orecchio</b>	WREI	
				1. Organo dell'udito che partecipa alla regolazione dell'equilibrio, nel linguaggio comune, la parte esterna dell' <b>orecchio</b> , il padiglione auricolare	AA	
1.1 <b>Ear</b>	An organ sensitiv to sound in other animals	OD	<i>“They have a tragus, which can be folded back to seal the opening of the ear when the animal digs.”</i>	2. Udito	AA	
1.2 <b>Ear</b> In singular	An ability to recognize, appreciate, and reproduce sounds, especially music or language	OD	<i>“An ear for rhythm and melody.”</i>	3 <b>Orecchio</b>	WREI	
				Attitudine a riconoscere e ripetere un suono, specialmente una musica, istintiva sensibilità musicale	AA	
1.3 <b>Ear</b>	Used to refer to a person's willingness to listen to others	OD	<i>“She offers a sympathetic ear to worried pet owners.”</i>			
2 <b>Ear</b>	An object resembling the external <b>ear</b> in shape or position, such as a handle on a jug	WRE				
3 <b>Ear</b>	The part of a cereal plant, such as wheat or barley, that contains the seeds, grains, or kernels	OD	<i>“This seed variety will produce a fine ear of corn.” (WREI)</i>	Pannocchia (mais) Spiga (grano) <i>“Questa varietà di semi produce ottime pannocchie di mais.”</i>	WREI	
<b>IDIOMS</b>						
A thick <b>ear</b>	<i>Informal</i> A blow on the <b>ear</b> delivered as punishment, in anger, etc	WRE				

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
An <b>ear</b> for		WREI		<i>Figurato</i> - per la musica <b>Orecchio</b> per Avere, non avere <b>orecchio</b>	WREI	
Be all <b>ears</b>	<i>Informal</i> Be listening eagerly	OD	<i>"I'm all ears, tell me about it."</i>	Essere tutto <b>orecchi</b>	AA	
Be out on one's <b>ear</b>	<i>Informal</i> Be dismissed ignominiously	OD	<i>"If these cheque bounces, you're out on your ear."</i>			
Bring something (down) about one's <b>ears</b>	Bring misfortune on oneself	OD	<i>"She brought her world crashing about her ears."</i>			
By <b>ear</b>	Without reference to written music	WRE	<i>"Could play any tune by ear."</i>		AA	A <b>orecchio</b>
<b>Ear</b> for music	Musical aptitude	WREI	<i>"Colin has an ear for music, and can play several instruments."</i>	<b>Orecchio</b> musicale	WREI	Anche <b>orecchio</b> assoluto?
<b>Ear</b> of corn	Seed bearing spike of corn	WREI	<i>"She was so hungry that she ate three ears of corn."</i>	Pannocchia  <i>"Aveva così tanta fame che si mangiò tre pannocchie."</i>	WREI	
<b>Ear</b> of wheat		WREI		Spiga di grano	WREI	
Fall on deaf <b>ears</b>	To be ignored or pass unnoticed	WRE			AT	Passare inosservato
Give <b>ear</b>		WREI		Ascoltare, prestare <b>orecchio</b>	WREI	
Grin (or smile) from <b>ear to ear</b>	Smile broadly	OD	<i>"You'll come out of the show grinning from ear to ear."</i>		AT	Sorridere a 32 denti
Have something coming out of one's <b>ears</b>	<i>Informal</i> Have a substantial amount of something	OD	<i>"That man's got money coming out of his ears."</i>		AT	Avere le tasche sfondate (soldi) Averne fin sopra le <b>orecchie</b> (in senso di quantità ma usato anche per dire perdere la pazienza) Averne da vendere
Have someone's <b>ear</b>	Have access to and influence with someone	OD	<i>"He claimed to have the prime minister's ear."</i>		AT	Avere l'attenzione di qualcuno
Have (or keep) an <b>ear</b> to the ground	Be well informed about events and trends	OD	<i>"The good leader has his ear to the ground and will know when real doubts are growing."</i>			
In one <b>ear</b> and out the other	Heard but quickly forgotten	OD	<i>"Whatever he tells me seems to go in one ear and out the other."</i>	Entrare da un <b>orecchio</b> e uscire dall'altro	AA	Entra da un <b>orecchio</b> ed esce dall'altro

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Lend an <b>ear</b> Lend an <b>ear</b> to somebody	<i>Figurative, Dated</i> Listen to somebody	WREI	<i>“When I need someone to talk to, Patricia is always willing to lend an ear.”</i>	1. <i>Figurato</i> Ascoltare qualcuno Dare udienza  2. <i>Informale</i> Tendere l' <b>orecchio</b> a	WREI	Prestare <b>orecchio</b>
Listen with half an <b>ear</b>	Not give one's full attention	OD	<i>“Her husband listened to her with half an ear as he watched television.”</i>			
Mouse- <b>ear</b>		WREI		<b>Orecchio</b> di topo (erba officinale)	WREI	
Mouse- <b>ear</b> cress		WREI		Mostarda selvatica Arabide comune Arabidopside		
Musical <b>ear</b>		WREI		<b>Orecchio</b> per la musica	WREI	Avere, non avere <b>orecchio</b> <b>Orecchio</b> assoluto
One's <b>ears</b> are burning	One is subconsciously aware of being talked about or criticized	OD	<i>“Certain officials in the police department will find their ears are burning before long.”</i>	Sentir fischiare gli <b>orecchi</b>	AA	
Out of one's <b>ear</b>  Forse si ripete	<i>Informal</i> Dismissed unceremoniously	WRE				
Pig's <b>ear</b>	1. <b>Ear</b> of a pig  2. <i>UK, Figurative</i> Mess, Botched job	WREI		1. <b>Orecchio</b> di maiale  2. <i>Figurato</i> Pasticcio, pastrocchio Colloquiale Casino	WREI	
Play by <b>ear</b>	1. To act according to the demands of a situation rather than to a plan; improvise	WRE	1. <i>“What will we do tomorrow? Let's play by ear.” (w.r. it)</i>	1. <i>Figurato</i> – Improvvisare Andare a sentimento <i>“Cosa faremo domani? Andremo a sentimento.”</i>	WREI	

ENGLISH	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ITALIAN EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Play something by <b>ear</b>	2. To perform a musical piece on an instrument without written music	WREI	2. "I read music well, but I have a hard time playing by <i>ear</i> ."	2. Letterale – musica Suonare qualcosa a <b>orecchio</b> "Sono bravo a leggere gli spartiti, ma suonare a <b>orecchio</b> mi è difficile."	WREI	
Reach someone's <b>ears</b>	Be heard or heard about by someone	OD	"The sound of running feet reached my <i>ears</i> ."			Arrivare all' <b>orecchio</b> Raggiungere l' <b>orecchio</b>
Tin <b>ear</b>		WREI		Figurato - per la musica Non avere <b>orecchio</b>	WREI	
To have an <b>ear</b> for music	<i>Idiom</i>	WREI		Avere <b>orecchio</b> per	WREI	
Turn a deaf <b>ear</b>	To be deliberately unresponsive	WRE	"He needs to believe in himself and turn a deaf <i>ear</i> to his critics." (WREI)	Fare <b>orecchio</b> da mercante  Non ascoltare, non dare ascolto Far finta di non sentire	AA  WREI	Fare <b>orecchio</b> di mercante
Up to one's <b>ears</b> in	<i>Informal</i> Very busy with	OD	"I'm up to my <i>ears</i> in work here."			Averne fin sopra ai capelli
Wood <b>ear</b> mushroom	Variety of edible fungus	OD		Fungo commestibile <b>Orecchio</b> di Giuda	WREI	<b>Orecchio</b> di elefante.

ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
1 <b>Orecchio</b>	1. Organo dell'udito che partecipa alla regolazione dell'equilibrio, nel linguaggio comune, la parte esterna dell'orecchio, il padiglione auricolare	SC	" <b>Orecchio</b> esterno, <b>orecchio</b> medio, interno."	<b>Ear</b> (w.r.)  1 The organ of hearing and balance in humans and other vertebrates, especially the external part of this	WRIE  WRE	



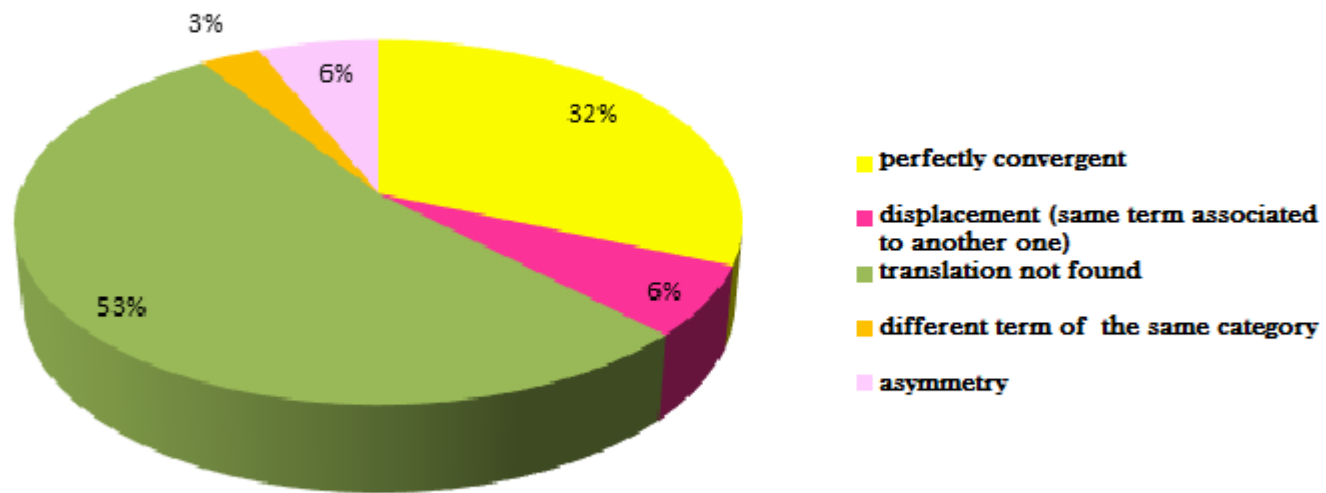
ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
2 <b>Orecchio</b>	2. Udito	SC	<i>“Un suono che gli lacera gli orecchi.”</i>	Hearing <b>Ear</b> <i>“She has an excellent hearing.”</i>	WRIE	SISTEMARE QUESTO PUNTO ANCHE SULLA TABELLA DI SOPRA
				1.1 An organ sensitive to sound in other animals	AA	
3 <b>Orecchio</b>	3. Attitudine a riconoscere e ripetere un suono, specialmente una musica, istintiva sensibilità musicale	SC	<i>“Avere un buon orecchio.”</i>	<b>Ear</b> <i>“He has an ear for good music.”</i>	WRIE	
				1.2 <i>In singular</i> An ability to recognize, appreciate, and reproduce sounds, especially music or language	AA	
4. <b>Orecchia, orecchio</b> (w.r. ita)	<i>Familiare,</i> Piega all'angolo dei fogli	WRIE		<i>Page, document:</i> <b>Dog-ear</b>  <i>Literally:</i> Corner of a page folded over as a place marker	WRIE	
<b>IDIOMS</b>						
Aprire bene le <b>orecchie</b>		SC			AT	Open up one's <b>ears</b>
Avere, non avere <b>orecchio</b>	Essere, non essere intonato	SC		To have an <b>ear</b> for music  <b>Tin ear</b>	WREI	
Avere le <b>orecchie</b> foderate di prosciutto	Non sentire, non voler capire	SC				Molto più comune con “occhi”  <i>“Can't see the wood for the trees”<sup>19</sup></i>

<sup>19</sup> Fonte: <http://omniglot.com/language/idioms/index.php>

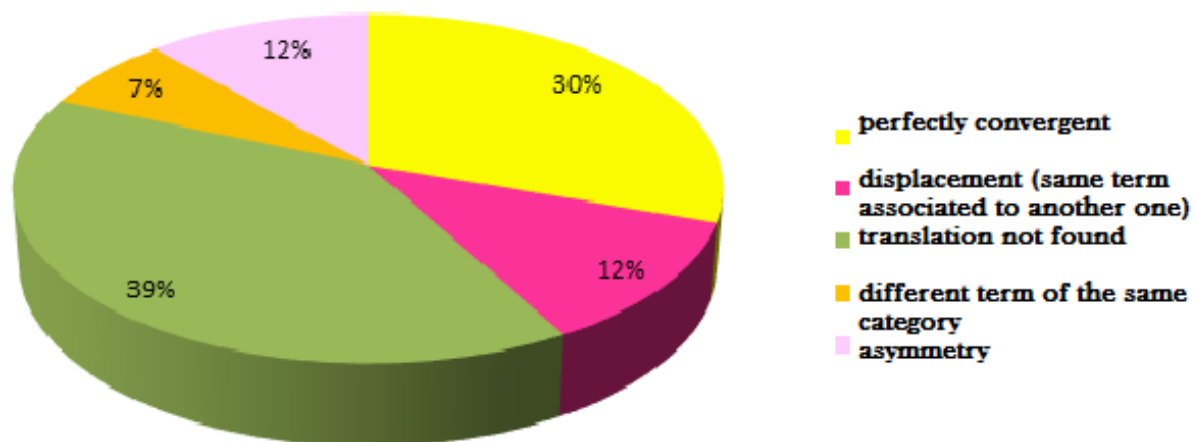
ITALIAN	MEANING	Source	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	Source	COMMENTS
Dare una tirata d' <b>orecchio</b>	<i>Figurato</i> Rimproverare	SC		A thick <b>ear</b>	AA	Come 'fare una lavata di capo'
Fare <b>orecchio</b> da mercante	Fingere di non capire, di non sentire	SC		Turn a deaf <b>ear</b> , turn a deaf <b>ear</b> to something	WRIE	
				Turn a deaf <b>ear</b>	AA	
Entrare da un <b>orecchio</b> e uscire dall'altro	Detto di cose, discorsi ecc., non restare impresso nella mente, non interessare	SC		In one <b>ear</b> and out the other	AA	
Essere duri d' <b>orecchi</b>	1. Sentire poco 2. <i>Figurato</i> Non capire	SC		Tin <b>ear</b>	AA	
Essere tutto <b>orecchi</b>	Ascoltare con la massima attenzione	SC		Be all <b>ears</b>	AA	Come aprire bene le <b>orecchie</b>
Mettere, avere la pulce nell' <b>orecchio</b>	Seminare, coltivare il sospetto	SC				A flea in one's <b>ear</b> (a sharp rebuke) <sup>20</sup>
<b>Orecchio</b> assoluto		WRIE		Perfect pitch	WRIE	
Sentir fischiare gli <b>orecchi</b>	1. Sentirli sibilare (quando ciò avviene, secondo la credenza popolare, è segno che qualcuno sta parlando di noi)	SC		One's <b>ears</b> are burning	AA	
Tendere l' <b>orecchio</b>	Cercare di cogliere un suono, un rumore	SC		<i>Idiom</i> Keep an eye out  <i>Slang</i> Eyeball, bird-dog (verbs)	WRIE	Lend an <b>ear</b>
Turarsi, tapparsi le <b>orecchie</b>	1. Per difendersi dai rumori troppo forti, per non sentire 2. <i>Anche in senso figurato</i>	SC		Turn a deaf <b>ear</b>	WRIE	

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.collinsdictionary.com/>

**Ear: English/Italian**



**Ear: Italian/English**



## Ear – Orecchio table 2

CONVERGENCE	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
An <b>ear</b> for	Avere <b>orecchio</b> per
Be all <b>ears</b>	Essere tutto <b>orecchi</b>
By <b>ear</b>	A <b>orecchio</b> (non nel senso di ‘improvvisando’ come in inglese)
<b>Ear</b> for music	<b>Orecchio</b> musicale
Give/Lend (an) <b>ear</b>	Prestare <b>orecchio</b>
Have something coming out of one’s <b>ears</b>	Averne fin sopra le <b>orecchie</b>
In one <b>ear</b> and out of the other	Entrare da un <b>orecchio</b> e uscire dall’altro
One’s <b>ears</b> are burning	Sentir fischiare gli <b>orecchi</b>
Reach someone’s <b>ears</b>	Giungere alle <b>orecchie</b>
Turn a deaf <b>ear</b>	Fare <b>orecchio</b> da mercante
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Aprire bene le <b>orecchie</b>	Open up one’s <b>ears</b>
Avere, non avere <b>orecchio</b>	To have an <b>ear</b> for music
Dare una tirata d’ <b>orecchio</b>	A thick <b>ear</b>
Fare <b>orecchio</b> da mercante	Turn a deaf <b>ear</b> to something
Entrare da un <b>orecchio</b> e uscire dall’altro	In one <b>ear</b> and out of the other
Essere duri d’ <b>orecchi</b>	Tin <b>ear</b>
Essere tutto <b>orecchi</b>	Be all <b>ears</b>
Sentir fischiare gli <b>orecchi</b>	One’s <b>ears</b> are burning
Turarsi, tappare le <b>orecchie</b>	Turn a deaf <b>ear</b>

<b>DISPLACEMENT</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Grin (or smile) from <b>ear</b> to <b>ear</b>	Sorridere a 32 <b>denti</b>
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Mettere la pulce nell' <b>orecchio</b>	To have a flea in one's <b>ear</b> (different meaning)

<b>ASYMMETRY</b>	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN
<b>Ear</b> of corn	Pannocchia
<b>Ear</b> of wheat	Spiga di grano
Fall on deaf <b>ears</b>	Passare inosservato
Have someone's <b>ear</b>	Avere l'attenzione di qualcuno
To be out on one's <b>ear</b>	Essere licenziato in tronco
ITALIAN	ENGLISH
Avere le <b>orecchie</b> foderate di prosciutto	Can't see the wood for the trees
<b>Orecchio</b> assoluto	Perfect pitch

## 5.2. Analysis of Data

In almost every language, it is possible to notice a direct reflection of embodiment on concepts referred to the human body in idioms, metaphors and metonymies. With the analysis of data we expect to find direct evidence in support of the idea that embodiment is a fundamental notion for the conceptualization of human interaction with the world. Moreover, the analysis of data from different languages compared between them, offer to us a more wide view of ‘cultural embodiment’, since, even if the relation between language and the human body is basic to our understanding of human cognition, we can also find some differences from one culture to the other. The way in which our body interacts with the environment is not totally free from the culture in which it is embedded, because culture is one of the factors that shape our embodied experience. What is important here, is that the same experiences may be interpreted differently according to different cultural models, and these different interpretations reflect into different linguistic expressions. To give an example, we can find in English an expression like “around the clock” that in Italian does not exist.

The use of the terms *head/testa*, *eye/occhio*, *mouth/bocca*, *nose/naso*, *ear/orecchio* reflects very similar patterns in both languages, but we can see in detail that there are also some asymmetries in the way in which we conceive of these things.

The term *head* is used in English to form a huge number of compound words that imply the use of other words in Italian. Sometimes *head* substitutes the idea of something sharp and positioned at the extreme end of something, by means of its association with the position of the head on the human body. Italian does not always

do the same: sometimes *testa* is replaced by terms like *punta*, *superficie*, *parte superiore*, *sorgente*, *prua*, etc.

In the expression ‘to come to a head’, Italian makes use of the word *culmine*, but if we look at the etymology of this word, we can lead it back to *capo*, used in Italian also as a synonym of *testa*.

The use of *head/testa* to refer to the mind is the same in both languages, as in the examples ‘out of one’s head-fuori di testa’.

Another thing that we can find in both languages is the metonymical use of *head/testa* for ‘person’, reflected in expressions such as ‘there are some good heads’ or ‘sono cinque euro a testa’.

In English, we can find many expressions referred to ships, which I have not found in Italian.

Another thing that is worth noticing is that there are many cases in which Italian uses *testa* to refer to an extremity or the most prominent part of something, while English refers to it with the term *nose*. This is a case of displacement of a conceptual body-related metaphor.

The term *eye/occhio* is almost always used in English to refer to the center of something, be it a storm (the eye of the storm/l’occhio del ciclone), or a flower (the eye of the flower/il pistillo del fiore).

Italian refers to these concepts with many other words, like *cruna*, *centro*, *foro* etc.

In both languages there are examples of personifications where *eyes/occhi* are person that either like or do not like what they see: for example, things in Italian and English can be ‘eye-pleasing’ (una gioia per gli occhi), and often reactions to something that is said are reactions ‘in the eyes of someone/agli occhi di qualcuno’.



Since our eyes are hit by light waves, the functioning of our organ of sight is reflected in expressions such as ‘hit the eye’ or ‘meet the eye’, or in Italian ‘saltare all’occhio’; on the other side we also have expressions such as ‘buttare l’occhio’ (to look at something quickly).

When we pay attention to something we usually look in the direction of that thing, and this also is reflected in expressions that use ‘eye’ as ‘attention’.

*Mouth/bocca* and *ear/orecchio*, as well as the terms analyzed before, are often associated with thing resembling to them in the aspect, like the entrance of a cave, for mouth (think of an open mouth and its function to let the food in), or a mushroom similar to an ear that is called *wooden ear* (in Italian the name is translated with *orecchio di Giuda*, but we have another ear-like mushroom that is *orecchio di elefante*).

The mouth is associated with the function of speaking too, so there are many expressions such as ‘button your mouth/chiudi la bocca’, or ‘to have a big mouth’.

This last expression is translated in Italian with ‘avere la lingua lunga’.

The metonymical use of ‘mouth’ as ‘hungry person’ is reflected in both language by expressions like ‘hungry mouth to feed/bocche da sfamare’.

Some expressions can be found, identical, in both language but have totally different meanings, like ‘the flea in one’s ear/la pulce nell’orecchio’.

In English, but not in Italian, both *eye* and *nose* are used sometimes metonymically to refer to an informer or a detective. Actually, *nose* have a lot of uses that do not correspond to those of *naso* in Italian.

## 6. Conclusions

No striking differences have been found between English and Italian as far as the metaphoric and metonymic conceptualizations of *head/testa*, *eyes/occhi*, *nose/naso*, *mouth/bocca* and *ear/orecchio* are concerned, finding that these concepts are embodied both for English and Italian speakers. The question here is whether basic bodily experiences are interpreted differently by different cultures, and filtered differently through cultural models, then reflecting in the language. In the languages taken into analysis, the basic bodily experiences related to these words are interpreted and expressed in a quite similar manner. Some differences, however, do exist, as we have seen in the last paragraph. The graphic images of the percentage of linguistic expressions provides a visual idea of these differences. These differences, however, usually reside in the singular linguistic example, and do not move away from the basic metaphorical or metonymical concept related to the words used.

The fact that differences are not so pronounced could be taken as a further evidence to the hypothesis that human concepts are fundamentally shaped by our bodies.

These results, although they indicate a considerable overlap between the two languages, are also obviously incomplete, for different reasons:

First of all, the data collection on which the analysis is based, originates exclusively from dictionaries, two dictionaries above all. There is a strong discrepancy between dictionaries about a huge number of idiomatic expressions, above all about those expressions, which are used quite less than the ones that almost everyone knows.

Further analysis may infact reveal some more elaborate differences in the metaphoric and metonymic conceptualizations of the terms that we have choosen.

Another difficulty is tied to the fact that many idioms are typical of a region, above all in Italian where the language changes a lot from one region to the other due to dialects.

This study has been very interesting, however, to understand what lies at the base of the most common expressions that we use in everyday language and it can have many interesting applications.

One of them is language teaching: some courses of embodied English have already been created.

Another interesting application can be found in psychology: we have already seen, with Lakoff and Johnson, how a simple interpretation of a metaphor of our language can completely change our way of interpreting reality and bring us to new solutions. There is a lot of literature about metaphors in psychotherapy and there is no doubt that recent findings will help researchers gain ground in this field.

Research is becoming increasingly more interesting in the field of cognitive linguistics: clarifying the distinction between metaphor and metonymy is one of the main challenges to resolve problems presented by the frequent interaction between them, for example, or collecting more cross-cultural data to have a wider idea of differences between cultures.

There is still a lot to be done!

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