

## Research Article

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# Introducing Idioms in the Galician WordNet: Methods, Problems and Results

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**Abstract:** This study describes the introduction of verbal idioms in the Galician language version (Galnet) of the semantic network WordNet; a network that does not traditionally include many phraseological units. To enhance Galnet, a list of 803 Galician verbal idioms was developed to then review each of them individually and assess whether they could be introduced in an existing WordNet synset (a group of synonyms expressing the same concept) or not. Of those 803 idioms, 490 (61%) could be included in this network. Besides, Galnet was enlarged with 750 extra verbal idioms, most of them synonyms or variants of the former. In this study, we present the working methodology for the experiment and an analysis of the results, to help understand the most important problems found when trying to introduce idioms in Galnet. We also discuss the reasons preventing the inclusion of some expressions, and the criteria used to introduce the idioms that finally made it into the network.

**Keywords:** WordNet, phraseology, semantic network, idioms

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 WordNet / Galnet

This study summarises the development of the Galnet project for phraseology (Fralnet subproject). The objective of Galnet is to build a Galician language WordNet and it is the research group at the University of Vigo TALG (Galician Language Technologies and Applications) who is in charge of this project. The Galnet project is still in progress, but has already yielded interesting and useful results in the fields of Galician lexicology, semantics and automatic language processing (Solla Portela, Gómez Guinovart 2015).

WordNet is a lexical database for the English language, organized as a semantic network where the nodes are concepts represented as sets of synonyms, and the links between nodes are semantic relations between lexical concepts (Miller et al. 1990). The nodes contain nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs grouped by synonymy. In WordNet terminology, a set of synonyms is called a *synset*, and each lemmatised synonym in a synset is considered a lexical *variant* of the same concept. Thus, each synset represents a distinct lexicalised concept and includes all the synonymous variants of this concept. Additionally, each synset may contain a brief definition (or *gloss*), which is common to every variant in the synset, and, in some cases, one or more examples of the use of the variants in context.

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In the WordNet model of lexical representation, synsets are linked by means of lexical-semantic relations. Some of the most frequent relations represented in WordNet are hypernymy/hyponymy and holonymy/meronymy for nouns; antonymy and quasi-synonymy for adjectives; antonymy and derivation for adverbs; and entailment, hypernymy/hyponymy, cause and opposition for verbs.

WordNet, which was originally developed for English, is now available in many other languages, although the English WordNet still stands as the most complete reference version. Created and maintained at Princeton University since 1985, version 3.0 contains 206,941 lemmas, i.e. synonymous variants (155,287 of which are unique, non-homographic forms) grouped into 117,659 sets of synonyms or synsets.

Many of the WordNet versions in languages other than English follow the design model of EuroWordNet (Vossen 2002b), where the synsets of a particular language are linked to the synsets of the other languages through an InterLingual Index (ILI) that is unique to each concept, and which is mainly based on the synsets of the English WordNet. Therefore, the set of WordNet lexicons in different languages allows the connection between the synsets of any pair of languages via the ILI, thus constituting a very useful resource in applications of linguistic technologies dealing with multilingual processing.

The goal of the Galnet project is to build a WordNet for the Galician language, aligned with the ILI generated by the English WordNet 3.0. This project is part of a wider endeavour for the coordinated integration of the Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Basque versions of WordNet 3.0 (González Agirre et al. 2012). The Galnet project is also aligned with the development of the Portuguese WordNet carried out within the PULO (Portuguese Unified Lexical Ontology) project at the Centro de Estudos Humanísticos da Universidade do Minho (Simões, Gómez Guinovart 2014).

Table 1 shows the current development status of Galnet (version 3.0.22), which can be searched via the research group web interface (<http://sli.uvigo.gal/galnet/>). It should be noted that the official distribution of Galnet, while being extremely important for the dissemination and use of the resource, is just a “frozen” version of the database, and the most up-to-date data can only be accessed directly from Galnet’s web interface.

**Table 1.** Current Galnet Coverage (version 3.0.22)

	English WordNet 3.0		Galnet 3.0.22	
	Variants	Synsets	Variants	Synsets
Nouns	146,312	82,115	35,450	25,047
Verbs	25,047	13,767	6,167	2,585
Adjectives	30,002	18,156	9,666	5,902
Adverbs	5,580	3,621	912	638
TOTAL	206,941	117,659	52,195	34,172

The latest version of Galnet, together with other important lexical and textual resources, is also available for consultation on the RILG (Integrated Language Resources for Galician) website (<http://sli.uvigo.gal/RILG/>).

## 1.2 Phraseological Units in WordNet

Corpas Pastor defined phraseological units as:

unidades léxicas formadas por más de dos palabras gráficas en su límite inferior, cuyo límite superior se sitúa en el nivel de la oración compuesta. Dichas unidades se caracterizan por su alta frecuencia de uso, y de coaparición de sus elementos integrantes; por su institucionalización, entendida en términos de fijación y especialización semántica; por su idiomática y variación potenciales; así como por el grado en el cual se dan todos estos aspectos en los distintos tipos (1996: 20).

[lexical units consisting of two graphic words on its lower limit and a compound sentence in its upper limit. These units are characterised by high frequency in use, the co-occurrence of their components; institutionalisation –understood in the sense of fixedness and semantic specialisation–, idiomaticity and potential variation, as well as for the degree in which all these aspects occur in different instances].

In our project, we have worked exclusively with verbal idioms, that is, phraseological units that do not have textual independence and that perform the functions of verbs (Corpas Pastor 1996: 102).

As we have seen in Section 1.1, WordNet is a database structured around concepts linked to synonym series called synsets. These series are primarily monolexical and few phraseological units are included, despite the fact that they are lexical units too (even if they have special semantic and structural features).

A few years ago, Christiane Fellbaum, one of the researchers who designed the initial WordNet project at Princeton, particularly referred to some of the difficulties of introducing idioms in the system:

They express concepts that cannot be fitted into WordNet's web structure either as members of existing synsets or as independent concepts, because there are no other lexicalized concepts to which they can be linked via any of the WordNet relations. In fact, if one examines idioms and their glosses in an idiom dictionary, one quickly realizes that almost all idioms express complex concepts that cannot be paraphrased by means of any of the standard lexical or syntactic categories. Consider such examples as *fish or cut bait*, *cook one's/somebody's goose*, and *drown one's sorrows/troubles*. These idioms carry a lot of highly specific semantic information that would probably get lost if they were integrated into WordNet and attached to more general concepts (Fellbaum 1998b: 55).

Fellbaum's concerns are in fact justified (see Section 4.1.1), but it seems to have been taken to the extreme, as WordNet uses a concept of contextual synonymy that allows for the construction of synsets without total meaning equivalence, as one can verify just by having a superficial look at many WordNet synsets:

The notion of synonymy used in Wordnet does not entail interchangeability in all contexts; by that criterion, natural languages have few synonyms. The more modest claim is that Wordnet synonyms can be interchanged in some contexts. To be careful, therefore, one should speak of synonymy relative to a context (Miller 1998: 24).

On the web, the concept is the basic unit from which semantic relations are established, and this concept is expressed by a set of synonyms that have a differential semantic trait each. In this sense, phraseological units or idioms, even if they express complex concepts, can share semantic traits with the other components in a synset, and the loss of nuances would be similar to that happening in monolexical units (see Section 4.2).

In a later study, Fellbaum herself claimed that this absence of idioms was a gap that had to be bridged “if WordNet is to be successfully used in applications requiring Word Sense Disambiguation and language pedagogy” (Osherson, Fellbaum 2010).

Aware of the quantitative and qualitative relevance of idioms in the lexicon of any language, we undertook the so-called Fralnet experiment to determine to what extent such units could fit the current WordNet synsets and also to enhance Galnet with idioms as much as possible. Due to theoretical and practical reasons, we decided to restrict our experiment to a subcategory of idioms, verbal idioms. After the experiment, Galnet was expanded with 1235 verbal idioms and we proved that a large number of these units could fit into existing WordNet synsets. The following sections introduce the methodology, results and a discussion of some of the most relevant questions in the process of introducing verbal idioms in this semantic network.

## 2 Corpus and Methodology

As we have just discussed, the objective of Fralnet is twofold: on the one hand, there is a practical goal to expand Galnet with idioms; on the other, the theoretical purpose of understanding to what extent they fit this semantic network and what problems they may pose. This second objective determined our working method, i.e., to establish a corpus of expressions and look for the appropriate synset amongst those already existing in WordNet. We therefore moved from the phraseological units to the synsets. The opposite path,

i.e., to select synsets and then enrich them freely with appropriate idioms, would not allow us to pursue our theoretical objective.

As mentioned in Section 1.2, we restricted our analysis to a subtype of idioms, verbal idioms. The reasons for this are both theoretical and practical. On the one hand, we decided to work with a set of units with a relatively homogeneous behaviour, thus avoiding introducing a high degree of heterogeneity in the corpus that could hinder proper data analysis. On the other, we had a corpus of verbal idioms that was already available – this helped select the idioms. Considering, likewise, that one of the least frequent categories in Galnet, in relative terms, is the verb (see Table 1), choosing these idioms was indeed appropriate, as it allowed us to increase the number of verb units in the Galician language network.

The corpus we used contained 850 verbal idioms from spoken and written Galician texts of 61 sources included as an appendix in the work *Locucións verbais galegas* [Galician Verbal Idioms] (Álvarez de la Granja 2003). We screened this initial list and removed some 6% of those expressions (49 in total). The expressions were removed for being archaic or infrequent, because it was not clear to us whether they were verbal idioms and, above all, if we found them to be Spanish interferences or castilianisms. In this regard, one has to consider that Galician is a language with a high degree of transfer from Spanish at all levels: lexical, syntactic, phonic... and also in terms of idioms. As the official trend is to eliminate those transfers or castilianisms from the Galician standard (a trend also followed by Galnet), those expressions were not included in the corpus.

In some cases, we introduced some minor modifications in the lemma, so that the most frequently used or more appropriate expression was included (for example, *ceibar o derradeiro folguexo* was replaced by *ceibar o derradeiro folgo* or *non dar un paso* was turned into an affirmative statement as *dar un paso*).

We also divided into two the entries for some idioms that were linked to two meanings in the corpus, because for us the two meanings were too far apart: *facer as beiras* as ‘praising’ and as ‘courting’ and *ver a luz* as ‘be published’ and ‘be born’. All in all, the final corpus included 803 entries of Galician verbal idioms that we tried to introduce in Galnet.

With this goal in mind, we analysed the meaning of each of the expressions, looked for their English equivalent, with the support of translation and lexicographical resources, and we verified whether those equivalents had an entry in WordNet as a variant of any synset. Whenever we did not obtain positive results with this procedure, we reviewed all nodes that were semantically close to the concept, in order to look for the appropriate synset. Once we determined the idioms in the corpus that could fit WordNet, we introduced them in Galnet. Likewise, we introduced variants or synonyms in the appropriate synset (idioms or otherwise, as you can see in Section 3). To this end, we used different lexicographical resources, such as dictionaries of idioms (Pena 2001, Feixó Cid 2007, López Taboada, Soto Arias 2008) and dictionaries of synonyms (Noia Campos et al. 1997, Castro Macía 2003, Gómez Clemente et al. 2014). The set of expressions introduced into Galnet was tested via a web editing interface created specifically for this purpose.

### 3 Results

For 490 (61%) verbal idioms we found one (or several) appropriate synsets. These idioms, including three (*gañar terreo*, *non dar un chío* and *perder de vista*) already introduced in Galnet when we started the project, are shown in Appendix I. The remaining 313 idioms (38%) that could not be introduced in WordNet’s concept list are included in Appendix II.

Some of the entries in our definitive corpus were divided into two to be included in several synsets of related meaning (for example, *dar pé* was included in the synset whose gloss is ‘cause to do; cause to act in a specified manner’, as well as in the synset defined as ‘cause to happen, occur or exist’). Therefore, the total number of variants introduced in Galnet from the idioms in our corpus was 512 (excluding this time the three that were already in Galnet).

Apart from the verbal idioms in the corpus, we introduced some further 750 that were not in the initial corpus, while most of them were synonyms or variants of the former. For example, in the same synset in which we introduced the expression *ser uña e carne*, glossed in WordNet as ‘to have smooth relations’, we

included the variant *ser unlla e carne* or synonyms *comer no mesmo prato* and *levarse coma o pan e o leite*.

Some of these expressions were included in several synsets, just like the idioms in the corpus. In this way, the total number of variants for these 750 expressions is 769.

In consequence, Fralnet included a total of 1237 different verbal idioms, which amounts to 1281 variants of idiomatic character.

Besides, in order to complete the synsets we not only introduced idioms but monolexical units in some of them too (for example, *conxeniar* or *leirar* in the synset for *ser unha e carne*), and some frequent combinations that are not strictly phraseological (for example, in the same synset, *levarse ben* “get on well”). In total, 832 variants which, together with the verbal idioms mentioned above, add up to 2113 variants corresponding to 425 different synsets. These expressions may be found at <http://sli.uvigo.es/galnet/> selecting the experiment Fralnet in the last search box (“Procurar variantes galegas por experimento” [Search for Galician variants per experiment]) and leaving the first box blank (“Procurar variante” [Search variant]).

## 4 Introducing Idioms in Galnet

This section analyses the most important problems we found when introducing idioms from our corpus into Galnet, as well as the most relevant decisions we had to make in this regard. Section 4.1 analyses the idioms that could not be introduced in Galnet, while Section 4.2 sheds light on the criteria we used to interpret synonymy and therefore the type of idioms that were included in the same synset. Finally, Section 4.3 delves into three specific questions that have to do with the way idioms are presented in Galnet: semantic analysability, combinatorial information and the distribution of some idioms into several synsets.

### 4.1 Expressions Not Included in Galnet

This section illustrates the two basic reasons that prevented the introduction of idioms from our corpus into Galnet: lack of a lexicalised concept in the English language and concept missing from WordNet. Below we underline some of the specific cases of idioms that could not be introduced or that proved problematic.

#### 4.1.1 Non Lexicalised Concepts in English

Some of the Galician idioms expressed content for which there is no lexicalised equivalent expression in English. Therefore, there was no concept in WordNet and the expressions in our corpus could not be introduced in Galnet. For example, in Galician we have a verbal idiom that means ‘to leave or interrupt [somebody] without listening to what they were about to say’: *deixar coa palabra na boca* lit. “leaving somebody with the word in their mouth”. Obviously, this content can be expressed in English through free syntactic expressions, but these are not frequent in WordNet. While the database can introduce non lexicalised concepts needed to fill lexical gaps when creating WordNet’s relational structure (Fellbaum 1998a: 5-6), the fact is that in no case did this option open the door for us to include the Galician idioms in our corpus. Other similar examples are *devolver a pelota* “give the ball back” (‘to respond to what [another person] said or did using similar words or actions’), *meterse a redentor* “play the Redeemer” (‘to solve problems, especially those of others’), *oír campás e non saber onde as tocan* “to hear bells toll but not knowing where” (‘to have access to some information but to misinterpret it or interpret it in a partial way’), etc. This list must of course be read with some caution, as we cannot claim for sure that there is no lexicalised option in English at all, but in any case our analysis revealed that 136 expressions excluded (around 43% of them) fall into this category. An important remark, however, is that in all cases the gap found is pragmatic and not cultural; that is, the concepts are familiar but they are not expressed in English through a single lexical unit:

A cultural gap is a concept not known in the English/American culture, e.g. the Dutch noun *citroenjenever*, which is a kind of gin made out of lemon skin, or the Dutch verb: *klunen* (to walk on skates over land from one frozen water to another). Pragmatic gaps are caused by lexicalization differences between languages, in the sense that in this case the concept is known but not expressed by a single lexicalized form in English (Vossen 2002a: 39).

The quantitative relevance of this set of expressions is foreseeable, in the sense that idioms are regularly used to express complex, nuanced content, with a high degree of semantic specialisation and with peculiar discursive behaviours that are not always found in other languages. For example, both in Galician and in English there are words to express relatively “simple” content such as ‘respond’ or ‘solve’, but when these concepts are enriched, when they become more complex and nuanced, the search for lexicalised correlations proves more difficult. Indeed, as we have just shown, fixed content in Galician such as ‘to respond to what [another person] said or did using similar words or actions’ or ‘to solve problems, especially those of others’ are not lexicalised in English.

#### 4.1.2 Lexicalised Concepts in English but Missing from WordNet

For almost 57% of the Galician idioms excluded, we found an English expression of identical or very close meaning, however missing from WordNet. Approximately one in four had an equivalent in English that matched the figurative meaning and that was very close or identical to their literal sense. Nonetheless, we cannot speak about full equivalence, because this would mean matching frequency and distribution, or coincidences at pragmatic level (Corpas Pastor 2003: 217); all these aspects were not studied for the idioms at hand. Here you have some examples of full match, *mover ceo e terra* (*move heaven and earth*), *non mover un dedo* (*not move a finger*), *pechar filas* (*close ranks*), *matar o mensaxeiro* (*kill the messenger*) or close match, *poñer a outra meixela* “to offer the other cheek” (*turn the other cheek*). In other cases, the images of the Galician and English expressions are quite different, with varying degrees of proximity, but this would not be a problem for introducing Galician idioms if English equivalents were in WordNet, as the denotative value of both is the same or very similar: *perder o tren* “to miss the train” (*miss the boat, miss the bus*), *pagar o pato* “to pay for the duck” (*take the rap, pay the piper, carry the can*), *pasar factura* “to send the bill” (*take its toll*), *ver con outros ollos* “to see with different eyes” (*see in a new light*), *quedar en auga de castañas* “to remain chestnut water” (*come to nothing*), etc.

Whenever the English language expression is missing from WordNet, the concept is also missing and it is therefore impossible to introduce the said idioms in Galnet. This is not surprising in light of our previous comments highlighting how complex expressions carry complex, nuanced content. Usually, this type of content is carried through multi-verbal expressions alone and, as we mentioned in Section 1.2, such expressions are not particularly frequent in WordNet (“Currently, only few idioms are included in WordNet”, Osherson, Fellbaum 2010: 3).

#### 4.1.3 Verbal idioms with Stative Value

Some of the verbal idioms in our corpus express stative values, and can therefore be replaced by verbs with little semantic load such as *ser* “to be”, *estar* “to be” or *quedar* “stay”, followed by an element of attributive character.

In some of these cases, we did not find verbal idioms in English (neither verbs) with the same meaning (for example, the Galician expression *non levantar un palmo* “not to raise a palm above the ground”, ‘to be very short’, ‘to be very young’). WordNet may offer an entry for a nominal or adjectival element (*short, young, knee-high to a grasshopper*), but finding the combination of the verb “to be” with a noun / noun phrase or an adjective / adjective phrase (*to be short, to be young, to be knee-high to a grasshopper*) proves more difficult because such combinations rarely become lexicalised units. Obviously, Galician verbal idioms cannot be linked to these nominal or adjectival synsets in English, as the grammatical categories do not match. Other similar examples include *caer de seu peso* “to fall due to its own weight”, ‘to be very obvious or evident’;

*quedar para vestir santos* “to remain to dress saints”, ‘to stay single [a woman]’ or *comer as papas na cabeza* “eating porridge on somebody’s head”, ‘to be taller [than somebody else]’.

In other cases, there is a lexicalised expression in English with an equivalent meaning (for example, *have a good head on one’s shoulders*, equivalent to *ter a cabeza no seu sitio* “to have your head in the right place”, ‘to be sensible’). However, at least in the first WordNet versions, these expressions did not stand many options of entering the system, according to Fellbaum:

Another type of VP idiom that does not readily fit into WordNet is that whose meaning can be glossed as *be* or *become Adj*. These idioms have the form of a VP but express states: *hide one’s light under a bushel* and *hold one’s tongue* mean “be modest” and “be quiet,” respectively; *flip one’s wig*; *blow one’s stack/a fuse*, and *hit the roof / ceiling* all mean “become angry,” and *get the axe* means *be fired / dismissed*. Similarly, the phrase *one’s heart goes out (to)* can be glossed by means of the verb *feel* and the adjective phrase “sorry or sympathetic (for).” Such idioms pose a problem for integration into WordNet, not because of their form but because of the kinds of concepts they express. In WordNet, verbs (including copular verbs) and adjectives are strictly separated because they express distinct kinds of concepts. This separation is of course desirable and even necessary when one deals with non-idiomatic language, where the meaning of a phrase or sentence is composed of the meanings of its individual parts. Copular or copula-like verbs like *be* and *feel* combine with a large number of adjectives and there is no point in entering specific combinations into a lexicon (Fellbaum 1998b: 56).

Although Fellbaum (1998b: 56) highlights that these expressions of stative content can be integrated as subordinates of stative verbs (for example, *to be*), it is true that only few of the idioms she uses to exemplify this point in the quotation above are present in the 3.0 version of WordNet: only those expressing the content “to become angry”, all of them under the same synset (ili-30-01795428-v in EuroWordNet), are included.

#### 4.1.4 Idioms with Different Causative / Resultative Values

In some cases, we found variants whose content was close to the Galician forms in our corpus in English language synsets, but differences hindered their connection through the same ILLI. These are forms that showed an opposition between causative and anticausative or resultative values.

The cause relation picks out two verb concepts, one causative (like *give*), the other what might be called ‘resultative’ (like *have*). English has lexicalized causative pairs like *show-see* and *fell-fall*, which are linked in Wordnet by the appropriate pointer.

In addition, WordNet contains CAUSE pointers from causative, transitive verbs to the corresponding anticausative (inchoative), intransitive sense of the same word (Fellbaum 1998a: 83).

This opposition is included in EuroWordNet through the relation CAUSES and IS\_CAUSED\_BY (see Vossen 2002a) in such a way that, in principle, verbs showing such opposition, be it lexical or merely grammatical, should belong to different synsets, linked through the indicated relations.

Although in practice we can find some exceptions to this procedure in WordNet (for example, in *melt* both values are under the same synset, whose gloss is ‘reduce or cause to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heating’; similarly, *blacken* is glossed as ‘make or become black’), it does not seem advisable to group forms with clearly differentiated values: causative verbs account for an action that leads to a change and resultative ones for a process experienced by the element suffering the change. These values are also clearly defined by specific relations in WordNet. In consequence, Galician idioms had to be excluded from Galnet if WordNet only included one of the above-mentioned values (causative or anticausative) and the expressions in our corpus had a different value. For example, we could not include idioms such as *perder o xuízo* “lose judgement” and synonyms, with resultative value (“turn crazy”), as this concept is not present in WordNet, although it may be expressed in English through idioms such as *lose the mind* or *go out of mind*, or, of course, through free combinations such as *go crazy / insane*. According to all this, the synset with the variants *crazy* and *madden* (‘cause to go crazy; cause to lose one’s mind’) is not appropriate as it has a clear causative value.

#### 4.1.5 Negative Idioms

Our corpus of Galician idioms included 67 that are used in a negative construction and therefore, dictionaries tend to lemmatise them through the particle *non* “not”: *non dar un chío*, *non deixar respirar*, *non haber volta de folla*, etc. Of these 67 expressions, we managed to introduced only 14 in WordNet synsets using two pathways:

In most cases, we kept the negative element in the presentation of the Galician variant and we included the expression in combination with other variants that are freely integrated in negative or affirmative sentences: *non probar bocado* “not to eat a bite” (‘abstain from eating’, other variants: *estar en xaxún*, *xaxuar / fast*), *non poder ver* “to be unable to see” (‘dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards’, other variants: *detestar*, *odiar*, etc. / *detest*, *hate*). As Palacios Martínez (1999: 67) claims regarding the affirmative content of some English negative idioms: “there is sometimes no correspondence between the syntactic structure of the idiomatic construction and the meaning expressed by it”. The same thing can be said for Galician.

However, the Galician idiom *non dar un peso* “not to give a penny” was included without the negative particle (*dar un peso*) in the synset whose gloss is ‘show no concern or interest; always used in the negative’, and whose English variants are *care a hang*, *give a damn*, *give a hang e give a hoot*. As we can see, the restriction in the use of the expression is made explicit in the definition. These glosses have advantages, as the negative particle *non* can disappear and be replaced by other words of negative character such as *ninguén* “nobody”, *nunca* “never”, etc., as you can see in example (1). In this way, introducing the idiom without the *non* may be more suitable from the point of view of the automatic retrieval of the expression:

(1) Que non se engane ninguén, en canto Alonso comece a, digamos, ‘non brillar’, ninguén dará un peso pola Fórmula Un.  
<http://www.galiciahoxe.com/opinion/gh/bochorno/idNoticia-262323/>, 13/02/2015

[Let us not be fooled, as soon as Alonso stops shining, nobody will give a hoot about Formula one.]

Nonetheless, this procedure also shows some disadvantages, as it does not allow for a combination of expressions that are only used in the negative with others lacking restrictions in polarity in a single synset.

After a search of the sequence <negativ> in all WordNet glosses, and after filtering those with this sequence restricting the use of the variants, we could only find eight WordNet synsets (of which five are verbal synsets: ili-30-01107895-v, ili-30-01823149-v, ili-30-02507278-v, ili-30-02526509-v, ili-30-02726164-v) including a gloss of the type mentioned, indicating either that polarity has to be negative, or else, that the negative use is more frequent. The scarcity of such glosses, combined with the fact that no English verbal idiom including *not* is found in WordNet, and only two using *no* (*leave no stone unturned* and *make no bones about*), may explain the reduced percentage of Galician negative idioms included in Galnet:

Some idiom strings have surface forms that do not conform to any of the syntactic categories included in WordNet. For example, many idioms must occur with a negation: the VP *give a hoot* loses its (figurative) meaning in the absence of negation; the same is true for the VP *hold a candle to*. The negation must therefore be considered part of the idioms. But a verb phrase headed by negation is not a constituent recognized in WordNet (Fellbaum 1998b: 54).

One has to consider that polarity need not be the same in the two languages (Palacios Martínez 1999: 66), but indeed several Galician negative expressions have an English negative correlation that is not in WordNet. These expressions sometimes match the literal sense (for example, *non dar crédito aos seus ollos*: *can’t believe one’s eyes*; *non dar cuartel*: *give / get no quarter*) and sometimes they do not (for example, *non ser santo da devoción de alguén* “not be someone’s preferred saint”: *not be someone’s cup of tea*).

## 4.2 Expressions Included in Galnet

As we highlighted in Section 3, 490 idioms, i.e., 61% of the phraseological units in the corpus, were introduced in Galnet. The introduction of a specific expression in a particular synset does not necessarily imply total equivalence at all linguistic levels of the Galician and English language expressions, as we decided to apply a loose interpretation of synonymy. We considered that this flexibility was preferable, instead of leaving a large set of idioms out, considering, besides, that this is the vision of synonymy already found in WordNet (Miller 1998: 23-24, see quotation in Section 1.2).

This flexibility can be easily verified by searching WordNet synsets, where we frequently find variants whose conceptual meanings or their uses do not fully match: for example, under the gloss ‘censure severely’ we find the verbs *castigate*, *chasten*, *chastise*, *correct* and *objugate*, with semantic and register differences. When introducing verbal idioms from our corpus in Galnet, we used exactly the same criterion (see, for example, the expression *facer as súas necesidades* in Section 4.3.3). In this section, we will try to analyse three situations that fit the flexible interpretation of synonymy: expressions with different images, expressions with different combinations and expressions belonging to different registers or carrying different expressive values.

### 4.2.1 Different Images

In a few cases, the Galician idiom we wanted to introduce in Galnet had an equivalent with the same denotative meaning and with the same or a very similar image in the English synsets: *botar raíces* and *take root*, *coller o touro polos cornos* and *take the bull by the horns*, *lavar as mans* and *wash one’s hands* or *botar luz* and *shed light on*. In some of these cases, for example, *take the bull by the horns*, the multi-verbal expression is the only element in the English synset. However, including synonyms in sets, combining multi-verbal expressions and monological units seems to be a more common practice: *clear*, *clear up*, *crystalise*, *crystalize*, *crystallise*, *crystallize*, *elucidate*, *enlighten*, *illuminate*, *shed light on*, *sort out* and *straighten out* (‘make free from confusion or ambiguity; make clear’).

As the previous example shows, in the same English synset we can find a set of variants including different images. This type of clustering is frequent in WordNet and it determined the way we worked with our experiment. For example, one should note that between the different variants for the idea of death included in the synset meaning ‘pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life’ we find totally different images in expressions such as *buy the farm*, *cash in one’s chips*, *give up the ghost*, *go or pass*. In line with this, we introduced expressions carrying disparate images such as *acabarse a corda* ‘to finish the rope’, *botar a alma* ‘to give up the soul’, *ir para a pataqueira* ‘to go to the potato field’ or *pechar os ollos* ‘to close the eyes’ in the Galician synset. A similar example is found in the synset meaning ‘flee; take to one’s heels; cut and run’. Here we find English variants such as *fly the coop*, *head for the hills*, *take to the woods* or *break away*. In the Galician version, we incorporated figurative expressions with different images, such as for example, *chamar ós pés compañeiros* ‘calling your feet your companions’, *darlles sebo ás canelas* ‘to apply grease to your shins’ or *poñer terra de por medio* ‘to put land between [two things or people]’.

We introduced Galician idioms in our Galnet corpus even when the coincidence with English forms in WordNet was only at a denotative level, either because there was no equivalence in the images of the Galician and English variants (*botar toda a carne no asador* ‘to throw all the meat on the grill’ vs. *do one’s best*; *give full measure*; *give one’s best*, *go all out*), or because the English synset did not include figurative expressions (*dar á luz* ‘to give to the light’ vs. *print*, *publish*). In many cases, the expression is only missing from WordNet, while there is a similar idiom in English. For example, for the synset whose gloss is ‘gain or regain energy’ we find the English variants *gain vigor*, *percolate*, *perk*, *perk up* and *pick up*. In this synset, we introduced the Galician idioms *recargar pilas* and *cargar pilas*, despite the fact that the English idioms *charge batteries* and *recharge batteries* are missing from WordNet.

Although this process we have shown seems to be the most common procedure for the English synsets, there are exceptions complicating the insertion of expressions in other languages in the corresponding

WordNet versions. The first exception has to do with the existence of glosses explicitly incorporating images, a fact that obviously restricts the number of lexical units suitable under the corresponding synset. For example, linked to the gloss ‘draw in *as if with a rope*; lure’ (here and in the following definitions, the italics are ours), you can only find the English expression *rope in*. Other units that are denotatively close, such as *draw in* or *lure*, present in the definition, do not fit the synset because they do not include the image. For the same reason, we cannot incorporate in the corresponding Galician synset an idiom such as *envolver nas redes* ‘to wrap in the nets’. Other cases where the definition includes the image are, for example, *roost* (‘settle down or stay, *as if on a roost*’) or *perch / rest / roost* (‘sit, *as on a branch*’).

Besides, although this is not explicit, the presence of a different image seems to justify at times the existence of different synsets for expressions that have identical or very close denotative values, contributing to a disaggregation of synsets that, in other more generic ways, has already been highlighted:

Dado que la red léxico-semántica WordNet se ha desarrollado desde la óptica de los conceptos y las representaciones mentales a veces se da una excesiva granularidad en el tratamiento de los sentidos, lo que se traduce en un gran número de synsets que, desde una óptica lingüística, se podrían considerar excesivos (Martí Antonín 2001: 76).

[Due to the fact that WordNet’s lexical-semantic network has been developed from the point of view of concepts and mental representations, sometimes there is too much granularity when addressing the meanings. This fact leads to a large number of synsets that could be seen as excessive from a linguistic perspective]

For example, the expressions *blow a fuse*, *blow one’s stack*, *blow up*, *combust*, *flip one’s lid*, *flip one’s wig*, *fly off the handle*, *go ballistic*, *have a fit*, *have kittens*, *hit the ceiling*, *hit the roof*, *lose one’s temper* and *throw a fit* refer to clearly different images, but are under the same synset (whose gloss is ‘get very angry and fly into a rage’). Other idioms or verbs linked to anger are disaggregated in different synsets without being obvious for the user why sometimes expressions are grouped and why other times they are individualised. For example, each of these variants has its own synset:

*foam at the mouth*, *froth at the mouth* (‘be in a state of uncontrolled anger’)  
*steam* (‘get very angry’)  
*fume* (‘be mad, angry, or furious’)  
*sizzle* (‘seethe with deep anger or resentment’)  
*raise the roof* (‘get very angry’)  
*chafe* (‘feel extreme irritation or anger’)  
*bridle* (‘anger or take offense’)

Although the gloss for each synset is different in most cases (however, for *steam* and *raise the roof* are the same), it is difficult to find a coherent semantic criterion that, as we said before, explains either grouping or disaggregation. It is obvious that there are differences in the meaning of the above-mentioned expressions, partly due to the disparate images behind them: as Baránov and Dobrovol’skij (2009: 551) claim, “a forma interna das UUFF constitúe unha formación moi complexa que inflúe tanto no plano do contido dunha UF coma nas particularidades do seu uso” [the internal form of the idioms is a very complex structure that influences both the content of an idiom as well as its use]. Still, this fact would indeed lead to separate, for example, *blow a fuse* and *lose one’s temper*, idioms that are, however, grouped under the same synset.

Thus, introducing Galician expressions was made more difficult due to the lack of a single criterion when establishing synsets, linked to the fact that there is not always a direct connection between all variants belonging to the same semantic field that may help design a complete overview of the synsets and glosses linked to them. For example, *raise the roof*, *bridle* and *steam* are listed as hyponyms of *anger / see red* ‘become angry’; these two verbs, as well as *fume* and *chafe*, as hyponyms of *feel / experience* ‘undergo an emotional sensation or be in a particular state of mind’ and *foam / froth at the mouth* as hyponyms of *rage* ‘feel intense anger’ for which there is no hyperonym. In any case, when introducing the Galician idioms in Galnet we decided, whenever possible, to respect the structure present in WordNet, so that the expression *botar fume* ‘to release smoke’, would be linked to the ILI for the English verb *fume* or *botar escuma pola boca* ‘to release foam from the mouth’ with the idioms *foam at the mouth* and *froth at the mouth*.

#### 4.2.2 Different Constructional Possibilities

Some Galician idioms are introduced in synsets with concepts whose applicability is more generic than the said idioms. For example, *gardar as costas* “to guard [somebody]’s back” is an expression only combinable with nouns or phrases with human reference, but it was introduced in the synset ‘protect against a challenge or attack’, where we find the English verbs *defend*, *guard*, *hold*, combinable with any kind of referents. Another example is *entrar en calor* “enter in warmth”, an idiom only applicable to living beings, introduced in the more generic synset ‘get warm or warmer’, materialised as *warm* and *warm up*, combinable with both animate and inanimate referents.

In other cases, differences between concepts have to do with the (in)transitivity of the Galician and English expressions. For example, the verbal idiom *abrandar as pedras* “to soften the stones” (‘to arouse great compassion’) is linked to the English verb *move*, glossed as ‘arouse sympathy or compassion in’. Against the English verb and other Galician variants in the same synset (*conmover*, *emocionar* or *encoller o corazón*), the idiom *abrandar as pedras* does not allow for a combination with any element that designates the moved person as the functional gap is already filled by *as pedras*.

A similar case can be found in *levantar a lebre* “to flush out the hare”, included in the synset whose meaning is ‘make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret’, realised in English through the transitive verbs *break*, *bring out*, *disclose*, *discover*, *divulge*, *expose*, *give away*, *let on*, *let out*, *reveal* and *unwrap*, all of them combinable with a free complement (with examples from WordNet where those complements are highlighted “he broke *the news* to her”, “the actress won’t reveal *how old she is*”). We introduce the Galician expression in the above-mentioned synset even when this idiom already includes the object in its meaning (‘to uncover *something that should have remained hidden*’) and does not therefore incorporate another extra element, as you can see in the example (2) from the *Corpus de Referencia do Galego Actual* (CORGA) (italics ours)

- (2) Pero Herbie Stempel (John Turturro), un participante decepcionado, *levantou a lebre* (O Correo Galego 06/02/1995).  
[But Herbie Stempel (John Turturro), a disappointed participant, spilled the beans].

Other similar examples are *dar o brazo a torcer* “to give your arm to be twisted”, ‘stop maintaining or insisting on; of ideas or claims’; *volver a vista atrás* “to turn your gaze back”, ‘look back upon (a period of time, sequence of events)’ or *saír de dúbidas* “to come out of doubt”, ‘find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of’ (WordNet glosses).

#### 4.2.3 Different Registers and Expressive Values

The different variants in the WordNet synsets may belong to very different language varieties and the relations established are independent from diaphasic, diastratic or diatopic variation. This is applicable both to the synset variants, as well as to the equivalents in different languages connected through the same ILI: “Similar tests have been developed for every relation in E[uro]W[ord]N[et], in each of the different languages. Note that these tests are devised to detect semantic relations only and are not intended to cover differences in register, style or dialect between words” (Vossen 2002a: 13).

The same thing is applicable to the different expressive values of variants: “In EuroWordNet, both the pejorative and the neutral term are members of the same synset and may have a single ILI-record as equivalent” (Vossen 2002: 44).

Thus, just as in English the conceptual synonyms *perish*, *die* or *kick the bucket* are grouped in the same synset, so in the Galician version we introduced many colloquial expressions, sometimes pejorative (*estirar a pata* “to stretch the leg”, *ir para a pataqueira* “to go to the potato field”, *recachar o rabo* “to lift the tail”, etc.), together with formal verbs (*perecer* “perish”) and standard verbs (*morrer* “die”), without any expressive load.

We introduced variants with different diasystematic marks, regardless of whether the English expressions belonged to a single variety. For example, in the synset whose gloss is ‘give help or assistance;

be of service’ and whose English variants are the standard forms *aid*, *assist* and *help*, we introduced both Galician unmarked variants (*axudar* “help”) as well as colloquial forms (*botar un cabo* “to launch a rope”).

However, there are some exceptions to this procedure in WordNet. Indeed, some glosses specifically highlight a diaphasic restriction for the items in the synset (our italics): ‘*informal terms for a difficult situation*’: *fix*, *hole*, *jam*, *kettle of fish*, *mess*, *muddle*, *pickle*; ‘*informal terms for insanity*’: *craziness*, *daftness*, *flakiness*. We consider that introducing use-related information in WordNet’s lexical units can prove highly interesting (in fact, we are including diaphasic tags in Galician expressions, see Gómez Clemente et al. 2013), but mixing diverse criteria in processing conceptual synonyms does not seem desirable. In any case, we decided to respect the original structure of the English version as much as possible, and group the Galician equivalents according to the information on their use gathered in the glosses and the distribution of English synonyms.

### 4.3 Introducing Idioms in Galnet: Our System

In this section, we shall address three aspects related to the method we used to introduce idioms in Galnet: first, we shall reflect upon the way we processed idioms that are semantically decomposable. We shall then analyse the criteria to discard the introduction of combinatorial information on the idioms, and finally we shall explain the circumstances that led us to disaggregate some of the expressions in our corpus into several synsets.

#### 4.3.1 Processing Idioms that Are Semantically Decomposable

Vincze et al. (2012) highlight that in WordNet there are some synsets containing components of idioms. They exemplify this with the synset for *gutter*, *sewer* and *toilet* (‘misfortune resulting in lost effort or money’), nouns that, according to the authors, are only combinable in this sense with the verbs *be* and *go*. Another example quoted in the same study is *seventh heaven* or *cloud nine*, included in a synset with the gloss ‘a state of extreme happiness’ along with forms such as *bliss* or *blissfulness*. Nonetheless, the former seem to be fixed in particular constructions: *in seventh heaven* and *on cloud nine*, respectively, usually preceded by *be*. In fact, the expression *be on cloud nine* ‘feel extreme happiness or elation’ is also included in WordNet.

Direct introduction of constituents of fixed expressions as components of a synset, when they are semantically decomposable, is advocated for by Osherson and Fellbaum:

Treating idioms as “long words” in this manner is convenient in the case where the idiom is not composed of constituents that have a meaning, i.e., metaphors. But in many cases, the components of idioms can be said to be lexical items (form-meaning pairs) in themselves. For example, in *spill the beans*, the verb arguably carries the meaning “reveal” and *beans* refers to “secret or confidential information.” Speakers assign such meanings to the idiom components, as can be seen by the fact that they modify them or substitute semantically similar items [...]. We need to reflect, first, the metaphorical status of such words and, second, the fact that their use is limited to the particular context of an idiom (Osherson, Fellbaum 2010: 3).

Thus, taking the example chosen by the authors, their claim is that the components *spill* and *beans*, although linked, should be in different synsets (the first word in the synset of the verbs meaning ‘reveal’ and the second in the synset of the nouns meaning ‘secret or confidential information’).

However, these authors also highlight some of the problems linked to this kind of treatment, such as that of idioms that have a fixed preposition as a component, due to the fact that prepositions do not have any entries in WordNet. Vincze et al. (2012) also emphasise the problems of treating decomposable idioms in this way from a multilingual perspective. In consequence, and taking into account that the examples of semantically decomposable idioms disaggregated in several synsets are few in WordNet, we decided to have a single entry for these idioms. Therefore, expressions such as *levar a batuta* “taking the baton” (where *levar* means ‘exercise’ and *batuta* ‘command’), *dar volta á tortilla* “turn the tortilla” (where *dar volta* is ‘change’

and *tortilla* ‘situation’) or *xogar con lume* “play with fire” (where *xogar* is ‘involve’ and *lume* ‘dangerous activity’) are a set in Galnet and they were not disaggregated into several components distributed in several synsets (see Álvarez de la Granja 2003 for semantically decomposable Galician idioms).

#### 4.3.2 Combinatorial Information

As expected, the idioms in our corpus show different ways of adapting to discourse. Some of them, such as *botar abaixo* “to bring down” or *coller nun renuncio* “to catch [somebody] revoking (in a card game)” combine with a direct object and a subject. Others such as *ler a cartilla* “to read the rules” or *entrar polos ollos* “to enter through the eyes” require an indirect object and a subject, while others such as *abrandar as pedras* “to soften the stones” or *entrar en calor* “to enter in warmth” only require a subject, etc. We are aware of the fact that knowing the syntactic behaviour of these expressions and their selection restrictions is important to use them correctly. In fact, the lemmas of many dictionaries of idioms gather this information (see, for example, these two lemmas of the *Dicionario de Fraseoloxía Galega* of López Taboada, Soto Arias (2008), s.v. *claro* and *fociño* respectively: *sacar en claro* [u.p. algo] or *crebarlle os fociños* [u.p. a alguén], where u.p. is the abbreviation for “somebody” and is always a subject; *algo* is “something” and *a alguén* is “[to] somebody”). Nevertheless, we decided not to include the combinatorial information in the presentation of the variants due to three reasons.

The first reason is practical: introducing this information would complicate the inclusion of variants in Galnet as it is not always easy to determine the selection restrictions of the expressions. Secondly, the inclusion of a generic element (such as *unha persoa* “a person”, *algo* “something”, *alguén* “somebody”, etc.) that is replaced in discourse by more concrete forms could complicate the automatic recognition tasks of idioms. Finally, the introduction of combinatorial information would be a discordant note in comparison to the Galician monolexical verbs, where this information is missing.

This last reason led us to discard the possibility of introducing prepositions in the case of idioms that need one. In general, the governed preposition is not included in the verbs in Galnet (*transformarse* and not *transformarse en*; *acceder* and not *acceder a*, *optar* and not *optar por*), so we thought that, to be consistent, we should not include it in the idioms either. For this reason, in Galnet there is the variant *facerse cargo* (and not *facerse cargo de*) or the variant *beber os ventos* (and not *beber os ventos por*).

#### 4.3.3 Disaggregation

The initial corpus presented some identical idioms that were included in different entries whenever they had clearly differentiated meanings or grammatical behaviours. For example, *abrir os ollos* “to open the eyes” has three entries, *abrir os ollos* (1), (2) e (3), corresponding to the meanings ‘to disillusion [somebody]’, ‘to become disillusioned’ and ‘to wake up’. Besides, as we explained in Section 2, when we tried to create a definitive corpus, we disaggregated the idioms *facere as beiras* and *ver a luz* into two entries with their differentiated pair of meanings.

However, in other situations, we had a single entry and decided to distribute it in several synsets in Galnet, as we mentioned in Section 3. We proceeded in this way whenever we found different synsets that were close in meaning and whose glosses and/or English variants seemed appropriate for the meaning of the Galician idiom in the initial corpus. For example, the case quoted in Section 3, the idiom *dar pé* “to give foot”, was included in the synset whose gloss is ‘cause to do; cause to act in a specified manner’ and in another defined as ‘cause to happen, occur or exist’, as the Galician expression accepts both types of concretisation of *cause*, as we can see in the examples included in the *Tesouro Informatizado da Lingua Galega* (TILG):

- (3) non había que dar pé a que os molestasen (Lois Tobío, *As décadas de T. L.*, 1994).  
[one should not do anything to disturb them]

(4) hai un capítulo que esperta sobranceiramente o interese e que dá pé a múltiples especulacións (Xavier Queipo, *Mundiños*, 1996).

[there is a chapter that arouses the interest of many and gives rise to much speculation]

Thus, from the perspective of some particular Galician idioms, a few synsets in WordNet include contextual nuances or sub-meanings, without implying the existence of different meanings for these idioms (at least from the point of view of Galician lexicographic practice). This fact led us to introduce them into several synsets in Galnet. Another rather evident example is the expression *facen as súas necesidades* “to do their needs”, usually defined in Galician dictionaries through a single generic definition (see, for example, ‘defecar e/ou ouriñar’ “defecate and/or urinate” in the *Diccionario de Fraseoloxía Galega* of López Taboada, Soto Arias 2008: s.v. *necesidade*). Due to the fact that there is no synset in WordNet with this generic meaning, and considering that expressions with a different degree of generality tend to be grouped, we opted to include it both in the synset whose gloss is ‘eliminate urine’, as well as in the synset whose gloss is ‘have a bowel movement’, an option we deemed better than excluding the expression, quite frequent, from Galnet. The remaining examples of the idioms that were disaggregated can be seen in Appendix I.

## 5 Conclusions

Once we finished with our experiment, the Galician version of WordNet was enriched with a large number of idioms. However, many expressions were left out of Galnet due to two different reasons: lack of a lexicalised concept in English (17% of 805 idioms) and lack of an English idiom in WordNet (22%). We must highlight the fact that there are more cases where the lexicalised concept exists but is absent from WordNet, than those cases where there is no lexicalisation in English. In fact, according to our estimates, 83% of Galician expressions could find an English equivalent, always considering, of course, that the interpretation of equivalence, as we mentioned earlier, is very flexible and leaves out image, evaluative or register differences. These results are in line with the comments made by Corpas Pastor (2000: 483-484), who questions the supposed untranslatability of idioms and highlights the parallels existing in the idiomatic universes of languages.

The Princeton WordNet includes few idioms and this has hindered the introduction of a large share of idioms from our corpus in Galnet. Apart from that, introducing complex expressions in the English version has not always been done in a coherent and systematic way. This hinders the work of those responsible for the wordnets in other languages when they are looking for correspondences.

This does not mean, of course, that idioms cannot enrich the different versions of WordNet, as we have proven with the case of Galnet – linking a complex expression with an ILI does not require the presence of multi-verbal units in the English synsets. On the other hand, there is always the possibility for wordnets integrated in the EuroWordNet to create new synsets to include concepts that are not present in the English WordNet version (Vossen 2002a, Vossen 2002b), but this possibility goes beyond the objectives and interests of the Fralnet experiment and is not yet being explored for Galnet.

If wordnets are to optimise their utilities for the processing of natural language and for automatic translation, then idioms have to be included: “The need for M[ulti]W[ord]E[xpressions] lexicons grows even more acute for multi-lingual applications, for which (sometimes complex) correspondences must be identified, classified, and recorded” (Calzolari et al. 2002: 1934). This work shows that such an optimisation is possible, even being faithful to the current Princeton WordNet structure, and we hope that it will become a stepping stone for the expansion of the wordnets in other languages through idioms.

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## Abbreviations

Galnet: Galician WordNet

ILI: InterLingual Index

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## Appendix I: List of Idioms from the Corpus Introduced in Fralnet

This table includes the 490 idioms from the working corpus that we included in some of the existing synsets. The idioms include a hyperlink leading to the synset where they were included. In any case, we also offer the corresponding ILI, as well as the English gloss provided by WordNet. In those cases where a single entry in our corpus was introduced into several synsets (see, for example, *dar pé*), we listed it only once, although we indicated the different synsets where it was included. On the contrary, whenever our corpus had several entries for the same form, corresponding to clearly different meanings (see, for example, the three glosses for *abrir os ollos*), we kept the initial independent numbering for each of the variants introduced in Galnet.

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
1 abrandar as pedras	ili-30-01771390-v	arouse sympathy or compassion in
2 abrir a boca	ili-30-00941990-v	express in speech
3 abrir as portas	ili-30-02426171-v	start to operate or function or cause to start operating or functioning
4 abrir os ollos	ili-30-00018526-v	stop sleeping
5 abrir os ollos	ili-30-00872747-v	make aware of
6 abrir os ollos	ili-30-00599613-v	get wise to
7 acabarse a corda	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
8 agachar a cabeza	ili-30-00804476-v	consent reluctantly
9 andar coa palla da albarda	ili-30-01397210-v	give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression
10 apertar a barriga	ili-30-02268704-v	live frugally and use less resources
11 apertar a bolsa	ili-30-02268704-v	live frugally and use less resources
12 apodrecer o sangue	ili-30-01786906-v	make furious
13 armar a gorda	ili-30-00910654-v	take strong and forceful action, as to object or express discontent
14 arrimar o ombro	ili-30-02547586-v	give help or assistance; be of service
15 arrincar a pel	ili-30-02482425-v	kill intentionally and with premeditation
16 asomar a orella	ili-30-00422090-v	come into sight or view
17 avivecer o lume	ili-30-01762178-v	stimulate
18 axustar as contas	ili-30-01092128-v	get one's revenge for a wrong or an injury
19 baixar as orellas	ili-30-01800422-v	reduce in worth or character, usually verbally
20 baixar o lombo	ili-30-02413480-v	exert oneself by doing mental or physical work for a purpose or out of necessity
21 bater o zoco	ili-30-02075049-v	flee; take to one's heels; cut and run
22 beber os ventos	ili-30-01775535-v	be enamored or in love with
23 botar a alma	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
24 botar á cara	ili-30-02023107-v	come together
25 botar a lingua a pacer	ili-30-01041954-v	wag one's tongue; speak about others and reveal secrets or intimacies
26 botar a man	ili-30-01213273-v	seize suddenly
27 botar a perder	ili-30-01564144-v	destroy completely; damage irreparably
28 botar abaixo	ili-30-01103836-v	make ineffective
29 botar abaixo	ili-30-01239862-v	cause to come or go down

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
30 botar atrás	ili-30-01819147-v	deprive of courage or hope; take away hope from; cause to feel discouraged
31 botar contas	ili-30-00813044-v	think about carefully; weigh
32 botar de conta	ili-30-01637166-v	imagine or visualize
33 botar de menos	ili-30-01805523-v	feel or suffer from the lack of
34 botar de riba	ili-30-02224055-v	dispose of
35 botar en falta	ili-30-01805523-v	feel or suffer from the lack of
36 botar flores	ili-30-00856824-v	express approval of
37 botar luz	ili-30-00621058-v	make free from confusion or ambiguity; make clear
38 botar man	ili-30-01216670-v	have or hold in one's hands or grip
botar man	ili-30-02099239-v	make a grasping or snatching motion with the hand
39 botar man	ili-30-02590072-v	have recourse to
40 botar man	ili-30-02549581-v	take charge of or deal with
41 botar na cara	ili-30-00825975-v	express criticism towards
42 botar ó mundo	ili-30-00056930-v	cause to be born
43 botar o pé fóra	ili-30-02015598-v	move out of or depart from
44 botar o resto	ili-30-02563120-v	perform a task as well as possible
45 botar os fígados	ili-30-00076400-v	eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth
46 botar para atrás	ili-30-01785748-v	cause to lose courage
47 botar pé a terra	ili-30-01958452-v	alight from (a horse)
48 botar pestes	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
49 botar por ela	ili-30-00883226-v	show off
50 botar raíces	ili-30-00415398-v	become settled or established and stable in one's residence or life style
51 botar terra	ili-30-02148369-v	hide from view or knowledge
52 botar toda a carne no asador	ili-30-02563120-v	perform a task as well as possible
53 botar un cabo	ili-30-02547586-v	give help or assistance; be of service
54 botar un ollo	ili-30-02455407-v	follow with the eyes or the mind
55 botar unha man	ili-30-02547586-v	give help or assistance; be of service
56 botarse a perder	ili-30-00210259-v	become unfit for consumption or use
57 botarse enriba	ili-30-00341422-v	take place as an additional or unexpected development
58 brillar con luz propia	ili-30-02733334-v	be distinguished or eminent
59 buscalas	ili-30-00351048-v	persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble
60 caer a baba	ili-30-01827425-v	be envious, desirous, eager for, or extremely happy about something
61 caer baixo	ili-30-02517827-v	debase oneself morally, act in an undignified, unworthy, or dishonorable way
62 caer da burra	ili-30-00590366-v	understand, usually after some initial difficulty
63 caer en brazos	ili-30-01775914-v	fall in love with; become infatuated with
64 caer en gracia	ili-30-01777210-v	find enjoyable or agreeable
65 caer na conta	ili-30-00590366-v	understand, usually after some initial difficulty
66 caer nas gadoupas	ili-30-02537642-v	be deceived, duped, or entrapped by
67 cagala	ili-30-02527651-v	make a mess of, destroy or ruin

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
68 calar a boca	ili-30-01041061-v	refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent
69 cantar as corenta	ili-30-00825648-v	reprimand
70 cargar a man	ili-30-02568999-v	do something to an excessive degree
71 cargar sobre as costas	ili-30-02381726-v	take on titles, offices, duties, responsibilities
72 ceibar o derradeiro folgo	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
73 chamar a capítulo	ili-30-00824767-v	censure severely or angrily
74 chamar á porta	ili-30-02590072-v	have recourse to
75 chamar Deus	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
76 chamar ós pés compañeiros	ili-30-02075049-v	flee; take to one's heels; cut and run
77 chegar á alma	ili-30-01767949-v	have an emotional or cognitive impact upon
78 chegar ás mans	ili-30-01090335-v	be engaged in a fight; carry on a fight
79 coller as rendas	ili-30-02440770-v	assume control
80 coller nun renuncio	ili-30-00731574-v	trap; especially in an error or in a reprehensible act
81 coller o andante	ili-30-02075049-v	flee; take to one's heels; cut and run
82 coller o touro polos cornos	ili-30-01079339-v	face a difficulty and grapple with it without avoiding it
83 comer o fígado	ili-30-02482425-v	kill intentionally and with premeditation
84 comungar con rodas de muíño	ili-30-00601659-v	believe or accept without questioning or challenge
85 coñecer o xénero	ili-30-00596484-v	be well-informed
86 contalo	ili-30-02619924-v	continue in existence after (an adversity, etc.)
87 cruzar os brazos	ili-30-02726385-v	not act or do anything
88 dalo todo	ili-30-02563120-v	perform a task as well as possible
89 dar a cara	ili-30-02089174-v	make oneself visible; take action
90 dar a gana	ili-30-01824958-v	be the will of or have the will (to)
91 dar a luz	ili-30-00056930-v	cause to be born
92 dar á luz	ili-30-01745722-v	put into print
93 dar a man	ili-30-00898019-v	take someone's hands and shake them as a gesture of greeting or congratulation
94 dar a nota	ili-30-02674564-v	be highly noticeable
95 dar a volta	ili-30-00138508-v	change to the contrary
96 dar a volta	ili-30-01907258-v	change orientation or direction, also in the abstract sense
97 dar algo	ili-30-01795428-v	get very angry and fly into a rage
98 dar ás	ili-30-00771341-v	spur on
99 dar conta	ili-30-00965035-v	to give an account or representation of in words
100 dar conta	ili-30-01157517-v	use up (resources or materials)
101 dar contas	ili-30-00939621-v	give reasons for
102 dar do corpo	ili-30-00074038-v	have a bowel movement
103 dar fe	ili-30-01015244-v	provide evidence for
dar fe	ili-30-01015104-v	give personal assurance; guarantee
104 dar lugar	ili-30-01752884-v	cause to happen, occur or exist
105 dar marcha atrás	ili-30-02380980-v	remove oneself from an obligation
106 dar na cabeza	ili-30-01787955-v	cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
107 dar nos fociños	ili-30-01787955-v	cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations
108 dar o brazo a torcer	ili-30-00613393-v	stop maintaining or insisting on; of ideas or claims
109 dar o corpo	ili-30-00589469-v	become aware of not through the senses but instinctively
110 dar o pasaporte	ili-30-02482425-v	kill intentionally and with premeditation
111 dar o paso	ili-30-00781303-v	proceed (with a plan of action)
112 dar parte	ili-30-00965035-v	to give an account or representation of in words
113 dar pé	ili-30-00770437-v	cause to do; cause to act in a specified manner
dar pé	ili-30-01752884-v	cause to happen, occur or exist
114 dar polo cu	ili-30-02568392-v	practice anal sex upon
115 dar por sentado	ili-30-00632236-v	take to be the case or to be true; accept without verification or proof
116 dar renda	ili-30-01475415-v	release or vent
117 dar terra	ili-30-02456493-v	place in a grave or tomb
118 dar un paso	ili-30-02372605-v	follow a procedure or take a course
119 dar un peso	ili-30-01823149-v	show no concern or interest; always used in the negative
120 dar vida	ili-30-01719302-v	play a role or part
121 dar volta á tortilla	ili-30-00139160-v	cause a complete reversal of the circumstances
122 dar voltas	ili-30-00630380-v	reflect deeply on a subject
123 darlle á lingua	ili-30-01036804-v	speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly
darlle á lingua	ili-30-01038666-v	talk socially without exchanging too much information
124 darlle sebo ás canelas	ili-30-02075049-v	flee; take to one's heels; cut and run
125 darse a man	ili-30-00805376-v	be in accord; be in agreement
126 darse cita	ili-30-02486932-v	get together socially or for a specific purpose
127 darse conta	ili-30-00591115-v	perceive (an idea or situation) mentally
darse conta	ili-30-02118476-v	notice or perceive
128 deixar a vida	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
129 deixar de lado	ili-30-02399679-v	remove from the center of activity or attention; place into an inferior position
130 deixar de pedra	ili-30-00192471-v	cause to become stonelike or stiff or dazed and stunned
131 deixar en paz	ili-30-00136991-v	leave unchanged or undisturbed or refrain from taking
132 deixar este mundo	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
133 deixar paso	ili-30-01848465-v	move in order to make room for someone for something
134 deixar polas portas do mundo	ili-30-02317970-v	reduce to beggary
135 deixar seco	ili-30-02482425-v	kill intentionally and with premeditation
136 deixar tirado	ili-30-00614057-v	leave someone who needs or counts on you; leave in the lurch
137 descubrir o seu peito	ili-30-01041298-v	talk freely and without inhibition
138 dicir catro cousas	ili-30-00825648-v	reprimand
139 dirixir a palabra	ili-30-00962447-v	exchange thoughts; talk with
140 emendar a plana	ili-30-00824292-v	censure severely
141 encher a barriga	ili-30-01203893-v	eat until one is sated
142 encher a cabeza de fume	ili-30-01812197-v	make proud or conceited
143 encher o ollo	ili-30-0177210-v	find enjoyable or agreeable

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
144 encher os focifios	ili-30-01786906-v	make furious
145 encher os petos	ili-30-02278727-v	make a lot of money
encher os petos	ili-30-02318843-v	enrich oneself by taking advantage of one's position
146 encoller o corazón	ili-30-01771390-v	arouse sympathy or compassion in
147 encoller os ombros	ili-30-00033955-v	raise one's shoulders to indicate indifference or resignation
148 engurrar o bico	ili-30-00034288-v	contort the face to indicate a certain mental or emotional state
149 entrar en calor	ili-30-00373250-v	get warm or warmer
150 entrar polos ollos	ili-30-01777210-v	find enjoyable or agreeable
151 envolver nas redes	ili-30-02578008-v	take or catch as if in a snare or trap
152 erguerse das cuñas	ili-30-01787469-v	get very angry
153 esaxerar a nota	ili-30-00839834-v	to enlarge beyond bounds or the truth
154 espichala	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
155 facela boa	ili-30-02527651-v	make a mess of, destroy or ruin
156 facer a América	ili-30-02279315-v	make a big profit; often in a short period of time
157 facer a cama	ili-30-02578008-v	take or catch as if in a snare or trap
158 facer a rosca	ili-30-02534936-v	seek someone's favor
159 facer a vista gorda	ili-30-00801977-v	refuse to acknowledge
160 facer as beiras	ili-30-02534936-v	seek someone's favor
161 facer as beiras	ili-30-02534492-v	make amorous advances towards
162 facer as delicias	ili-30-01815628-v	give pleasure to or be pleasing to
163 facer as paces	ili-30-00764902-v	come to terms
164 facer as súas necesidades	ili-30-00072012-v	eliminate urine
facer as súas necesidades	ili-30-00074038-v	have a bowel movement
165 facer auga	ili-30-00257947-v	take in water at the bilge
166 facer augas	ili-30-00072012-v	eliminate urine
167 facer avío	ili-30-02670890-v	serve a purpose, role, or function
168 facer bo	ili-30-00384620-v	bring, lead, or force to abandon a wrong or evil course of life, conduct, and adopt a right one
169 facer caso	ili-30-02571901-v	pay close attention to; give heed to
170 facer caso omiso	ili-30-00616857-v	give little or no attention to
171 facer falla	ili-30-02627934-v	require as useful, just, or proper
172 facer fincapé	ili-30-01013367-v	to stress, single out as important
173 facer fronte	ili-30-00812298-v	deal with (something unpleasant) head on
174 facer gala	ili-30-02141973-v	display proudly; act ostentatiously or pretentiously
175 facer menos	ili-30-01774799-v	look down on with disdain
176 facer o agosto	ili-30-02279315-v	make a big profit; often in a short period of time
177 facer o amor	ili-30-01426397-v	have sexual intercourse with
178 facer o indio	ili-30-00854150-v	indulge in horseplay
179 facer oídos xordos	ili-30-00616857-v	give little or no attention to
180 facer presente	ili-30-00742320-v	transmit information
181 facer público	ili-30-00933821-v	make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
182 facer sombra	ili-30-02744280-v	be greater in significance than
183 facer un pandeiro	ili-30-01781520-v	be bossy towards
184 facer un traxe	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
185 facer valer	ili-30-01166093-v	put to use
186 facer votos	ili-30-01824532-v	feel or express a desire or hope concerning the future or fortune of
187 facerse auga na boca	ili-30-01827425-v	be envious, desirous, eager for, or extremely happy about something
188 facerse cargo	ili-30-00591115-v	perceive (an idea or situation) mentally
facerse cargo	ili-30-00592341-v	be fully aware of; realize fully
189 facerse cargo	ili-30-02440770-v	assume control
facerse cargo	ili-30-02602898-v	take watchful responsibility for
190 facerse cruces	ili-30-00925490-v	be amazed at
191 facerse de ouro	ili-30-02278727-v	make a lot of money
192 facerse eco	ili-30-00968211-v	cause to become widely known
193 facerse forte	ili-30-01531124-v	occupy a trench or secured area
194 facerse linguas	ili-30-00882220-v	praise enthusiastically
195 facerse notar	ili-30-02674564-v	be highly noticeable
196 ferver o sangue	ili-30-01787319-v	get very angry
197 gañar a partida	ili-30-01108148-v	win a victory over
198 gañar a vida	ili-30-02616713-v	support oneself
199 gañar terreo	ili-30-01111028-v	obtain advantages, such as points, etc.
200 gardar as costas	ili-30-01129876-v	protect against a challenge or attack
201 inchar o papo	ili-30-00883226-v	show off
202 ir a máis	ili-30-00156601-v	become bigger or greater in amount
203 ir a menos	ili-30-00151689-v	decrease in size, extent, or range
ir a menos	ili-30-00152762-v	diminish gradually
ir a menos	ili-30-00152887-v	fall or diminish
204 ir a peor	ili-30-00203866-v	grow worse
205 ir a pique	ili-30-00432839-v	fall heavily or suddenly; decline markedly
206 ir a pique	ili-30-01989873-v	go under
207 ir abaixo	ili-30-00432839-v	fall heavily or suddenly; decline markedly
208 ir arriba	ili-30-00310386-v	grow vigorously
209 ir de farol	ili-30-00834259-v	tell an untruth; pretend with intent to deceive
210 ir indo	ili-30-00248659-v	develop in a positive way
211 ir ó garete	ili-30-01902783-v	be in motion due to some air or water current
212 ir para a pataqueira	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
213 ir para o carallo	ili-30-00208691-v	become ruined
ir para o carallo	ili-30-00434374-v	stop operating or functioning
214 ir para o outro mundo	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
215 ir para onda o galo do cam- panario	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
216 ir polas portas do mundo	ili-30-02270815-v	ask to obtain free

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
217 ir tirando	ili-30-00248659-v	develop in a positive way
218 irse a man	ili-30-02568999-v	do something to an excessive degree
219 irse á merda	ili-30-00208691-v	become ruined
irse á merda	ili-30-00434374-v	stop operating or functioning
220 irse da cabeza	ili-30-00610167-v	dismiss from the mind; stop remembering
221 irse da lingua	ili-30-00937208-v	divulge confidential information or secrets
222 irse o santo ó ceo	ili-30-00608978-v	pass out of one's memory
223 irse os ollos	ili-30-01828256-v	have a strong sexual desire for
224 lamber o cu	ili-30-00880978-v	try to gain favor by cringing or flattering
225 lavar as mans	ili-30-00902654-v	to absolve oneself of responsibility or future blame
226 ler a cartilla	ili-30-00825648-v	reprimand
227 levantar a lebre	ili-30-00933821-v	make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret
228 levantar a man	ili-30-01400044-v	deal a blow to, either with the hand or with an instrument
229 levantar a voz	ili-30-00845299-v	use foul or abusive language towards
230 levantar ampolas	ili-30-01793177-v	hurt the feelings of
231 levantar áncoras	ili-30-02009433-v	go away from a place
232 levantar cabeza	ili-30-00528608-v	return to a former condition
233 levantar voo	ili-30-02009433-v	go away from a place
234 levar a batuta	ili-30-02440244-v	be in charge of
levar a batuta	ili-30-02601271-v	exercise authority or be in charge
235 levar a bo porto	ili-30-00486018-v	pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue
236 levar a cabo	ili-30-01640855-v	put in effect
levar a cabo	ili-30-00486018-v	pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue
237 levar á cama	ili-30-01426397-v	have sexual intercourse with
238 levar á campa	ili-30-01325774-v	deprive of life
239 levar a contra	ili-30-00823436-v	deny the truth of
240 levar a palma	ili-30-01107895-v	rank first; used often in a negative context
241 levar a voz cantante	ili-30-02440244-v	be in charge of
levar a voz cantante	ili-30-02601271-v	exercise authority or be in charge
242 levar á vigairía	ili-30-02488834-v	take in marriage
243 levar as rendas	ili-30-02440244-v	be in charge of
244 levar nos fociños	ili-30-02500489-v	receive punishment; be scolded or reprimanded
245 levar o gato á auga	ili-30-02524171-v	attain success or reach a desired goal
246 levar por diante	ili-30-00106960-v	injure or kill by running over, as with a vehicle
247 levar que contar	ili-30-02500397-v	receive punishment
248 librar o papo	ili-30-00937208-v	divulge confidential information or secrets
249 mamar do teto	ili-30-01164906-v	exploit as much as possible
250 mandar á merda	ili-30-02465939-v	stop associating with
251 mandar a papar vento	ili-30-02465939-v	stop associating with
252 mandar a paseo	ili-30-02465939-v	stop associating with
253 mandar a sementar fabas	ili-30-02465939-v	stop associating with
254 mandar ó carallo	ili-30-01564144-v	destroy completely; damage irreparably

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
255 mandar ó carallo	ili-30-02465939-v	stop associating with
256 mandar ó outro barrio	ili-30-02482425-v	kill intentionally and with premeditation
257 medir o lombo	ili-30-01416193-v	give a thrashing to; beat hard
258 meter baza	ili-30-00780191-v	break into a conversation
259 meter en cintura	ili-30-02644234-v	be larger in number, quantity, power, status or importance
260 meter man	ili-30-02450256-v	share in something
261 meter man	ili-30-01211263-v	fondle for sexual pleasure
262 meter na cabeza	ili-30-00769553-v	make (someone) agree, understand, or realize the truth or validity of something
263 meter no peto	ili-30-02586121-v	win approval or support for
264 meter o dente	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
265 meter o nariz	ili-30-02539101-v	intrude in other people's affairs or business; interfere unwantedly
266 meter o zoco	ili-30-00617748-v	to make a mistake or be incorrect
267 meter polos ollos	ili-30-00767635-v	persuade somebody to accept something
268 meterse en fariña	ili-30-00347610-v	set to work upon; turn one's energies vigorously to a task
269 mexar coa risa	ili-30-00031540-v	laugh boisterously
270 mirar a peseta	ili-30-02357228-v	spend sparingly, avoid the waste of
271 mollar a palleta	ili-30-01170052-v	take in liquids
272 montala	ili-30-00910654-v	take strong and forceful action, as to object or express discontent
273 morder a lingua	ili-30-00937619-v	refrain from divulging sensitive information; keep quiet about confidential information
274 morrer coa risa	ili-30-00031540-v	laugh boisterously
275 nacer os dentes	ili-30-00250181-v	develop and reach maturity; undergo maturation
276 non caber en si	ili-30-01813668-v	feel extreme happiness or elation
277 non chegar a camisa ó corpo	ili-30-01780202-v	be afraid or scared of; be frightened of
278 non dar golpe	ili-30-02417504-v	be idle; exist in a changeless situation
279 non dar un chío	ili-30-01041061-v	refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent
280 non deixar respirar	ili-30-01789514-v	annoy continually or chronically
281 non facer branca	ili-30-02417504-v	be idle; exist in a changeless situation
282 non mover unha palla	ili-30-02417504-v	be idle; exist in a changeless situation
283 non pechar ollo	ili-30-01547925-v	lie without sleeping
284 non perder detalle	ili-30-02170427-v	give heed (to)
285 non poder ver	ili-30-01774136-v	dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards
286 non probar bocado	ili-30-01189427-v	abstain from eating
287 non rascar bóla	ili-30-02417504-v	be idle; exist in a changeless situation
288 non ver por outro ollo	ili-30-01777459-v	shower with love; show excessive affection for
289 pagalas	ili-30-00737884-v	bear (a cost or penalty), in recompense for some action
290 pagar a pena	ili-30-02292004-v	yield a profit or result
291 partir a cara	ili-30-01397210-v	give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression
292 partir o corazón	ili-30-01792951-v	cause deep emotional pain and grief to somebody
293 partirse o corazón	ili-30-01794668-v	experience (emotional) pain
294 pasar a mellor vida	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
295 pasar pola cabeza	ili-30-00723349-v	come to one's mind; suggest itself
296 pasar polas armas	ili-30-02483267-v	kill as a means of socially sanctioned punishment
297 pasar polo aro	ili-30-00804476-v	consent reluctantly
298 pasar por alto	ili-30-00614999-v	leave undone or leave out
pasar por alto	ili-30-00801522-v	disregard
299 pechar as portas	ili-30-02426395-v	cease to operate or cause to cease operating
300 pechar as portas	ili-30-02452885-v	keep from happening or arising; make impossible
301 pechar os ollos	ili-30-00017282-v	change from a waking to a sleeping state
302 pechar os ollos	ili-30-00358431-v	pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life
303 pechar os ollos	ili-30-00801977-v	refuse to acknowledge
304 pechase en banda	ili-30-00819335-v	hold stubbornly to a position
305 pender dun ffo	ili-30-02664413-v	depend on a small thing or be at risk
306 perder a cabeza	ili-30-01795428-v	get very angry and fly into a rage
307 perder a partida	ili-30-01099592-v	fail to win
308 perder a pista	ili-30-00595306-v	fail to keep informed or aware
309 perder coidado	ili-30-00026385-v	become less tense, rest, or take one's ease
310 perder de vista	ili-30-00610167-v	dismiss from the mind; stop remembering
311 perder o tempo	ili-30-02417504-v	be idle; exist in a changeless situation
perder o tempo	ili-30-02639606-v	be lazy or idle
perder o tempo	ili-30-02011685-v	waste time
312 perder os estribos	ili-30-01795428-v	get very angry and fly into a rage
313 perder os papeis	ili-30-01795428-v	get very angry and fly into a rage
314 perder terreo	ili-30-01113806-v	retreat
315 perder de vista	ili-30-02130017-v	be no longer able to see
316 perderse de vista	ili-30-02156546-v	become invisible or unnoticeable
317 picar a mosca	ili-30-01776468-v	have a fancy or particular liking or desire for
318 pingar o moco	ili-30-00066191-v	shed tears because of sadness, rage, or pain
319 pintar a cana verde	ili-30-00854150-v	indulge in horseplay
320 pintar a mona	ili-30-00854150-v	indulge in horseplay
321 pintar a rabia	ili-30-00854150-v	indulge in horseplay
322 pisar o acelerador	ili-30-00439849-v	speed up
323 pisar o freo	ili-30-00026385-v	become less tense, rest, or take one's ease
324 pisar os calcañares	ili-30-02054703-v	advance or converge on
325 poñelos na gorxa	ili-30-01780941-v	fill with terror; frighten greatly
326 poñer a andar	ili-30-00824767-v	censure severely or angrily
327 poñer a boca	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
328 poñer a man enriba	ili-30-01397210-v	give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression
329 poñer a orella	ili-30-02169891-v	hear with intention
330 poñer a pan pedir	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
331 poñer a parir	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
332 poñer as mans no lume	ili-30-01015104-v	give personal assurance; guarantee

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
333 poñer de relevo	ili-30-00514069-v	move into the foreground to make more visible or prominent
334 poñer en autos	ili-30-00831651-v	impart knowledge of some fact, state or affairs, or event to
335 poñer en xaque	ili-30-01764171-v	disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed
336 poñer en xogo	ili-30-02544348-v	take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome
337 poñer enfermo	ili-30-01786620-v	cause to be annoyed
338 poñer os calzóns	ili-30-02601271-v	exercise authority or be in charge
339 poñer os cornos	ili-30-02576503-v	be sexually unfaithful to one's partner in marriage
340 poñer os ollos	ili-30-00679389-v	select as an alternative over another
341 poñer os pelos de punta	ili-30-02116568-v	cause (someone's) hair to stand on end and to have goosebumps
342 poñer os pés	ili-30-02005948-v	reach a destination; arrive by movement or progress
343 poñer polas nubes	ili-30-00882220-v	praise enthusiastically
344 poñer por caso	ili-30-00917300-v	express a supposition
345 poñer por diante	ili-30-00660381-v	assign a priority to
346 poñer por obra	ili-30-01640855-v	put in effect
347 poñer terra por medio	ili-30-02075049-v	flee; take to one's heels; cut and run
348 poñer todos os santos en novena	ili-30-00865387-v	utter obscenities or profanities
349 poñer un pé	ili-30-01849746-v	come near in time
350 poñer unha pistola no peito	ili-30-00871405-v	to utter intentions of injury or punishment against
351 poñer verde	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
352 poñerlles o rabo ás cereixas	ili-30-02601271-v	exercise authority or be in charge
353 poñerse en camiño	ili-30-02009433-v	go away from a place
354 poñerse mans á obra	ili-30-00348541-v	start to be active
355 poñerse os pelos de punta	ili-30-02116777-v	have one's hair stand on end and get goosebumps
356 poñerse por diante	ili-30-02098964-v	be or come between
357 prestar oídos	ili-30-02170427-v	give heed (to)
358 probar fortuna	ili-30-02530770-v	make an attempt at something
359 quedar curto	ili-30-01799484-v	fail to meet (expectations or standards)
360 quedar na cabeza	ili-30-00604576-v	commit to memory; learn by heart
361 quedar no papo	ili-30-02214042-v	withhold information
362 quedar por portas	ili-30-00578993-v	fall into ruin
363 quentar a cabeza	ili-30-00630380-v	reflect deeply on a subject
364 quentar as orellas	ili-30-01397210-v	give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression
365 quentar o lombo	ili-30-01416193-v	give a thrashing to; beat hard
366 quitar da cabeza	ili-30-00610167-v	dismiss from the mind; stop remembering
367 quitar ferro	ili-30-00513492-v	understate the importance or quality of
368 quitar o impo	ili-30-00724832-v	affect with wonder
369 quitar o ollo de enriba	ili-30-02655698-v	stay clear of, avoid
370 quitar o sono	ili-30-01765908-v	disturb the peace of mind of; afflict with mental agitation or distress
371 rachar as carnes	ili-30-01793177-v	hurt the feelings of
372 rañar a barriga	ili-30-02417504-v	be idle; exist in a changeless situation
373 recargar pilas	ili-30-00023473-v	gain or regain energy

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
374 recoller o guante	ili-30-00950206-v	be dared to do something and attempt it
375 regañar os dentes	ili-30-00871405-v	to utter intentions of injury or punishment against
376 remendar o saio	ili-30-00907657-v	say mean things
377 revirar o sentido	ili-30-01787822-v	cause to go crazy; cause to lose one's mind
378 rizar o rizo	ili-30-00400883-v	make more complex, intricate, or richer
379 romper a alma	ili-30-01397210-v	give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression
380 romper a cabeza	ili-30-00630380-v	reflect deeply on a subject
381 romper a cabeza	ili-30-01787955-v	cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations
382 romper fogo	ili-30-01135783-v	start firing a weapon
383 romper lanzas	ili-30-00895304-v	argue or speak in defense of
384 romper o día	ili-30-00528836-v	become light
385 saber con que bois ara	ili-30-00596484-v	be well-informed
386 saber o que di	ili-30-00596484-v	be well-informed
387 sacar a barriga de mal ano	ili-30-01203893-v	eat until one is sated
388 sacar á luz	ili-30-00933821-v	make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret
389 sacar adiante	ili-30-02522864-v	be successful; achieve a goal
390 sacar as cores	ili-30-01792097-v	cause to be embarrassed; cause to feel self-conscious
391 sacar as poutas	ili-30-00871405-v	to utter intentions of injury or punishment against
392 sacar de dúbidas	ili-30-00991385-v	make understand
393 sacar do medio	ili-30-01873294-v	push out of the way
sacar do medio	ili-30-02224055-v	dispose of
394 sacar en claro	ili-30-00634472-v	decide by reasoning; draw or come to a conclusion
395 sacar en limpo	ili-30-00634472-v	decide by reasoning; draw or come to a conclusion
396 saír á luz	ili-30-00423430-v	be revealed or disclosed
397 saír a pascua a venres	ili-30-02528380-v	be unsuccessful
398 saír a porca mal capada	ili-30-02528380-v	be unsuccessful
399 saír á rúa	ili-30-00425967-v	be issued or published
400 saír adiante	ili-30-02021921-v	succeed in reaching a real or abstract destination after overcoming problems
401 saír coa súa	ili-30-02524171-v	attain success or reach a desired goal
402 saír de dúbidas	ili-30-00634906-v	find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of
403 saír do carallo	ili-30-01824958-v	be the will of or have the will (to)
404 saír dos ovarios	ili-30-01824958-v	be the will of or have the will (to)
405 saltar á vista	ili-30-02674564-v	be highly noticeable
406 saltar polo aire	ili-30-00306298-v	burst and release energy as through a violent chemical or physical reaction
407 sentar cabeza	ili-30-00250181-v	develop and reach maturity; undergo maturation
408 ser cousa	ili-30-02676054-v	be relevant to
409 ser outro cantar	ili-30-02666239-v	be different
410 ser quen	ili-30-02545045-v	to be courageous enough to try or do something
411 ser uña e carne	ili-30-02458566-v	have smooth relations

Idiom	ILI	Gloss
412 soltar a lingua	ili-30-00937208-v	divulge confidential information or secrets
soltar a lingua	ili-30-01041954-v	wag one's tongue; speak about others and reveal secrets or intimacies
413 soltar a lingua	ili-30-00744776-v	cause to speak
414 subir á cabeza	ili-30-01190494-v	make drunk (with alcoholic drinks)
415 subir á cabeza	ili-30-01812197-v	make proud or conceited
416 subir ó lombo	ili-30-02409148-v	work excessively hard
417 tapar a boca	ili-30-00463007-v	keep from expression, for example by threats or pressure
418 tentar o demo	ili-30-00351048-v	persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble
419 ter a gala	ili-30-01828993-v	feel proud of
420 ter a menos	ili-30-01774799-v	look down on with disdain
421 ter a tixola polo mango	ili-30-02601271-v	exercise authority or be in charge
422 ter conta	ili-30-01216670-v	have or hold in one's hands or grip
423 ter conta	ili-30-02437707-v	be in charge of or deal with
ter conta	ili-30-02549581-v	take charge of or deal with
424 ter conta	ili-30-02290956-v	be beneficial for
425 ter en conta	ili-30-01637166-v	imagine or visualize
426 ter frito	ili-30-01821884-v	cause to be bored
427 ter idea	ili-30-00594621-v	be cognizant or aware of a fact or a specific piece of information; possess knowledge or information about
428 ter lei	ili-30-00694068-v	regard highly; think much of
429 ter lugar	ili-30-00339934-v	come to pass
430 ter man	ili-30-01216670-v	have or hold in one's hands or grip
431 ter man	ili-30-02437707-v	be in charge of or deal with
432 ter no papo	ili-30-02214042-v	withhold information
433 ter nun puño	ili-30-01781757-v	rule or exercise power over (somebody) in a cruel and autocratic manner
ter nun puño	ili-30-01781520-v	be bossy towards
434 ter presente	ili-30-00950431-v	show consideration for; take into account
435 ter que ver	ili-30-02676054-v	be relevant to
436 ter que ver	ili-30-01427278-v	have sex without being married
437 ter un pé	ili-30-01849746-v	come near in time
438 tirar a toalla	ili-30-01083044-v	give up in the face of defeat of lacking hope; admit defeat
439 tirar da lingua	ili-30-00744776-v	cause to speak
440 tirar da manta	ili-30-00937208-v	divulge confidential information or secrets
441 tirar para atrás	ili-30-01819147-v	deprive of courage or hope; take away hope from; cause to feel discouraged
tirar para atrás	ili-30-01785748-v	cause to lose courage
442 tirar para diante	ili-30-00248659-v	develop in a positive way
443 tirar partido	ili-30-02290461-v	derive a benefit from
444 tirar pola ventá	ili-30-02268351-v	spend thoughtlessly; throw away
445 tirar polo chan	ili-30-02268351-v	spend thoughtlessly; throw away
446 tirarse da moto	ili-30-00839834-v	to enlarge beyond bounds or the truth

Idiom	ILI	Gloss	
447	tirarse dos pelos	ili-30-01796582-v	feel remorse for; feel sorry for; be contrite about
448	tocar a lotería	ili-30-02524739-v	succeed by luck
449	tocar a moral	ili-30-01803380-v	annoy persistently
450	tocar en sorte	ili-30-02229828-v	fall to somebody by assignment or lot
451	tocar fondo	ili-30-02007898-v	reach the low point
452	tocar o nabo	ili-30-01803380-v	annoy persistently
453	tomar a mal	ili-30-00848707-v	be offended or bothered by; take offense with, be bothered by
454	tomar asento	ili-30-01984902-v	take a seat
455	tomar corpo	ili-30-02623906-v	develop into a distinctive entity
456	tomar lei	ili-30-01777107-v	take a liking to
457	tomar nota	ili-30-02118933-v	observe with care or pay close attention to
458	tomar o pelo	ili-30-02577586-v	subject to a playful hoax or joke
459	tomar o portante	ili-30-02009433-v	go away from a place
460	tomar partido	ili-30-01148710-v	take sides with; align oneself with; show strong sympathy for
461	traer de cabeza	ili-30-01764171-v	disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed
462	traer en linguas	ili-30-00848169-v	speak unfavorably about
463	traer entre mans	ili-30-00708128-v	plan secretly, usually something illegal
464	traer ó rego	ili-30-00384620-v	bring, lead, or force to abandon a wrong or evil course of life, conduct, and adopt a right one
465	tragar o anzol	ili-30-02537642-v	be deceived, duped, or entrapped by
466	untar o carro	ili-30-02284096-v	make illegal payments to in exchange for favors or influence
467	vender a alma	ili-30-02235666-v	give up for a price or reward
468	vender a moto	ili-30-00854420-v	cause someone to believe an untruth
469	ver a luz	ili-30-00425967-v	be issued or published
470	ver a luz	ili-30-00360932-v	come into existence through birth
471	ver con bos ollos	ili-30-00673983-v	judge to be right or commendable; think well of
472	ver con malos ollos	ili-30-00674340-v	consider bad or wrong
473	verse as caras	ili-30-01078783-v	oppose, as in hostility or a competition
474	vir a conto	ili-30-02676054-v	be relevant to
475	vir a menos	ili-30-00208497-v	become worse or disintegrate
476	vir ó caso	ili-30-02676054-v	be relevant to
477	vir ó mundo	ili-30-00360932-v	come into existence through birth
478	vir ó rego	ili-30-00167934-v	change for the better
479	virar as costas	ili-30-00614057-v	leave someone who needs or counts on you; leave in the lurch
480	virse abaixo	ili-30-00432839-v	fall heavily or suddenly; decline markedly
	virse abaixo	ili-30-01989053-v	break down, literally or metaphorically
481	virse ás boas	ili-30-02703289-v	give in, as to influence or pressure
482	volver a vista atrás	ili-30-00696414-v	look back upon (a period of time, sequence of events); remember
483	volver ás andadas	ili-30-00093327-v	go back to bad behavior
484	volver en si	ili-30-00024047-v	return to consciousness
485	volver ó rego	ili-30-00167934-v	change for the better
486	xear o sangue nas veas	ili-30-01780941-v	fill with terror; frighten greatly

<b>Idiom</b>	<b>ILI</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
487 xogar con lume	ili-30-00351048-v	persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble
488 xogar o todo polo todo	ili-30-02544781-v	risk everything in one big effort
489 zugar o sangue	ili-30-02409148-v	work excessively hard
490 zurrar a badana	ili-30-01416193-v	give a thrashing to; beat hard

## Appendix II: List of Idioms from the Corpus Not Introduced in Fralnet

This table includes the 313 idioms from the working corpus that we could not include in any of the existing WordNet synsets. A few of them have a number in parenthesis. This happens whenever the expression has several entries in the work we used to create the corpus (Appendix of *As locucións verbais galegas* [Galician Verbal Idioms], Álvarez de la Granja 2003). The number helps identify the entry and the corresponding meaning in this book.

1	abrir a billa
2	abrir a man
3	abrir as portas (1)
4	abrir o camiño
5	acordarse da nai que pariu [a alguén]
6	afogar en pouca auga
7	amolecer o siso
8	andar en malos pasos
9	andar mundo
10	andar na chepa
11	andar polo rego
12	apertar o paso
13	arrimar a ascua á súa sardiña
14	atar cabos
15	atar os cans con longaínzas
16	bailar na criba
17	baixar a garda
18	bater coa porta nos fociños
19	bater os dentes
20	beber cos ollos
21	botar a casa pola ventá
22	botar as campás a voar
23	botar balóns fóra
24	botar as mans á cabeza
25	botar leña ó lume
26	botar o ollo
27	botar unha cana ó aire
28	botarse polo mundo
29	buscar a vida
30	buscarlle os tres pés ó gato
31	caber na cabeza
32	caer co sono
33	caer de caixón
34	caer de seu peso
35	caer en desgracia

36	caer o pano
37	caer o pelo
38	cambiar de aires
39	cantar victoria
40	chamar a atención
41	chamar á porta (1)
42	chamarse a engano
43	chegar a hora
44	cheirar a can
45	cheirar a corno queimado
46	chover sobre mollado
47	coller de ollo
48	coller por banda
49	comer as papas na cabeza
50	comer o mundo
51	comer o pan que o demo amasou
52	comer terra
53	confundir o cu coas témporas
54	correr da conta [de alguén]
55	cortar polo san
56	cruzar os dedos
57	cubrir o expediente
58	curarse en saúde
59	dar boa espiña
60	dar corda
61	dar de si
62	dar gato por lebre
63	dar gloria
64	dar igual
65	dar mala espiña
66	dar que falar
67	dar tempo
68	dar xenio
69	dar xogo
70	darse cun canto nos dentes

71	declarar a guerra
72	deixar coa palabra na boca
73	deixar no tinteiro
74	deixarse levar
75	depoñer as armas
76	desconfiar ata da sombra
77	descubrir a pólvora
78	desenterrar a macheta de guerra
79	devolver a pelota
80	empredela
81	encherse a boca
82	entrar con bo pé
83	entrar en razón
84	entrar en xogo
85	entrar no xogo
86	entrar por un oído e saír polo outro
87	escorrentar o poleiro
88	estar ás duras e ás maduras
89	estar de Deus
90	estar de ser
91	estar por ver
92	estoupar nas mans
93	facér de tripas corazón
94	facér e desfacer
95	facér historia
96	facér honor
97	facér honores
98	facér memoria
99	facér noite
100	facér o avión
101	facér o mar
102	facér o xogo
103	facér pitelas da cañota caída
104	facér táboa rasa
105	facér tempo
106	facér vulto
107	facerse de novas
108	facerse de rogar
109	facerse esperar
110	faltar tempo
111	fiar delgado
112	gañar puntos
113	gardala
114	gardar o tipo

115	gastar saliva
116	haber gato encerrado
117	haber mouros na costa
118	haber roupa tendida
119	ir a maiores
120	ir á misa
121	ir cos da feira e volver cos do mercado
122	ir ó conto
123	ir ó gran
124	ir que arde
125	ir que chuta
126	irse das mans
127	lembrar a familia
128	ler o pensamento
129	levar as de gañar
130	levar camiño
131	levar no sangue
132	levar rillado catro codias
133	lucir o pelo
134	mamar co leite
135	marcar as diferenzas
136	marchar coa música a outra parte
137	matar dous paxaros dun tiro
138	matar o mensaxeiro
139	medrar os ananos
140	meter na boca do lobo
141	meter no mesmo saco
142	meterse a redentor
143	meterse en camisas de once varas
144	meterse na cabeza
145	mexar fóra do penico
146	mover ceo e terra
147	mover ficha
148	non caber unha agulla
149	non caer os aneis
150	non chegar o sangue ó río
151	non chupar o dedo
152	non cocer o corpo
153	non cocer o pan no corpo
154	non dar crédito ós seus ollos
155	non dar cuartel
156	non dar feito
157	non dar pé con bóla
158	non deixar a sol nin a sombra

159	non entrar nin saír
160	non haber coidado
161	non haber color
162	non haber máis remedio
163	non haber maneira
164	non haber tempo que perder
165	non haber trampa nin cartón
166	non haber volta de folla
167	non ir nin vir
168	non levantar un palmo
169	non levar a ningunha parte
170	non mover un dedo
171	non pararse en barras
172	non pensalas
173	non poder coa alma
174	non poder máis
175	non poder por menos
176	non poñer o pé diante
177	non quedar máis remedio
178	non querer bromas
179	non querer saber nada
180	non se sentir voar unha mosca
181	non ser manco
182	non ser nin a sombra do que foi
183	non ser para contar
184	non ser para menos
185	non ser para tanto
186	non ser santo da devoción
187	non ser trigo limpo
188	non telas todas consigo
189	non ter desperdicio
190	non ter máis remedio
191	non ter oficio nin beneficio
192	non ter onde caer morto
193	non ter papas na boca
194	non ter pés nin cabeza
195	non ter prezo
196	non ter qué facer
197	non ter remedio
198	non ter volta de folla
199	non ver o pelo
200	oír campás e non saber ónde as tocan
201	onde non vai [í]a] mandar recado
202	onde pon [puña...] o ollo poñer a bala

203	pagar o pato
204	pagar os pratos rotos
205	parar o carro
206	parar os pés
207	parecer mentira
208	pasalas negras
209	pasar as de caín
210	pasar da raia
211	pasar da rosca
212	pasar de castaño escuro
213	pasar factura
214	pasar o sol pola porta
215	pasarse de listo
216	pechar a billa
217	pechar filas
218	pechase as portas
219	pedir contas
220	perder a conta
221	perder o norte
222	perder o tren
223	perder o xuízo
224	perder pé
225	perder puntos
226	pisar forte
227	poñer a outra meixela
228	poñer as cousas no seu sitio
229	poñer en situación
230	poñer o carro diante dos bois
231	poñer o cazo
232	poñer o dedo na chaga
233	poñer o grito no ceo
234	poñer os ollos en branco
235	poñer os puntos sobre os is
236	quedar coas ganas
237	quedar en auga de castañas
238	quedar para vestir santos
239	quitar a palabra da boca
240	recuperar as rendas
241	recuperar terreo
242	remachar o cravo
243	retomar o temón
244	revirarse o sentido
245	saber a pouco
246	rodar unha cabeza

247	romper o xeo
248	saber de boa tinta
249	saber o que fai
250	sacar as castañas do lume
251	sacar da boca
252	sacar da manga
253	sacar punta
254	saír a frote
255	saír de contas
256	saír de dentro
257	saír do paso
258	saír ó encontro
259	saír ó paso
260	salvar o cu
261	ser home
262	ser hora
263	soltar a melena
264	subir ás barbas
265	subir de ton
266	subir ó tren
267	tela tomada
268	telas tesas
269	telas xuradas
270	temperar gaitas
271	tentar o demo (2)
272	ter a ben
273	ter a cabeza no seu sitio
274	ter a man aberta
275	ter a menos (1)
276	ter as horas contadas
277	ter as portas abertas
278	ter ciencia
279	ter corda para tempo
280	ter dous dedos de fronte

281	ter ganas
282	ter na punta da lingua
283	ter os ollos postos
284	ter os pés no chan
285	ter pano para mangas
286	ter por seguro
287	ter que rascar
288	ter tanto
289	ter un pé no outro mundo
290	tirar a pedra e esconder a man
291	tirar o sombreiro
292	tirarse ó monte
293	tomala
294	tomar a palabra
295	tomar a peito
296	tomar a xustiza pola man
297	tomar o pulso
298	traer cola
299	tragar cuspe
300	tratar de ti
301	valer máis
302	varrer para a casa
303	ver a luz (2)
304	ver con outros ollos
305	ver o ceo aberto
306	verlle as orellas ó lobo
307	verse negro
308	verse nelas
309	vir á boca
310	vir a razóns
311	vir dar ás mans
312	vir rodado
313	volver á carga