CHAPTER-V

IDIOMS TYPICAL TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

English has already travelled a long way from Shakespeare’s times, and present day English is also continuously changing. The most conspicuous and formidable sign of growth is the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language. Each new branch of knowledge necessitates the coining of new terms and phrases. New words are formed by changing a verbal phrase into a noun, by changing a noun into a verb, etc. Such combinations and coinages may sometimes become idiomatic expressions.

For some usages we still don’t have parallels. They are language specific. And some English usages are apt and the massage is conveyed successfully only with those particular words in English. Poet Andayya’s experiment has proved it that we have to accept the changing trends in languages. English is such a language which is enriched by thousands of tributaries. That is why it could get the position of universal language. Here are some idioms for which I couldn’t get exact local idioms.

In analysis of idioms, here the focus is on meaning of the idiom, classification of idioms, etymology of the idiom and repetition of idioms. While classifying idioms on the basis of parts of speech, the prominent part of speech and the context are taken into account. For example, in ‘stopped short of’, ‘cut him short with’ some process is going on and the verb is prominent. So these are verb idioms. In ‘man-about-town’ and ‘odds and ends’ noun is prominent and nothing is happening. So, these are noun idioms. In ‘after all’ ‘after’ is preposition and ‘all’ is pronoun and determiner. So, overall ‘after all’ is working as a prepositional idiom in the sentence. In ‘up to something’ even if we remove ‘something’ ‘up to’ has some meaning. In asking
'what are you up to?' 'up to' means ability. Both 'up' and 'to' are prepositions and so 'up to' is prepositional idiom. In 'plain sailing' the verb 'sailing' is described as 'plian'. So it is adverbial idiom.

One major difficulty with Indians is to know, if an idiom ia natural or appropriate in a certain situation. This problem can be overcome by listening to English speakers or by careful reading of English texts.

5.1 Analysis of Idioms

1. His ears cocked to catch the cracking of police (p127 The Dark Room)

(1) Cock an ear/ eye at sth/sb= look at or listen to sb/sth carefully and with a lot of attention (p61 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) ears +cocked+to +catch =noun +verb+ preposition +verb (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.

2. A man-about-town (7:19 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Man-about-town=a rich man usually does not work and enjoys a lot of social activities. (245 Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms)

a/the man about town =a man who frequently goes to fashionable parties, clubs, theatres, etc. (227 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) No equalant in Kannada.

(3) a+man-about-town =determiner+noun (noun idiom)

of man "one who has intelligence," but not all linguists accept this. Plural men (Ger. Männer) shows effects of i-mutation. Sense of "adult male" is late (c.1000); O.E. used wer and wif to distinguish the sexes, but wer began to disappear late 13c. and was replaced by man. Universal sense of the word remains in mankind and manslaughter.

Similarly, L. had homo "human being" and vir "adult male human being," but they merged in V.L., with homo extended to both senses. A like evolution took place in Slavic languages, and in some of them the word has narrowed to mean "husband."

PIE had two stems: *uiHro "freeman" (cf. Skt. vira-, Lith. vyras, L. vir, O.Ir. fer, Goth. wair) and *hner "man," a title more of honor than *uiHro (cf. Skt. nar-, Armenian ayr, Welsh ner, Gk. aner). The chess pieces so called from c.1400. As an interjection of surprise or emphasis, first recorded c.1400, but especially popular from early 20c. Man-about-town is from 1734; the Man "the boss" is from 1918. Men's Liberation first attested 1970. "At the kinges court, my brother, Ech man for himself."

[Chaucer, "Knight's Tale," c.1386]


3. but stopped short of asking (10:34 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) stop short (of sth/of doing sth)= nearly but not actually do sth, for example because you are afraid or you think it is a bad idea. (379 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) No equalant in Kannada.

(3) stopped+short+of+asking =verb+adjective+ preposition+ verb = (verb idiom)

(4) 1 time
4. Jagan cut him short with (14:24 The Vendor of Sweets)

And cut short his sentence (59: 24, 25 The Vendor of Sweets)

The sait cut him short with (101:13, 14 ibid)

Cutting him short (p4:8,9 The Financial Expert)

Said cutting him short (p16:32 ibid)

The priest arbitrarily cut short (p55:26, 27 ibid)

The boy cut him short with (p113:6 ibid)

Not be feasible to put his accountant down so easily, and cut him short with,
(p152:16, 17ibid)

And so now he cut short Dr. Pal’s reference (p189:3ibid)

(1)Cut sb short= stop sb speaking. (74 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of
English)

Cut sth short = make sth end before the natural time; interrupt sth (74 Oxford Idioms
dictionary of learners of English)

(2) cut +him+short =verb+pronoun+adjective (verb idiom)

(3) 9 times.

5. After all (19:4 The Vendor of Sweets)

After all the trouble I have taken.. (29:34 ibid)

(1)After all = 1) used to show that sth is the opposite of what you first intend to do or
expect to happen.

2) Used when you are explaining sth, or giving a reason. (4 Oxford Idioms dictionary
of learners of English)
(2) after all = preposition + determiner and pronoun (prepositional idiom)

(3) after all adv (1846) 1: in spite of considerations or expectations to the contrary:
NEVERTHELESS <decided to take the train after all> <didn’t rain after all> 2 —
used as a sentence modifier to emphasise something to be taken into consideration <
literature which is after all only a special department of reading —W. W. Watt>

(4) 2 times.

6. horticultural odds and ends on (19:9 The Vendor of Sweets)

trunks and odds and ends (p57:7,8 The Financial Expert)

(1) odds and ends = small items that are not valuable or are not part of a larger set. (261
Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

odds and ends/odds and sods = a group of small objects of different types which are not
very valuable or important. (277 Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms)

odds and ends/sods = small objects of different kinds. (p327 The Sterling dictionary of
Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) odds + and + ends = noun + conjunction + noun (noun idiom)

(3) odds and ends n pl (ca. 1746) 1 a: miscellaneous articles  b: miscellaneous small
matters (as of business) to be attended to  2: miscellaneous remnants or leftovers
<odds and ends of food> (p805. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth
Edition)

(4) 2 times.
7. the son cornered at this hour (p25:34 The Vendor of Sweets)
Jagan felt cornered (86:29 The Vendor of Sweets)
She said, cornering me (p135:29, 30 The Guide)
Afraid to be cornered by her (p 137:1 ibid)
(1) have sb in your corner = to have the support or help of someone. (81 Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms)
there is no exact idiom in the dictionaries.
(2) felt+cornered = verb+verb (verb idiom)
(3) corner vt (1824) 1 a: to drive into a corner <the animal is dangerous when ~ed>
  b: to catch and hold the attention of esp. to force an interview 2: to get a corner on <-the market > ~ vi 1 : to meet or converge at a corner or angle 2: to turn a corner <the car ~s well> (p258. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)
(4) 4 times.

8. To make it up with his son (33:12, 13 Vendor of Sweets)
(1) Make it up to sb = to do something good for someone who you have
done something bad to in the past, or to someone who has done something
good for you. (243 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)
(2) make+it+up+with = verb+pronoun+adverb+preposition (verb idiom)
(3) 1 time.

9. burning the midnight oil (33:7, 18 The Vendor of Sweets)
(1) burn the midnight oil = work or study until very late at night (43 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)
(2) no parallel in Kannada.
(3) burning + the + midnight + oil = verb + determiner + noun + noun (verb idiom)
(4) Midnight O.E. mid-nilh, or middre niht (with dative). Midnight oil symbolizing
"late night work" is attested from 1635.
(5) 1 time.
10. **Bringing down the house?** (33:30, 31 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) *bring the house down* = make everyone laugh a lot or clap their hands loudly, especially at a performance in the theatre. (178 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

The idiom is in Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms (p 201) also.

(2) *bringing down the house* = verb+preposition+determiner+noun (**verb idiom**)

(3) 1 time.

11. **It may turn out to be** a poem (p35:7 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) *As it/things turned out* = as later events showed (421 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) *it turned out to be* = pronoun+verb+adverb+preposition+verb (**verb idiom**)

(3) **turn out** vt (1546) 1 a: *EXPE*, L EVICT b: to put (as a horse) to pasture 2 a: to turn inside out <turning out his pockets> b: to empty the contents of esp. for cleaning or rearranging: also : *CLEAN* 3: to produce often rapidly or regularly by or as if by machine <a writer turning out stories> 4: to equip, dress, or finish in a careful or elaborate way 5: to put out by turning a switch <turn out the lights> 6: to call (as the guard or a company) out from rest or shelter and into formation ~ vi 1 a: to come or go out from home in or as if in answer to a summons <voters turned out in droves> b: to get out of bed 2 a: to prove to be in the result or end <the play turned out to be a flop> <it turned out that we were both wrong> b: to become in maturity <nobody thought he’d turnout like this> c: END <stories that turn out happily> (p1275. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.
12. The boy has been **up to something** (p35:32 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Up to sth = 1) (also up to doing sth) physically or mentally capable of sth.

2) (spoken) doing sth, especially sth bad (425 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) up+to+something =preposition+preposition+pronoun (**prepositional idiom**) 

(3) 1 time.

13. **to get rid of** it (36 :31 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) get rid of sb/sth = make yourself free of sb/sth that is annoying you or that you do not want; throw sth away. (318 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) get+rid+of =verb+adjective+preposition (**verb idiom**) 

(3) **rid** vt **rid** also **rid**-ded; **rid**-ding [ME **ridden** to clear, fr. ON **rythja**; akin to OHG **riutan** to clear land] (13c) 1 archaic : SAVE, RESCUE 2 :to make free : RELIEVE, DISENCUMBER <- the language of impoerty> <be~of worries> <get~of that junk> (p1007. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

14. **broke into** a new wail (37:25 The Vendor of Sweets)

**he broke into** a loud Sanskrit song (118:9 ibid)

**broke into** loud protestations (p13:24 Swami and Friends)

**now broke in** (p131:27 ibid)

**Broke into** a hysterical cry (p156:13,14 ibid)

(1) **Broke+in(into)=verb+preposition. (**verb idiom**)
(2) **break** \(\text{\textbackslash 'br\textbackslash k\textbackslash k}\) **vb** broke \(\text{\textbackslash 'br\textbackslash k\textbackslash k}\); **broken** \(\text{\textbackslash 'br\textbackslash o\textbackslash n\textbackslash k}\); **breaking** [ME *breken*, fr. OE *brecan*; akin to OHG *brehhan* to break, L *frangere*] **vt** (bef. 12c) -**break into** 1: to begin with or as if with a sudden throwing off of restraint < broke into tears> <face breaking into a smile> <the horse breaks into a gallop> 2: to make entry or entrance <broke into the house> <break into show business> 3: INTERRUPT <break into a TV program with a news flash> (p140. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 5 times.

15. **Under the very nose of** the librarian (38:22, 23 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1)(right) under sb's nose 1) very close to sb, even though they cannot see it 2) used to talk about sth bad that happens over a period of time, but which nobody has noticed. (257 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

under sb's nose = if something bad happens under your nose, it happens very close to you but you do not notice to it (274 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) No parallax in Kannada.

(3) under+the+very+nose+ of =preposition+determiner +adjective+noun+ preposition (noun idiom)


"Kiv, It could bee no other then his owne manne, that had thrust his nose so farre out of ioynte." ["Barnabe Riche His Farewell to Military Profession," 1581]
Many extended senses are from the horse-racing sense of "length of a horse's nose," as a measure of distance between two finishers (1908). Nose-bleed first attested 1848. Nose cone in the space rocket sense is from 1949. Nose job "rhinoplasty" is from 1963; nose dive "sudden large decrease" is 1920, from airplane sense, first attested 1912. To turn up one's nose "show disdain" is from 1818 (earlier hold up one's nose, 1579); similar notion in look down one's nose (1921). (Oline Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

16. at dead of night (49:31 The Vendor of Sweets)

he squatted on the spot at dead of night (p68:7 Swami and Friends)

(1)(in/at) the dead of (the) night; at, dead of night= in the quietest, darkest hours of the night. Usage: she crept in at dead of night, while they were asleep. (80 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) at+dead+of+night =preposition+adjective+preposition+noun (adjective idiom)

(4) Dead O.E. dead, from P.Gmc. *dauthaz, from PIE *dheu-. Meaning "insensible" is first attested early 13c. Of places, meaning "inactive, dull," it is recorded from 1580s. Used from 16c. in adj. sense of "utter, absolute, quite." Dead heat is from 1796. Dead soldier "emptied liquor bottle" is military slang from 1913. Dead on is 1889, from marksmanship; dead drunk first attested 1599; dead duck is from 1844. Dead letter is from 1703, used of laws lacking force as well as uncollected mail.

Phrase in the dead of the night first recorded 1540s. "For but ich haue bote of mi bale I am ded as dorenail" (c.1350). (Oline Etymology Dictionary)

(4) 2 times.
17. in order to put an end once and for all to.... (60:12 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) once and for all = finally and definitely (264 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

once and for all =if you do something once and for all, you finish doing it so that it does not have to be dealt with again (280 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) once+and+for+all =adverb+conjunction+preposition+determiner and pronoun (adverbial idiom)

(3) once \ wan(t)s\ adv [ME ones, fr. gen. of on one] (12c) 1 : one time and no more

(4) 1 time.

18. brought up in New York (62:22 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) to bright up =to rear and educate. Usage= "Children must be brought up as simply as possible". ___Queen Victoria. (55 J.S. Bright)

(2) brought+up=verb+adverb (verb idiom)

(3) bring up vt (14c) 1 : to bring (a person) to maturity through nurturing care and education 2 : to cause to stop suddenly 3 : to bring to attention : INTRODUCE 4 : VOMIT ~ vi : to stop suddenly. (p143. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.
19. he had a good word to say (63:5 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) not/never have a good word to say for/about sb/sth (informal) = not/never have anything positive to say about sb/sth (450 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(not) have a good word to say for sb/sth (512 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) not found in Kannada.

(3) had +a+good+word+to+say=verb+determiner+adjective+noun+

preposition+verb (verb idiom)

(4) Word O.E. word "speech, talk, utterance, word," from P.Gmc. *wurdan (cf. O.S., O.Fris. word, Du. woord, O.H.G., Ger. wort, O.N. ord, Goth. waurd), from PIE *were- "speak, say". The meaning "promise" was in O.E., as was the theological sense. In the plural, the meaning "verbal altercation" (as in to have words with someone) dates from 1462. Wordy is O.E. wordig "verbose." Wording "choice of words" apparently was coined by Milton (in "Eikonoklastes," 1649). Word processor first recorded 1970. A word to the wise is from L. phrase verbum sapienti satis est "a word to the wise is enough." Word of mouth is recorded from c.1553. (Oline Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

20. was taking up a very difficult line (64:33 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) be on the right lines =if you are on the right lines, you are doing something in a way that will bring good results. (232 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) taking + up + a + very + difficult + line = verb + adverb + determiner + adverb + adjective + noun (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.
21. Jagan was at a loss (69:4 The Vendor of Sweets)
Totally at a loss to decide (146:34 ibid)
Margayya was at a loss to explain (p113 :14 The Financial Expert)
I was at a loss to say anything (p140:8, 9 The Guide)

(1) At a loss (informal) = uncertain about what to do or how to do sth (222 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Be at a loss = to not know what to do or say (usually + to do sth) (237 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

At a loss = not knowing what to do or say (p287 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) not found in Kannada.

(3) at + a + loss = preposition + determiner + noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) Loss O.E. los "loss, destruction," from P.Gmc. *lausam-. The modern word, however, probably evolved 14c. from lost, the original pp. of lose. Phrase at a loss (1592) originally refers to hounds losing the scent. To cut one's losses is from 1912. (Oline Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) loss \'lōs\ n [ME los, prob. back-formation fr. lost, pp. of lessen to lose] (13c) -- at a loss : UNCERTAIN, PUZZLED -- for a loss : into a state of distress (p689. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 4 times.

22. Was cornering the stock (70:4, 5 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Corner the market = to become so successful at selling or making a particular product that almost no one else sells or makes it. --- They have more or less cornered the fast food market -- they're in every big city in the country. (p82 Cambridge Idioms Dictionary.)

(2) cornering + the + stock = verb + determiner + noun (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.
23. Later with an air of importance (75:17 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Be in the air = 1) if a feeling, especially excitement, is in the air, every one is feeling it at the same time.

2) to be going to happen very soon (p5 Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms.)

In the context it means 'with an exciting feeling of importance'.

(3) with+an+air+of=preposition +determiner+noun+preposition (noun idiom)

(4) 1 time.

24. I just keep up the business (80:12 The Vendor of Sweets)

But I keep it up (101:19 ibid)

(1) Keep it up = maintain a high standard of achievement. Usage: it was excellent performance- keep it up! (p253 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Keep it up = used to tell sb to continue doing sth as well as they are already doing it (191 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) keep +it+up =verb+pronoun+adverb (verb idiom)

(3) 2 times.

25. And counts on you for the (81:12 The Vendor of Sweets)

We can count on your cooperation (103:19 ibid)

(1) "... So I want to go to medical college and I'm counting on people like you to get me ready!". David says it to his teacher Cavaliere in the lesson David Hartman's Impossible Dream. (p59. 'World View' P.U first year text book)

(2) Not found in Kannada.
(4) (i) count (v.)). The noun meaning "a new count" (especially in an election) is from 1884.

(ii) account (n.) c.1300, "reckoning of money received and paid;" from O.Fr. acont "account," from à "to" + cont "count," from L.L. computus "a calculation," from L. computare "calculate". Sense of "narration" is first attested 1610s. The verb meaning "to reckon for money given or received" is from late 14c.; sense of "to explain" (c.1710) is from notion of "answer for money held in trust." Transf. sense of "value" is from late 14c. Pl. accounts used as a collective or sing. in phrases such as to give accounts (of something), mid-13c. Phrase by all accounts is attested from 1798. Accounting "reckoning of numbers" is from late 14c. Phrase no accounting for tastes (1823) translates L. de gustibus non est disputandum. Modern Fr. differentiates compter "to count" and conter "to tell," but they are cognates.

(iii) count (v.) mid-14c., from O.Fr. conter "add up," but also "tell a story," from L. computer (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(iv) count \'kaunt, dial 'kyaunt vb [ME, fr. MF conter, compter, fr. L. computare, fr. com+putare to consider ] vt (14c) 1 a : to indicate or name by units or groups so as to find the total number of units involved : NUMBER ...........4 : to have value or significance <these are the people who really -> —count heads or count noses: to count the number present —count on : to look forward to as certain : ANTICIPATE<counted on winning> (p264. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)
26. Asked him point-blank (86:27 The Vendor of Sweets)

He asked point blank (p4:2 The Financial Expert)

I asked him point blank (p55:16, 17 The Guide)

she would say point-blank (p106:17 The Guide)

1) Ask, tell, etc. sb point blank = ask, tell, etc. sb very directly and perhaps rudely

(292 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Point-blank=1) if you refuse point blank, you refuse completely and will not change your decision.

2) if you ask or tell someone point blank about something that could upset or embarrass them, you ask or tell them directly. (305 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) asked+point+blank = verb+noun+adjective (verb idiom)

(4) (i) point blank 1571, from point (v.) + blank, the white center of a target. The notion is of standing close enough to aim (point) at the blank without allowance for curve, windage, or gravity.

(ii) point (v.) "to indicate with the finger," c.1470, from point (n.). Pointer "item of advice" first recorded 1883. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 4 times.

27. to get on (89:5 The Vendor of Sweets)

1) be getting on (informal) = 1) (of people) be becoming old

2) (of the time) be becoming late (140 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)
to get on- (to live) usage = somehow or the other you have to get on in life.

(2) to+get+on = preposition+verb+preposition (verb idiom)

(3) get on vi (1816) 1: GET ALONG <was getting on in years> <got on well with the boss> <get on with the game> 2 : to gain knowledge or understanding <got on to the racket> (p490. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 times.

28. To make him part with cash (86:10 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) To part with= (to separate) (214 J. S. Bright.)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) to+part+with = preposition+verb+preposition (verb idiom)

(4) part (n.) c.1000, "part of speech," from O.Fr. part, from L. partem (nom. pars, gen. partis) "part, piece, side, share," related to L. portio "share, portion," from PIE base *per- "to assign, allot" (cf. Gk. peprotai "it has been granted," Skt. purtam "reward," Hittite parshiya- "fraction, part"). It has replaced native deal in most senses. Theatrical sense (1495) is from an actor's "share" in a performance. Meaning "the parting of the hair" is 1890, Amer.Eng. (Oline Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

29. By all means (93:21 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) By all means look for a wife (p54:23, 24 The Financial Expert)

By all means – yes, of course; certainly. (297 Sterling)

By all means – used to say that you are very willing for sb to have sth or do sth. (231 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)
(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) by+all+means =preposition+pronoun+noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) Mean (n.) "that which is halfway between extremes," early 14c., from O.Fr. meien, from L. medianus "of or that is in the middle". Oldest sense is musical. Sense of "so-so, mediocre" led to confusion with mean (adj.). First record of means "course of action," is late 14c.; sense of "wealth" is first recorded c.1600. This is the mean in meantime (mid-14c.), meanwhile (mid-15c.), and by no means (late 15c.).

(ii) mean n (14c) 1 a (1) : something intervening or intermediate (2) : a middle point between extremes b : a value that lies within a range of values and is computed according to a prescribed law: as (1) : ARITHMETIC MEAN (2) :EXPECTED VELUE c: either of the middle two terms of a proportion 2 pl but sing or pl in constr : something useful or helpful to a desired end 3 : pl : resources available for disposal; esp: material resources affording a secure life —by all means : most assuredly : CERTAINLY —by means of : through the use of —by no means : in no way: not at all. (p720. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.

30. But not on my behalf (93:22 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) On behalf of sb; on sb's behalf =1) as the representative of sb or instead of them. 2) Because of sb; for sb. 3) in order to help sb. (21 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) on+my+behalf =preposition+determiner+noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) Behalf c.1300, from O.E. (him) be healfe "by (his) side," and on (his) healfe "on (his) side," from healfe "side"
(ii) **Half**  O.E. *half*, *halb* (Mercian), *healf* (W. Saxon) "side, part" (original sense preserved in *behalf*), from P.Gmc. *hkálbas* "something divided" (cf. O.N. *halfr*, O.Fris., M.Du. *half*, Ger. *halb*, Goth. *halbs* "half"). Used also in O.E. phrases as in modern Ger., to mean "one half unit less than," cf. *pridda healf* "two and a half," lit. "half third." The construction in *two and a half*, etc., is first recorded c.1200. Of time, in *half past ten*, etc., first attested 1750; in Scottish, the *half* often is prefixed to the following hour, as in Ger. (*halb elf* "ten thirty"). *Half-and-half* "ale and porter" is from 1756; *half-baked* in sense of "silly" is from 1855; *half-breed* "mixed race" is from 1760; *half-blooded* in this sense is from c.1600. *Half-brother* (early 14c.) and *half-sister* (c.1200) were in M.E. *Halftime* in football is from 1871. *Half-truth* is first recorded 1658; *half-hearted* is from 1610s. To *go off half-cocked* "speak or act too hastily" (1833) is in allusion to firearms. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

31. **Bolt upright** on the floor (97:2 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Bolt upright = with your back very straight in an upright position. (33 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Bolt upright = in a position where you are sitting up with your back very straight. (43 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

The idiom is in Sterling (55) dictionary also.

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) bolt+upright =noun+adjective (noun idiom)

striking”). Originally a short, stout arrow with a heavy head; applied since M.E. to other short metal rods (especially those with knobbed ends). The notion of "quick escape" (early 13c.) is from a crossbow arrow's flight, as is lightning bolt. A bolt of canvas (c.1400) was so called for its shape. Phrase bolt upright is from late 14c. (Oline Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

32. Three visitors burst in (97:34 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Burst open = open suddenly or violently. (66 Sterling).

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) burst+in =verb+preposition (verb idiom)

(4) (i) Bust variant of burst, 1764, Amer.Eng. Originally "frolic, spree;" sense of "sudden failure" is from 1842. The verb sense of "to burst" is first attested 1806; the slang meaning "demote" (especially in a military sense) is from 1918; that of "arrest" is from 1953. Buster is 1850, Amer.Eng. slang (originally Missouri/Arkansas) for something that takes one's breath away, hence "a roistering blade."

(ii) Burst O.E. berstan "break suddenly" (class III strong verb; past tense berst, pp. borsten), from a W.Gmc. metathesis of P.Gmc. *brestanan (cf. O.Fris. bersta, M.Du. berstan, Low Ger. barsten), from PIE base *bhres- "to burst, break, crack." The forms reverted to brest- in M.E. from influence of O.N. brestan/brast/brosten from the same Gmc. root, but it was re-metathesized late 16c. and emerged in the modern form, though brast was common as p.t. through 17c. and survives in dialect. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.
33. Seemed to be firing questions at him (104:21 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Fire questions, insults, etc. at sb = ask sb a lot of questions one after another or make a lot of comments very quickly. (122 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) to+be+firing+questions+at = preposition+auxiliary verb+verb+noun +preposition (verb idiom)

(4) **Fire (n.)** O.E. *fyr*, from P.Gmc. *fūr* (cf. O.Fris. *fiur*, O.N. *fīr*, M.Du. *vuur*, Ger. *Feuer*), from PIE *perjos*, from root *paewr-* (cf. Armenian *hur* "fire, torch," Czech *pyr* "hot ashes," Gk. *pyr*, Umbrian *pir*, Skt. *pu*, Hittite *pahhur* "fire"). Current spelling is attested as early as 1200, but did not fully displace M.E. *fier* (preserved in *fiery*) until c.1600. PIE apparently had two roots for fire: *paewr-*, and *egni-* (cf. L. *ignis*). The former was "inanimate," referring to fire as a substance, and the latter was "animate," referring to it as a living force. Fire applied in Eng. to passions, feelings, from c.1340. The v. sense of "sack, dismiss" is first recorded 1885 in Amer.Eng., probably from a play on the two meanings of discharge: "to dismiss from a position," and "to fire a gun," the second sense being from "set fire to gunpowder," attested from 1530. The first use of fireman as "person hired to put out (rather than tend) fires" is 1714. Firecracker is Amer.Eng. coinage for what is in England just cracker, but the U.S. word distinguishes it from the word meaning "biscuit." Firebrand "one who kindles mischief or passions" is from 1382. Firefly is attested from 1658. Fired up "angry" is from 1824. To play with fire "risk disaster" is from 1887; phrase where's the fire? "what's the hurry?" first recorded 1924. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.
34. Not quite understand what he was **driving at** (105:1 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) **Be driving at** = be trying to do or say (137 Sterling)

What sb is driving at = the thing sb is trying to say (93 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) **driving+at** = verb+preposition (**verb idiom**)

(4) **drove (n.)** O.E. *draf* "beasts driven in a body," originally "act of driving," from *drifan* "to drive." *Drover* is from early 15c. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

35. from **out-of-hour** sales (111:1 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Out-of-hours = before or after working hours. (237 Sterling)

(2) **out+of+hours** = adverb and preposition + preposition + noun (**adverb idiom**)  

(3) (i) **Hour** mid-13c., from O.Fr. *hora* "one-twelfth of a day" (sunrise to sunset), from L. *hora* "hour, time, season," from Gk. *hora* "any limited time," from PIE *yorer*-a-, from base *yer-* "year, season" Greek *hora* was "a season; the season;" in classical times, sometimes, "a part of the day," such as morning, evening, noon, night.

The Greek astronomers borrowed the notion of dividing the day into sections from the Babylonians. The Gk. division of the daytime into 12 equal hours was generally introduced by Hipparchus c.150 B.C.E. (night continued to be divided into four watches), but as the amount of daylight changed throughout the year, the hours were not fixed or of equal length. Equinoctial hours did not become established in Europe until the 4c., and as late as 16c. distinction sometimes was made between temporary (unequal) hours and sidereal (equal) ones. The *h-* has persisted in this word despite not being pronounced since Roman times. Replaced O.E. *tid*, lit. "time," and *stund" period of time."
(ii) **Time (n.)** O.E. *tima* "limited space of time," from P.Gmc. *timon* "time" (cf. O.N. *timi* "time, proper time," Swed. *timme* "an hour"), from PIE *di-mon-*, from base *da-* "cut up, divide". Abstract sense of "time as an indefinite continuous duration" is recorded from 1388. Personified since at least 1509 as an aged bald man (but with a forelock) carrying a scythe and an hour-glass. In English, a single word encompasses time as "extent" and "point" (Fr. *temps/fois*, Ger. *zeit/mal*) as well as "hour" (e.g. "what time is it?" cf. Fr. *heure*, Ger. *Uhr*). Extended senses such as "occasion," "the right time," "leisure," or *times* (v.) "multiplied by" developed in O.E. and M.E., probably as a natural outgrowth of phrases like, "He commends her a hundred times to God" (O.Fr. *La comande a Deu cent foiz*).

"to have a good time (= a time of enjoyment) was common in Eng. from c 1520 to c 1688; it was app. retained in America, whence readopted in Britain in 19th c." [OED]

**Time of day** (now mainly preserved in negation, i.e. what someone won't give you if he doesn't like you) was a popular 17c. salutation (e.g. "Good time of day vnto your Royall Grace," "Richard III," I.iii.18). **Times** as the name of a newspaper dates from 1788. **Time warp** first attested 1954; **time capsule** first recorded 1938, in ref. to New York World's Fair; **time-travelling** in the science fiction sense first recorded 1895 in H.G. Wells' "The Time Machine." To **do time** "serve a prison sentence" is from 1865. **Time-honored** is from 1593; **time-worn** is first attested 1729; **time-keeper** is from 1686; **timeless** "eternal" is 1628, earlier it meant "ill-timed" (1560). **Time-limit** is from 1880; **time out** in football is recorded from 1896. **About time**, ironically for "long past due time," is recorded from 1920. First record of **timetable** is attested from 1838, originally of railway trains. **Behind the times** "old-fashioned" is recorded from 1846, first attested in Dickens. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(4) 1 time.
36. he could no more help it (111:2 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) can/could (not) help (doing something) = can/could (not) prevent or avoid something. (226 Sterling).

Can't help (doing) sth; can't help but do sth = not be able to avoid or resist doing sth.
(167 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) he+could+no+more+help = pronoun + auxiliary verb + determiner + adverb + verb (verb idiom)

(4) 1 time.

37. In a matter-of-fact manner (118:24, 25 The Vendor of Sweets)

In a matter-of-fact way (134:12 ibid)

(1) As a matter of fact = in reality; to tell the truth (296 Sterling)

As a matter of fact = used when you are telling sb sth interesting, new or important.
(230 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) a+matter+of+fact = determiner + noun + preposition + noun (noun idiom)

(4) Matter-of-fact also matter of fact, 1570s, originally a legal term (translating L. res facti), "that portion of an enquiry concerned with the truth or falsehood of alleged facts," opposed to matter of law. Meaning "prosaic, unimaginative" is from 1787.
(Oline Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 2 times.
38. You have beaten about the bush (133:15, 16 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Beat about the bush = take too long before saying what you want to say; avoid saying sth directly (19 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Beat about/around the bush = to avoid talking about a difficult or embarrassing subject because you are worried about upsetting the person you are talking to (usually negative) (54 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) No exact idiom in Kannada.

(3) beaten+about+the+bush = verb+preposition+determiner+noun (verb idiom)

(4) (i) Bush "many-stemmed woody plant," O.E. bysc, from W.Gmc. *busk "bush, thicket;" infl. by or combined with cognate words from Scand. (cf. Dan. busk) and O.Fr. (busche "firewood," apparently of Frank. origin), and also perhaps Anglo-L. bosca "firewood," from M.L. busca (whence It. bosco, Fr. bois), which was also borrowed from W.Gmc. In British colonies, applied to the uncleared districts, hence "country," as opposed to town (1780); probably from Du. bosch, in the same sense, since it seems to appear first in former Du. colonies. Meaning "pubic hair" (especially of a woman) is from 1745. Bushed "tired" is 1870, perhaps from earlier sense of "lost in the woods" (1856). Bush league is from 1908, from bush in the slang sense of "rural, provincial" (1650s), which was not originally a value judgment. Bushman (1785) is from South African Du. boschjesman, lit. "man of the bush." To beat the bushes (c.1440) is a way to rouse birds so that they fly into the net which others are holding, which is a different matter than beating around the bush (1520) rather than going at it directly.

(ii) Beat O.E. beatan "inflict blows on, thrash" (class VII strong verb; past tense beot, pp. beaten), from P.Gmc. *bautan (cf. O.N. bauta, O.H.G. bozan "to beat"),
from PIE base *bhau- "to strike". Of the heart, c.1200, from notion of it striking against the breast. Meaning "to overcome in a contest" is from 1610s (the source of the sense of "legally avoid, escape" in beat the charges, etc., attested from c.1920 in underworld slang). Meaning "strike cover to rouse or drive game" (M.E.) is source of beat around the bush (1570s), the metaphoric sense of which has shifted from "make preliminary motions" to "avoid, evade." Command beat it "go away" first recorded 1906 (though "action of feet upon the ground" was a sense of O.E. betan). Dead-beat (originally "tired-out") preserves the old pp. To beat off "masturbate" is recorded by 1960s. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

39. She went red in the face (133:19 The Vendor of Sweets)

Her face went red (133:24 ibid)

(1) A red face (informal) = embarrassment. (315 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) In Kannada literally translated meaning changes.

(3) face+went+red = noun+verb +adjective (verb idiom)

(4) Face(n.) late 13c., from O.Fr. face, from V.L. *facia, from L. facies "appearance, form, figure," and secondarily "visage, countenance;" probably related to facere "to make". Replaced O.E. andwila. To face (v.) "confront" is first recorded mid-15c. To lose face (or save face), 1876, is said to be from Chinese tu lien; to face the music is theatrical. Face-lift (n.) first recorded 1934, from face-lifting (1922). (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 2 times.
40. I looked after her all her life (134:26, 27 The Vendor of Sweets)
Paid to look after (3:21 The Financial Expert)
Can’t look after him (p11:11 ibid)
Look after him instead of (p12:13 ibid)
Don’t you look after him, then? (p12:31 ibid)
Looked after him (p27:4 ibid)
He kept looking after his son and.. (p127:12,13 ibid)
I will look after you (p153:36, 37 ibid)
His son-in-law looks after everything (p171:31 ibid)
The girl who looked after the baby (p210:25, 26 ibid)
Look after the baby (p211:20, 21 ibid)

(1) Look after = manage or take care of (10 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) look + after = verb + preposition (verb idiom)

(3) 11 times.

41. He egged him on (136:19 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) No exact idiom is found in dictionaries. Similar are....

Have egg on your face = to seem stupid because of something you have done.

Lay an egg = to fail to make people enjoy or be interested in something (114 Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) egged + him + on = verb + pronoun + preposition (verb idiom)

(3) egg \ eg. \ āg\ vt [ME, fr. ON eggja; akin to OE ecg edge] (13c) : to incite to action --usu. Used with on <-ed the mob on to riot> (p368. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.
42. **Once and for all** (143:16, 17 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) Once and for all = finally and definitely (264 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Once and for all= if you do something once and for all, you finish doing it does not have to be dealt with again. (280 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) once+and+for+all =adv+verb+conj+preposition+pronoun (adverb idiom)

(3) once \( \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\text{\(\wedge\)}\)} \) adv [ME ones, fr. gen. of on one] (12c) 1 : one time and no more 2 : at any one time : under any circumstances : EVER 3: at some indefinite time in the past : FORMERLY 4: by one degree of relationship –once and for all 1 : with finality : DEFINITIVELY 2 : for the last time. (p811. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

43. **In order to take** a look at (148:17 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) In order to do sth =in order that (with the intention that; so that) (336 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) in+order+to =preposition+noun+preposition (noun idiom)

(3) Order n [ME, fr. MF \( \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \) fr. ML & L; ML \( \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \) ecclesiastical order, fr. L, arrangement, group, class; akin to L \( \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \) to lay the warp, begin] (14c) 11: ORDER OF THE DAY <flat roofs were the ~ in the small villages> --order-less \( \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \text{\(\wedge\)} \) adj – in order: APPROPRIATE, DESIRABLE < an apology is in order> –in order to: for the purpose of. (p818. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.
44. Was reddening under her skin (165:24 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) In this context she is angry.

Get under sb's skin =1) to annoy someone. 2) to affect someone very strongly in a way that is difficult to forget (355 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) reddening+under+her+skin =verb+preposition+pronoun+noun (verb idiom)

(4) (i) skin (n.) c.1200, "animal hide" (usually dressed and tanned), from O.N. skinn. "animal hide," from P.Gmc. *skintha- (cf. O.H.G. scinten, Ger. schinden "to flay, skin;" Ger. dial. schind "skin of a fruit," Flem. schinde "bark"), from PIE *sken- "cut off" (cf. Bret. scant "scale of a fish," Ir. scainim "I tear, I burst"), from base *sek- "cut." Replaced native hide; the modern technical distinction between the two words is based on the size of the animal. Meaning "epidermis of a living animal or person" is attested from 1340; extended to fruits, vegetables, etc. 1398.

"Ful of fleissche Y was to feie, Now ... Me is lefte But skyn & boon." [hymn,-a 1430]

Jazz slang sense of "drum" is from 1927. As an adj., it formerly had a slang sense of "cheating" (1868); sense of "pornographic" is attested from 1968. The verb is attested from 1392, from the noun. Skin-tight is from 1885; skin deep is first attested 1613 in this:

"All the carnall beauty of my wife, Is but skin-deep." [Sir Thomas Overbury, "A Wife," 1613; the poem was a main motive for his murder] (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) red-den \re-dn\ vb red-dened; red-den-ing \red-nij\ vt (ca.1611): to make red or reddish ~ vi: to become red; esp: BLUSH (P979. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.
45. Came to a **dead stop** = (p178:21 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) A dead end (informal) a point where no more progress can be made (p80 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not exact idiom in Kannada.

(3) a+dead+stop =determiner+adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) **dead** O.E. *dead*, from P.Gmc. *dauthaz*, from PIE *dheu-. Meaning "insensible" is first attested early 13c. Of places, meaning "inactive, dull," it is recorded from 1580s. Used from 16c. in adj. sense of "utter, absolute, quite." **Dead heat** is from 1796. **Dead soldier** "emptied liquor bottle" is military slang from 1913. **Dead on** is 1889, from marksmanship; **dead drunk** first attested 1599; **dead duck** is from 1844. **Dead letter** is from 1703, used of laws lacking force as well as uncollected mail. Phrase **in the dead of the night** first recorded 1540s. "For but ich haue bote of mi bule I am ded as dorenail" (c.1350).

(ii) **Stop** (v.) O.E. -stoppian (in forstoppian "to stop up, stifle"), along with M.L.G. *stoppen*, O.H.G. *stopfen* (Ger. *stopfen*) a W.Gmc. borrowing from V.L. *stuppare* "to stop or stuff with tow or oakum" (cf. It. *stoppare*, Fr. étouper "to stop with tow"), from L. *stuppa* "coarse part of flax, tow." Plugs made of tow were used from ancient times in Rhine valley. Sense of "bring or come to a halt" (1440) is from notion of preventing a flow by blocking a hole, and the word's development in this sense is unique to Eng., though it since has been widely adopted in other languages; perhaps infl. by L. *stupere* "be stunned, be stupefied." The noun is first recorded 1483. **Stopper** "glass plug for a bottle neck" is from 1667. **Stopgap** is from 1684. **Stop-watch** is from 1737. **Stop-and-go** (adj.) is from 1926.
Dead end  "closed end of a passage," 1886, from dead + end. Figurative use is attested from 1922. As an adj., from 1928; as a verb, from 1921. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

1 dead-end \\ded-\end\ adj (1919) 1 a: lacking opportunities esp. for advancement <a ~ job > b: lacking an exit <a ~ street > 2: UNRULY <~ kids > -- dead-end-ed-ness \ded-\en-d\ed-nos\ n

dead-end  \\ded-\end\ vi (1944): to come to a dead end: TERMINATE

Dead end \ded-\end\ n (1886) 1: an end (as of a street) without an exit 2: a position, situation, or course of action that leads to nothing further (p295. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

46. My heart has failed, that’s all (p184:12 The Vendor of Sweets)

(1) that’s all =pronoun+verb +determiner and pronoun (verb idiom)

(2) *all pron (bef.12c) 1: the whole number, quantity, or amount: TOTALITY <~ that I have> <~ of us> <~ of the books > 2: EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING < gave equal attention to ~ > <that is ~ > (p29. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 1 time.

47. Out of sight (p3:17 The Financial Expert)

(1) Out of sight, out of mind (saying) =we tend to forget people or things that are absent or can no longer be seen. (p420 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)
Out of sight, out of mind (saying) used to say that sb will quickly be forgotten when they are no longer with you. (P353 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Out of sight, out of mind = something that you say which means if you do not hear about or see someone or something for a period of time, you stop thinking about them. (357 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) Kaanililla. Kannige sigalilla.

(3) out+of+sight =preposition+preposition+noun (noun idiom)

(4) out (adv.) O.E. ut, common Gmc. (cf. O.N., O.Fris., Goth. ut, Du. uit, Ger. aus), from PIE base *ud- "up, up away" (cf. Skt. ut "up, out," uttarah "higher, upper, later, northern;" Avestan uz- "up, out," O.Ir. ud- "out," L. usque "all the way to, without interruption," Gk. hysteros "the latter," Rus. vy- "out"). Meaning "unconscious" is attested from 1898, originally in boxing. Sense of "not popular or modern" is from 1966. The verb was O.E. utian "expel," used in many senses over the years. Meaning "to expose as a closet homosexual" is first recorded 1990; as an adj. meaning "openly avowing one's homosexuality" it dates from 1970s. Noun sense in baseball (1860) was originally from cricket, where it is attested from 1746. Adverbial phrase out-and-out "thoroughly" is attested from early 14c.; adj. usage is attested from 1813; out-of-the-way (adj.) "remote, secluded" is attested from late 15c. Out-of-towner "one not from a certain place" is from 1911. Shakespeare's It out-herods Herod ("Hamlet") reflects Herod as stock braggart and bully in old religious drama and was widely imitated 19c. Out to lunch "insane" is student slang from 1955; out of this world "excellent" is from 1938; out of sight "excellent, superior" is from 1891.

Meaning "perception or apprehension by means of the eyes" is from early 13c.
Meaning "device on a firearm to assist in aiming" is from 1580s; the verb in this sense is from 1842. "Verily, truth is sight. Therefore if two people should come disputing, saying, 'I have seen,' 'I have heard,' we should trust the one who says 'I have seen.' " [Bṛhadarāṇyaka Upanishad 5.14.4]Sight for sore eyes "welcome visitor" is attested from 1738; sight unseen "without previous inspection" is from 1892. Sight gag first attested 1957. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.


(1) Out of date = not modern; not including the latest information. (P77 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Most used even in Indian states. Not exactly translated in Kannada.

(3) out+of+date =preposition+preposition+noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) Refer 'out of sight' to see coinages of words with "out".

(ii) Out-of-date \ d\at\ adj \ (1628): OUTMODED, OBSOLETE. (p826. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.


their own slow red-tape methods (p187:18 The Guide)

(1) Red tape = official rules which do not seem necessary and make things happen very slowly. (P322 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)
Red tape (disapproving) = official rules that seem more complicated than necessary and prevent things from being done quickly. [This phrase comes from the custom of typing up official documents with red ribbon or tape.] (p315 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not literally translated.

(3) red+tape = adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) red tape "excessive bureaucratic rigmarole," 1736, in allusion to the red tape formerly used in Great Britain (and the Amer. colonies) for binding up legal and other official documents. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) red-tape n [fr. the red tape formerly used to bind legal documents in England] (1736): official routine or procedure marked by excessive complexity which results in delay or inaction. (p980. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 2 times.

50. He cut a ridiculous figure (p14:33,34 The Financial Expert)

(1) Cut a fine/poor/sorry, etc. figure = have a fine, etc. appearance. Usage: she cut a sorry figure with her faded jeans. (p172 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Cut a fine, poor, sorry, etc. figure = have a fine, etc. appearance. Usage: in his brand new uniform he cut a fine figure. (p74 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) can't be translated into Kannada literally.

(3) cut+a+ridiculous+figure = verb+determiner+adjective+noun (verb idiom)
(4) (i) **Figure (n.)** early 13c., from O.Fr. *figure*, from L. *figura* "a shape, form, figure," from PIE *dheigh-* "to form, build"; originally in Eng. with meaning "numeral," but sense of "form, likeness" is almost as old (mid-13c.). The verb meaning "to picture in the mind" is from c.1600. Philosophical and scientific senses are from L. *figura* being used to translate Gk. *skhema.* (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) *cut* \(\text{v}b\) cut; *cut-ting* [ME cutten] vt (13c) 7 b: to give the appearance or impression of *(< a fine figure>)* (p286. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.

51. At least as **good** as they (p15:3 The Financial Expert)

She was as **good** as her word (p198:22 The Guide)

(1) As good as... =so close to sth happening that you consider that it has happened. (p144 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Can’t be translated into Kannada exactly.

(3) as+good+as =adverb+adjective+adverb (adjective idiom)

(4)(i) **good (adj.)** O.E. *god* (with a long "o") "having the right or desirable quality," from P.Gmc. *gothaz* (cf. O.N. *goðr*, Du. *goed*, Ger. *gut*, Goth. *goþs*), originally "fit, adequate, belonging together," from PIE base *ghedh-* "to unite, be associated, suitable" (cf. O.C.S. *godu* "pleasing time," Rus. *godnyi* "fit, suitable," O.E. *godrian" "to gather, to take up together"). Irregular comparatives (*better, best*) reflect a widespread pattern, cf. L. *bonus, melior, optimus*. First record of *good day* is from c.1200. *Goods* "property" first recorded late 13c., but singular in the same sense was in O.E. *The good neighbours* is Scot. euphemism for "the fairies" (1580s). *Good-for-nothing* is from 1711; *good-looking* is from 1780; *good-natured* first recorded 1570s. *Good sport* is from 1917; *good to go* is attested from 1989. (Online Etymology Dictionary)
(ii) **good** \[\text{\textipa{\textgreek{g}}\textipa{\textgreek{u}}\textipa{\textgreek{d}}}\] adj **better** \[\text{\textipa{\textgreek{b}}\textipa{\textgreek{e}}\textipa{\textgreek{t}}\textipa{\textgreek{e}}}\; **best**\] [ME, fr. OE gode; akin to OHG guot good, Skt gadhya what one clings to] (bef. 12c) 2 a (2): KIND, BENEVOLENT <- intentions> b: UPPER-CLASS <a ~ family> e: free from infirmity or sorrow <I feel ~ > - **good-ish** \[\text{\textipa{\textgreek{g}}\textipa{\textgreek{u}}\textipa{\textgreek{d}}\textipa{\textgreek{h}}\textipa{\textgreek{i}}\textipa{\textgreek{s}}]\] adj -as **good** as: in effect: VIRTUALLY < as **good** as dead> - -as **good** as **gold** 1: of the highest worth or reliability <his promise is as **good** as **gold**> (p502. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 2 times.

52. Don't **bite your nails** before God (p31:15 The Financial Expert)

(1) Bite your (finger) nails = (put or press your fingers to your mouth because you feel very excited, nervous, or afraid). (p28 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Nail-biting = a nail biting event or period of time makes you feel very nervous, usually because you are waiting for something important to happen. Usage: (always before noun) The teams were very evenly matched and played a close game right up to the nail-biting finish. (p265 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) **Bite+your+nails** = verb+determiner+noun (verb idiom)

(3) **bite** O.E. bitan (class I strong verb; past tense bat, pp. bitten), from P.Gmc. *bitan (O.Fris. Rita, M.Du. bitten, Ger. beißen, Goth. beitan "to bite"), from PIE base *bheid- "to split, crack". To **bite the bullet** is 1700s military slang, from old medical custom of having the patient bite a bullet during an operation to divert attention from pain and reduce screaming. To **bite (one's) tongue** "refrain from speaking" is 1590s. To **bite the dust** "die" is 1750. To **bite off more than one can chew** (c.1880) is U.S. slang, from plug tobacco.

(iii) **nail-bit-er** 

(1971) * something (as a close contest) that induces tension or anxiety <lost a tough, 14-inning ~—Steve Pate> (p771. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

53. What you are up to (p13:24 The Financial Expert)

(1) Be up to sth = to be doing or planning something, often secretly. Usage: we think those boys are up to something, or they wouldn’t be behaving so suspiciously. (often used in questions) what are you up to in ther? (p409 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

Up to sth = 1) (also up to doing sth) physically or mentally capable of sth: she didn’t feel up to going to work today. 2) (spoken) doing sth, especially sth bad. (p425 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Up to something (a) as a maximum amount or number (b) as far as something (c) comparable with something (d) capable of something (e) busy with something. (p486 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)
(2) are+up+to = auxiliary verb+adverb+preposition (verb idiom)

(3) up to prep (13c) 1 - used as a function word to indicate extension as far as a specified place <sank up to his knees in the mud> 2 - used as a function word to indicate a limit or boundary <up to 50,000 copies a month> <worked up to the last minute> (p1299. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

54. To dash for his father’s horoscope (p54:13 The Financial Expert)

Made a dash for the book (p144:4 ibid)

(1) Make a bolt /dash for it/sth = try to escape or get somewhere quickly: the prisoners made a bolt for it through an open window. Usage: We smelt smoke and made a dash for the door. (p34 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) not found in Kannada.

(3) (a) made+a+dash+for = verb+determiner+noun+preposition (verb idiom)

(b) To+dash+for=preposition+verb+preposition (verb idiom)

In (a) ‘dash’ is noun, and in (b) it is verb.

(4) Make (v.) O.E. macian, from W.Gmc. *makojanan (cf. O.S. makon, O.Fris. makia "to build, make," M.Du. maken, O.H.G. mahn, Ger. machen), from PIE *mag- "to knead, mix, make". Sense evolution probably is via prehistoric houses built of mud. Gradually replaced the main O.E. word, gewyrcan. Meaning "to arrive at" (a place), first attested c.1624, originally was nautical. Formerly used in many places where specific verbs now are used, e.g. to make Latin (c.1500) "to write Latin compositions." This broader usage survives in some phrases, e.g. to make water "to urinate," to make a book "arrange a series of bets" (1828), make hay "to turn over
mown grass to expose it to sun." *Make do "manage with what is available" is attested from 1899. *Make out "get along" is first recorded 1609, sense of "understand" is from 1646, sexual sense first recorded 1939. *Make time "go fast" is 1887; *make tracks in this sense is from 1834. *Make the grade is 1912, perhaps from the notion of railway engines going up an incline. To *make up "end a quarrel, reconcile" is from 1669.

Phrase *on the make "intent on profit or advancement" is from 1869. To *make a federal case out of (something) popularized in 1959 movie "Anatomy of a Murder;" to *make an offer (one) can't refuse is from Mario Puzo's 1969 novel "The Godfather." To *make (one's) day is from 1909; menacing *make my day is from 1971, popularized by Clint Eastwood in film "Sudden Impact" (1983). *(Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) *dash \dash vb [ME dasshen] vt (13c) 1: to break by striking or knocking 2: to knock, hurl, or thrust violently 6 : to complete, execute, or finish off hastily -used with down or off <~ ed down a drink> <~ off a letter> 7 [euphemism]: DAMN 4 ~ vi 1: to move with sudden speed <~ ed through the rain> 2: SMASH. *(P293. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

55. *Pored over it for a long while (p55:10 The Financial Expert)

(1)Pore over something = study something with close attention. Usage: He pored over every detail of the building plan before dispatching it for approval.

Pore upon something = Give close attention to. Usage: He pored over the difficult problem. (p243 Sura's - Sadasiva)

(2) Not exact idiom in Kannada.

(3) pored+over+it =verb+preposition+pronoun *(verb idiom)
(4)(i) **Pore (n.)** late 14c., from L. *porus* "a pore," from Gk. *poros* "a pore," lit. "passage, way," from PIE *por-"going, passage," from base *per-* "to lead, pass over". (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) **pore** *pör*, *por*; **poring** [ME *poureri*] (13c) 1 : to gaze intently 2 : to read studiously or attentively — usu. used with over 3 : to reflect or meditate steadily. (p907. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

56. **Our world is going to pieces** (p59:29 The Financial Expert)

(1) Go all to pieces = have a breakdown. (p350 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Go (all) to pieces (informal) = after a terrible shock, etc, become so upset or nervous that you can no longer lead your life normally. After he lost his job he just seemed to go to pieces. (p283 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Go/fall to pieces = 1) if someone goes to pieces, they are unable to control their feelings or think clearly. 2) to suddenly fail completely. (p298 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) **is+going+to+pieces** = auxiliary verb + verb + preposition + noun (verb idiom)

(3) (i) **Dash** c.1300, probably from a Scandinavian source, somehow imitative. The oldest sense is that in *dash to pieces* and *dashed hopes*. Intrans. meaning "move quickly" appeared c.1300, that of "to write hurriedly" is 1726. Sporting sense of "race run in one heat" is from 1881.

(ii) **Piece** early 13c., "fixed amount, measure, portion," from O.Fr. *piece* (11c.), from V.L. *pettia*, probably from Gaulish (cf. Welsh *peth* "thing," Breton *pez* "piece"),
from O.Celt. base *pett-.* Sense of "portable firearm" first recorded 1580s; that of "chessman" is from 1562. Meaning "person regarded as a sex object" is first recorded 1785 (cf. *piece of ass,* human beings colloquially called *piece of flesh* from 1590s; cf. also L. *scortum* "bimbo, anyone available for a price," lit. "skin," dim. *scortillum* "bimbette"). Meaning "a portion of a distance" is from 1612; that of "literary composition" dates from 1530s. The verb meaning "to mend by adding pieces" is recorded from late 14c.; sense of "to join, unite, put together" is from late 15c. *Piece of my mind* is from 1570s. The Mod.Fr. form is reborrowed into English in *pièce de résistance* (1839), originally "the most substantial dish in a meal." *Piece-work* dates from 1540s. *Piece of work* "remarkable person" echoes Hamlet. *Piece of Eight* is the old name for the Spanish dollar (c.1600) of the value of 8 reals. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(iii) *piece \pēs\ n* [ME, fr. OF. fr. (assumed) VL *pettia,* of Gaulish origin; akin to W *peth* thing] (13c) —to pieces 1: without reserve or restraint: COMPLETELY 2: into fragments; also: into component parts 3: out of control <went to pieces from shock> (p880. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.


(1)In a nutshell = something that you say when you are describing something using as few words as possible. (p276 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(put sth) in a nutshell (informal) (say or express sth) in a very clear way, using few words. (p260 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) we don’t have exact same idiom in Kannada.
(3) in+a+nutshell =preposition+article+noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) 

Nutshell  

C.1200, nute-scalen; nut + shell. Figurative use with reference to "great condensation" (1570s) is in allusion to a copy of the Iliad, mentioned by Pliny, which was so small it could fit into the shell of a nut.

(ii) Careen 1591, "to turn a ship on its side" (with the keel exposed), from M.Fr. carene "keel," from It. (Genoese dialect) carena, from L. carina "keel of a ship," originally "nutshell." Generalized sense of "to lean, to tilt" is 1883; confused with career (v.) since at least 1923. To career is to move rapidly; to careen is to lurch from side to side (often while moving rapidly). (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(iii) nut-shell /\n
\n
n (13c) 1: the hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is enclosed 2: something of small size, amount, or scope – in a nutshell: in a very brief statement (p800. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.

58. The best business under the sun (p79:28 The Financial Expert)

It's the easiest business under the sun (p89:26, 27 ibid)

God has blessed me with everything under the sun (p134:33, 34 ibid)

The best under the sun (p23:23 The Guide)

(1) Under the sun = of any kind; in the world (p385 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Under the sun=anywhere or everywhere. (p268 J. S. Bright)

Under the sun = anywhere in the world (p453 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)
Under the sun = everything under the sun is everything that exists or is possible.
Usage: She seems to have an opinion on every subject under the sun. (p377 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) In Kannada we have idiom having same meaning, but not literally same idiom.

(3) under+the+sun =preposition+determiner+noun (prepositional idiom)

(4) 4 times.

59. God has blessed me with everything under the sun (p134:33, 34 The Financial Expert)

(1) Be blessed with = be fortunate in having something or somebody. Usage: The couple was blessed with a child. (p48 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) In Kannada also we have similar usages.

(3) blessed+with=verb+preposition (verb idiom)

(4) Blessed c.1175, "supremely happy," also "consecrated" (c.1200), pp. adj. from bless (q.v.). Reversed or ironic sense of "cursed, damned" is recorded from 1806. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

60. Would be a fine look out (p80:33 The Financial Expert)

(1) Be sb's (own) lookout (BrE, informal) be sb's problem because they are responsible for causing it. Usage: if he wants to invest all his money in one company, that's his lookout. Usage: it's my own lookout if I fail this exam. (p220 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)
(3) a+fine+look+out =determiner+adjective+noun+preposition (noun idiom)

(4) (i) **Fine (adj.)** c.1300, from O.Fr. *fin* "perfected, of highest quality," from L. *finis* "end, limit"; hence "acme, peak, height," as in *finis boni* "the highest good." In Fr., the main meaning remains "delicate, intricately skillful;" in Eng. since c.1440 *fine* is also a general expression of admiration or approval, the equiv. of Fr. *beau* (cf. *fine arts*, 1767, translating Fr. *beaux-arts*). Finery "gaudy decoration" is first attested 1680. *Fine print* "qualifications and limitations of a deal" first recorded 1960. **Fine-tune (v.)** is 1969, a back-formation from *fine-tuning* (1924), originally in reference to radio receivers.

(ii) **Fine (n.)** c.1200, "termination," from O.Fr. *fin* "end," from M.L. *finis* "a payment in settlement, fine or tax," from L. *finis* "end". Modern meaning is via sense of "sum of money paid for exemption from punishment or to compensate for injury" (c.1340, from the same sense in Anglo-Fr., 1292) and from phrases such as *to make fine* "make one's peace, settle a matter" (c.1300). Meaning "sum of money imposed as penalty for some offense" is first recorded 1529; the verb meaning "to punish by a fine" is from 1559 (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

61. Why I should waste my breath on you (p89:34, 35 The Financial Expert)

(1) Waste your breath (on sb/sth)= speak (to sb or about sb/sth) but not have any effect. Usage: Don’t waste your breath on her. She doesn’t take advice from anybody. (p434 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Waste one’s breath (on somebody/something) = speak (about something) but not have any effect. Usage: Don’t waste your breath trying to reform him (p494 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)
Waste your breath = to tell or ask someone something although this will have no effect. (p50 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) In Kannada same meaning is conveyed with different words.

(3) waste+my+breath+on+you = verb+determiner+noun+preposition+pronoun (verb idiom)

(4) Waste (v.) c.1200, "devastate, ravage, ruin," from Anglo-Fr. and O.N.Fr. waster "to spoil, ruin" (O.Fr. guaster), altered (by influence of Frankish *wostjan) from L. vastare "lay waste," from vastus "empty, desolate, waste" (vain). The word also existed in O.E. as westan. Meaning "to lose strength or health; pine; weaken" is attested from c.1300; the sense of "squander, spend or consume uselessly" is first recorded mid-14c.; meaning "to kill" is from 1964. Wasted "intoxicated" is slang from 1950s. The adj. is recorded from late 13c.; waste-water is attested from mid-15c.; waste-paper first recorded 1580s. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

62. She nested close to him (p92:28, 29 The Financial Expert)

(1) Nestle against = Press oneself lovingly to. Usage: the child nestled against its mother.

Nestle down = settle comfortably and warmly. (p211 Sadasiva Sura’s)

(2) Such idiom is not found in Kannada. But in literature it is possible.

(3) nested+close+to = verb+adverb+preposition (verb idiom)

(4) (i) Nestle O.E. nestiau "build a nest," from nest. Figurative sense of "settle (oneself) comfortably, snuggle" is first recorded 1547.
(ii) **Close (adj.)** early 14c., "strictly confined," also "secret," from O.Fr. clos "confined," from L. clausus, pp. of claudere "stop up, fasten, shut"; sense shifting to "near" (late 15c.) by way of "closing the gap between two things." **Close call** is 1881; close shave is 1834; close quarters is 1753, originally nautical. Close-up (n.) in photography, etc., is from 1913. **Closed circuit** is attested from 1827; closed shop in union sense from 1904; closed system first recorded 1896 in William James; close-minded is attested from 1854.

(iii) **Close (v.)** c.1200, "to shut, cover in," from O.Fr. clos- pp. stem of clore "shut," from L. clausus, pp. of claudere "to close, block up, put an end to, enclose, confine," from PIE base *klau- "hook, crooked or forked branch" (used as a bar or bolt in primitive structures); cf. L. clavis "key," clavus "nail," claustrum "bar, bolt, barrier," claustra "dam, wall, barricade, stronghold;" Gk. kleidos "bar, bolt, key," klobos "cage;" O.Ir. clo "nail;" O.C.S. kljucu "hook, key," kljuciti "shut;" Lith. kliuti "to catch, be caught on," klaudziu "check, hinder," kliuvu "clasp, hang;" O.H.G. sliozan "shut," Ger.schließen "shut," Schüßel "key;" M.Ir. clithar "hedge, fence." Replaced O.E. bechysan. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

63. Phrase in the face of an experience (p99:16 The Financial Expert)

(1) In the face of (a) in spite of; (b) confronted by (a) she carried on writing in the face of criticism. (b) she is quite meek in the face of such adamancy. (p161 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

In the face of sth= even though sth, usually a danger, problem or unpleasant situation, etc. exists. Usage: in the face of all the evidence against you, how can you say that you’re innocent? (p109 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)
In the face of – (against) we often lose heart in the face of poverty. (p105 J.S. Bright)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) in+the+face+of = preposition+determiner+noun+preposition (noun idiom)

(4) (i) **Face (n.)** late 13c., from O.Fr. *face,* from V.L. *facia,* from L. *facies*
"appearance, form, figure," and secondarily "visage, countenance;" probably related
to *facere* "to make". Replaced O.E. *andwīta.* To *face* (v.) "confront" is first recorded
mid-15c. To *lose face* (or *save face*), 1876, is said to be from Chinese *tu lien,* to *face*
the music is theatrical. *Face-lift* (n.) first recorded 1934, from *face-lifting* (1922).
(Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) **face** *fās,* often attrib [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *facia* fr. L *facies*
make, form, face, fr. *facere* to make, do ] (13c) 8 : PERSON <lots of new ~ s around here>
- in the face of also in face of : face –to –face with : DESPITE <succeed in the face

(5) 1 time.

64. Secretary of the School Board day in and day out (p110:26 The Financial
Expert)

(1) Day in day out = day after day without interruption. Usage: day in and day out he
has been working at the new project. (p114 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya
Kumar)

Day in, day out/day in and day out = if you do something day in, day out, you do it
every day over a long period, often causing it to become boring. (p89 Cambridge
international Dictionary of Idioms.)

Day in, and day out = every day for a long period of time (p78 Oxford Idioms
dictionary of learners of English)

(2) day+in+and+day+out = noun+preposition+conjunction+noun+adverb and
preposition (noun idiom)
day \d\n [ME, fr. OE dæg; akin to OHG tag day] (bef. 12c) 8: a period of existence or prominence of a person or thing –day after day: for an indefinite or seemingly endless number of days –day in, day out: for an indefinite number of successive days. (p294. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

65. To do a good turn to you (p119:27 The Financial Expert)

(1) Do sb a good turn = be helpful to sb; do sb a favour. She's done the family a lot of good turns in the past. Usage: I did you a good turn, now you do me one. (p419 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Do one a good/bad turn = be helpful/unhelpful to one. (p481 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) In Kannada this meaning is conveyed with different words.

(3) do+a+good+turn = verb+determiner+adjective+noun (verb idiom)

turn (n.) c.1250, "action of rotation," from Anglo-Fr. tourn (O.Fr. tour), from L. tornus "turning lathe;" also partly a noun of action from turn (v.). Meaning "an act of turning, a single revolution or part of a revolution" is attested from 1481. Sense of "place of bending" (in a road, river, etc.) is recorded from 1412. Meaning "beginning of a period of time" is attested from 1853 (e.g. turn of the century, 1926). Sense of "act of good will" is recorded from c.1300. Meaning "spell of work" is from c.1375; that of "an individual's time for action, when these go around in succession" is recorded from c.1393. Turn about "by turns, alternately" is recorded from 1650. Phrase done to a turn (1780) suggests meat roasted on a spit. The turn of the screw (1796) is the additional twist to tighten its hold, sometimes with ref. to torture by thumbscrews. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.
66. He would be more than well off (p134:12, 13 The Financial Expert)

(1) Well off = in a good position financially. Usage: He doesn’t need to work as he is well off. (p503 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Be well off 1) be rich enough to have a standard of living: Her parents are both doctors so they’re quite well off. 2) be in a fortunate situation. Usage: some people don’t know when they’re well off. If they realized how millions of people in this world live, they wouldn’t complain so much. (p440 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Can’t be translated into Kannada literally.

(3) well+off = adverb +adverb and preposition (adverb Idiom)

(4) well-off \(\cdot\) of\ adj (1773) 1: being in good condition or favorable circumstances <doesn’t know when he’s ~ > 2: having no lack –usu. Used with for 3 a: being in easy or affluent circumstances : WELL-TO-DO b: suggesting prosperity <smoothly functioning <a ~ political machine> (p1342. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.

67. Lal turned up with a new poser (p104:9 The Financial Expert)

If anything turned up (p148:22 ibid)

Sastri turned up (p183:20 ibid)

(1) A turn-up (for the book) unusual or unexpected happening or event. Usage: They were finally vanquished-a turn up for the book! (p481 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)
(2) turned+up = verb+adverb (verb idiom)

(4)(i) **Turn (v.)** late O.E. *turnian* "to rotate, revolve," in part also from O.Fr. *torner* "to turn," both from L. *tornaire* "turn on a lathe," from *torus* "lathe," from Gk. *tornos* "lathe, tool for drawing circles," from PIE base *ter-* "to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist". Expression to *turn (something) into (something else)* probably retains the classical sense of "to shape on a lathe" (attested in Eng. from c.1300). To *turn up* "arrive" is recorded from 1755. **Turning-point** in the fig. sense is attested from 1836. 

*Turn-off* "something that dampens one's spirits" first recorded 1975 (said to have been in use since 1968); to *turn (someone) on* "excite, stimulate, arouse" is recorded from 1903. Someone should revive *turn-sick* "dizzy," which is attested from mid-15c. To *turn (something) loose* "set free" is recorded from 1590s. **Turn around** (v.) "reverse" is first attested 1880, Amer.Eng. **Turn down** (v.) "reject" first recorded 1891, Amer.Eng. **Turn in"* "go to bed" is attested from 1690s, originally nautical. To *turn the stomach* "nauseate" is recorded from 1620s. To *turn up one's nose* as an expression of contempt is attested from 1779. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) **turn up** vt (1563) 1: FIND, DISCOVER 2: to raise or increase by or as if look up (as a word or fact) in a book 1: to appear or come to light unexpectedly or after being lost <new evidence has *turned up"> 2 a (i) : to turn out to be <he *turned up* missing at roll call> (2) APPEAR 4 <her name is always *turning up* in the newspapers> b : to arrive or show up at an appointed or expected time or place <*turned up* half an hour late> (p1275. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5)3 times.
68. Docile and lamb-like as long as (p152:8 The Financial Expert)

(1) As/so long as = on condition that. Usage: As long as you tidy your room first, you can go out to play. (p218 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

As/so long as = on condition that. Usage: So long as you don’t fall, you can climb it. (p283 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) as+long+as= adverb+adverb+adverb (adverb idiom)

(3) as conj (12c) 2 : in or to the same degree in which <deaf ~ a post> -usu. Used as a correlative after an adjective or adverb modified by adverbial as or so <as cool ~ a cucumber> (p66. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

69. Not be feasible to put his accountant down so easily, and cut him short with,

(p152:16, 17 The Financial Expert)

(1) Not found in Kannada.

(2) cut+him+short+with =verb+pronoun+adverb+preposition (verb idiom)

(3) (i) saw (1) "cutting tool," O.E. sagw, from P.Gmc. *sago "a cutting tool" (cf. O.E. seax "knife," O.N. sōg, Norw. sag, Dan. sav, M.Du. saghe, Du. zaag, O.H.G. saga, Ger. Säge "saw"), from PIE base *sak-/*sek- "to cut" (cf. L. secare "to cut," Rus. sech' "to cut;"). The verb is attested from early 13c.; strong conjugation began 15c. on model of draw, etc. Sawbones "surgeon" is 1837 slang; sawdust is 1520s; sawhorse recorded from 1778; sawfish first attested 1660s. The personal name Sawyer is attested from mid-13c. (cf. lawyer). Sawed-off "short, cut short" is attested in 1887 of persons, 1898 of shotguns.
(ii) **short (adj.)** O.E. sceort, scort, probably from P.Gmc. *skurta-* (cf. O.N. skorta "to be short of," skort "shortness;" O.H.G. scurse "short"), from PIE base *sker- "to cut," with notion of "something cut off" (cf. Skt. krdhuh "shortened, maimed, small;" L. curtus "short," cordus "late-born," originally "stunted in growth;" O.C.S. kratuku, Rus. korotkij "short;" Lith. skurstu "to be stunted," skardus "steep;" O.Ir. cert "small," M.Ir. corr "stunted, dwarfish"). Meaning "rude" is attested from 1390. Shorty "short person" is recorded from 1888. To **fall short** is from archery. **Shortage** is attested from 1868. **Short cut** is from 1568. **Short fuse** in fig. sense of "quick temper" first attested 1968. **Short story** first recorded 1877. **Short list** dates from 1927. To **make short work of** is first attested 1577. Phrase **short and sweet** is from 1539. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(4) 1 time.

70. Margayya was **carried away** by (p153:17 The Financial Expert)

(1) Be/get carried away = be/get very excited or lose control of your feelings. Usage: I got carried away and started shouting at the television. (p49 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) carried +away+by =verb+adverb+preposition (**verb idiom**)

(4) (i) **Rapt** c.1400, "carried away" (in an ecstatic trance), from L. raptus, pp. of rapere "seize, carry off". Sense of "engrossed" first recorded 1509. As a pp. adj. in Eng., the back-formed verb rap "to affect with rapture" was common c.1600-1750. The fig. sense is from the notion of "carried up into Heaven (bodily or in a dream)," as in a saint's vision.
(ii) **Carry** c.1320, from Anglo-Fr. *carrier* "to transport in a vehicle," from Gallo-Romance *carrizare*, from L.L. *carricare*, from L. *carrum*. Sense of "gain victory in an election" is from 1619. *Carrier* "person or animal that carries and disseminates infection without suffering obvious disease" is from 1899; genetic sense is 1933. As a short form of *aircraft carrier* it dates from 1917. *Carrier pigeon* is from 1641. *Carrying capacity* is attested from 1883. *Carry on"* "continue to advance" is from 1649; *carryings-on* "questionable doings" is from 1663. *Carry-castle* (1598) was an old descriptive term for an elephant. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

71. *Before they have done with you* (p153:36 The Financial Expert)

*And be done with it* once for all (p166:4 The Guide)

*And be done with him*, (p81:27 Swami and friends)

(1) Be/have done with = no longer works at something or be involved with somebody.

Usage: Let's finish this work and be done with it. (p131 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Be/have done with sb/sth (especially BrE) no longer be involved with sb/sth or do sth, especially sth unpleasant. Usage: I'm fed up with you lot! I'm done with you for ever! (p88 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) be+done+with =auxiliary verb+verb+preposition (verb idiom)

(3) do \d\, da\(-w)\, vb did \did, d\d\,; done \d\s\,; doing\`d\-ing\,; does \dz\ [ME don, fr. OE d\n; akin to OHG tuon to do , L -dere to put, facere to make, do Gk tithenai to place, set] vt (bef. 12c) 2: to acquit in a way worthy of one's abilities -do
proud: to give cause for pride or gratification – do the trick: to produce a desired result – do with: to make good use of: benefit by <could do with a cup of coffee>


(4) 3 times.

72. By saying under his breath (p159:27 The Financial Expert)

Muttered under his breath (p38:32, 33 Swami and Friends)

(1) Under your breath = in a whisper (= a low voice), so that others cannot hear. Usage:
    He muttered something under his breath. (p39 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Under your breath = if you say something under your breath, you say it very quietly so that people cannot hear the exact words. (p50 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Say sth under one's breath = in a whisper. Usage: He swore under his breath. (p61 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) Literally different words are used in Kannada to express the same meaning.

(3) under+his+breath = preposition+determiner and pronoun+noun (noun idiom)

(4) Under (prep., adv.) O.E. under, from P.Gmc. *under- (cf. O.Fris. under, Du. onder, O.H.G. untar, Ger. unter, O.N. undir, Goth. undar), from PIE *ndhero- "lower" (cf. Skt. adhah "below;" Avestan athara- "lower;" L. infernus "lower," infra "below"). Notion of "subordination" was present in O.E. Also used in O.E. as a preposition meaning "between, among," as still in under these circumstances, etc. (though this may be an entirely separate root;). Productive as a prefix in O.E. times, as in Ger. and Scand. Under the table is from 1921 in the sense of "very drunk," 1940s
in sense of "illegal." To get something under (one's) belt is from 1954; to keep something under (one's) hat "secret" is from 1885; to have something under (one's) nose "in plain sight" is from 1548; to speak under (one's) breath "in a low voice" is attested from 1832. To be under (someone's) thumb "entirely controlled" is recorded from 1754. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 2 times.

73. What keeps me on the move like this (pi64:27, 28 The Financial Expert)

To be on the move (p164:30 ibid)

(1) On the move = 1) moving or travelling from one place to another. Usage: The army is on the move at last. 2) very active or busy. Usage: It is important for patients to keep on the move while they are recovering. (p245 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

On the move = moving. Usage: The train was on the move as he hurriedly boarded it. (p311 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) on+the+move =preposition+determiner+noun (noun idiom)

(4) (i) Move (v.) 1275, from Anglo-Fr. movir (O.Fr. moveir), from L. movere "move, set in motion" (pp. motus, freq. motare), from PIE base *meue- (cf., Skt. kama-muta "moved by love" and probably mivati "pushes, moves;" Lith. mauti "push on;" Gk. ameusasthai "to surpass," amyno "push away"). Meaning "to affect with emotion" is from c.1300; that of "to prompt or impel toward some action" is from c.1380. Sense of "to change one's place of residence" is from 1707. Meaning "to propose (something) in an assembly, etc.," is first attested 1452. The noun in the gaming sense is from 1656. Phrase on the move "in the process of going from one place to another"
is from 1796; get a move on "hurry up" is Amer.Eng. colloquial from 1888. A moveable feast (1430) is one in the Church calendar which, though always on the same day of the week, varies its date from year to year. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) move \muv\ vb moved; mov-ing [ME, fr. MF movoir, fr. L movère; prob. akin to Skt mīvati he moves, pushes] vi (13c) n (1656) -on the move 1 : in a state of moving about from place to place <a salesman is constantly on the move> 2 : in a state of moving ahead or making progress <said that civilization is always on the move> (pp761,762. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

74. Make yourself at home (p166:3 The Financial Expert)

1) At home = 1) (feeling) comfortable or relaxed, as if you are in your own home. Usage: I like the city. I feel at home here. 2) (of a sports event) at your own ground, club, etc. We're at home to Oxford United on Saturday, and the week after we're away to Luton. 3) (of a subject, topic of conversation, etc.) know about and feel confident discussing sth. Usage: I'm not really at home with seventeenth-century literature. I specialize in the nineteenth century. (p173 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

At home a) in the house, flat, etc. b) atone's ease as if in one's own home. a) she was not at home when I went to call on her. B) They made themselves at home in her absence. (p231 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Feel at home =be in a situation one knows well; be on familiar ground. Usage: I always feel at home when I go to my friend's place. (p232 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)
Make yourself at home = to behave in a relaxed way in a place, as if it was your own home. (often an order) Sit down and make yourself at home while I make some coffee. (p196 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) at+home=preposition+noun (noun idiom)


"'Home' in the full range and feeling of [Modern English] home is a conception that belongs distinctively to the word home and some of its Gmc. cognates and is not covered by any single word in most of the IE languages." [Buck]

The verb meaning "to be guided to a destination by radio signals, etc. (of missiles, aircraft, etc.) is from 1920; it had been used earlier in ref. to homing pigeons (1875). Home stretch (1841) is originally a reference from horse racing. Homebody is from 1821. Homeroom in the U.S. schools sense is first recorded 1915. Home-made is from 1659. Homeland first recorded 1670. Homeless is from 1615. Home economics first attested 1899. Homespun is from 1590 in the literal sense of "spun at home; 1600 in the fig. sense of "plain, homely." Home page first attested 1993. Slang phrase make (oneself) at home "become comfortable in a place one does not live" dates from 1892.

To keep the home fires burning is from a song title from 1914. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) home \'hōm\ n [ME hom, fr. OE, ham village, home; akin to OHG heim home] (bef. 12c) –at home 1 : relaxed and comfortable : at ease <felt completely at home on
the stage 2: in harmony with the surrounding 3: on familiar ground:

KNOWLEDGEABLE <teachers at home in their subject fields> (p554. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.

75. Cold-blooded? (p166:25 The Financial Expert)

(1) In cold blood = if you do something, especially kill someone, in cold blood, you do it in a way which is cruel because you plan it and do it without emotion. Usage: Four men were charged with the killing, in cold blood, of a French tourist last summer. (p76 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

In cold blood = act unemotionally and deliberately with premeditation. Usage: The judge found the man guilty as he had killed his neighbor in cold blood (p50 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

In cold blood = deliberately and callously. Usage: He carried out the murder in cold blood. (p94 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

In cold blood = deliberately and calmly, without showing any pity: The innocent victims were shot in cold blood. ►cold-blooded adj.: a cold-blooded murder. (p61 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) If literally translated into Kannada the meaning becomes different.

(3) cold+blood+ed = adjective+noun+suffix (noun idiom)

(4) (i) Cold blooded also cold-blooded: 1590s. of persons. "without emotion, unfeeling:" of actions, from 1828. The phrase refers to old notion that blood temperature rose with excitement. In the literal sense, of reptiles, etc., from c.1600. (Online Etymology Dictionary)
(ii) **cold-blooded** \(\text{kōl(d)-'blō-d3d}\) adj (1595) 1 a: done or acting without consideration, compunction, or clemency < ~ murder> b: MATTER-OF-FACT, EMOTIONLESS <a ~ assessment> 2: having cold blood; specif: having a body temperature not internally regulated but approximating that of the environment 3 or **cold-blood** \(-'blōd\): of mixed or inferior breeding 4: noticeably sensitive to cold —cold-blood-\<ed\>-\<ly\) adv —cold-blood-\<ed\>-\<ness\) n. (p224. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.

76. Slept soundly (p166:27 The Financial Expert)

No sound sleep (p121:5,6 The Guide)

(1) Sound asleep = deeply and peacefully asleep. Usage: He had fallen sound asleep in the chair by the fire. (p365 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Looks funny if translated into Kannada.

(3) sound+sleep = adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(ii) **sound** \ˈsaʊnd\ adj [ME, fr. OE gesund; akin to OHG gisunt healthy] (13c) 4 a :
THOROUGH b: deep and undisturbed <a ~ sleep> (p1123. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)
(5) 2 times.

77. To see you back in the **flesh**? (p174:8 The Financial Expert)
(1) In the flesh = in sb's actual presence; in person. Usage: It's very strange seeing somebody in the flesh after seeing them on television for years. (p126 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

In the flesh = in bodily form; in person. Usage: I had always seen her pictures, but to see her in the flesh is interesting, (p179 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) In Kannada understandable, but not used usually literally.

(3) in+the+flesh =preposition+determiner+noun (noun idiom)

(4)(i) **flesh** O.E. flæsc "flesh, meat," also "near kindred" (a sense now obsolete except in phrase flesh and blood), common W. and N.Gmc. (cf. O.Fris. fleisk, M.L.G. vlees, Ger. Fleisch "flesh," O.N. fleisk "pork, bacon"), of unknown origin, perhaps from P.Gmc. *flaiskoz-. Figurative use for "animal or physical nature of man" (O.E.), is from the Bible, especially Paul's use of Gk. sarx, which yielded sense of "sensual appetites" (c.1200). Flesh-wound is from 1670s; flesh-color, the hue of "Caucasian" skin, is first recorded 1610s, described as a tint composed of "a light pink with a little yellow" [O'Neill, "Dyeing," 1862]. An O.E. poetry-word for "body" was flæsc-hama, lit. "flesh-home." (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) `**flesh**\`

(5) 1 time.
78. Would turn out to be (p176:7 The Financial Expert)

(1) As it/things turned out = as shown or proved by later events. Usage: I didn’t need my cheque book as things turned out. (p481 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

As it/things turned out = as later events showed. Usage: I didn’t need my umbrella as it turned out (=because it didn’t rain later). (p421 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) Not found in Kannada.

(3) turn+out+to+be=verb+adverb+preposition+auxiliary verb (verb idiom)

(4)(i) **Turn (v.)** late O.E. *tornian* "to rotate, revolve," in part also from O.Fr. *tornier* "to turn," both from L. *tornare* "turn on a lathe," from *tornus* "lathe," from Gk. *tornos* "lathe, tool for drawing circles," from PIE base *ter-* "to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist". Expression *to turn (something) into (something else)* probably retains the classical sense of "to shape on a lathe" (attested in Eng. from c.1300). To *turn up* "arrive" is recorded from 1755. *Turning-point* in the fig. sense is attested from 1836. *Turn-off* "something that dampens one's spirits" first recorded 1975 (said to have been in use since 1968); to *turn (someone) on* "excite, stimulate, arouse" is recorded from 1903. Someone should revive *turn-sick* "dizzy," which is attested from mid-15c. To *turn (something) off* "set free" is recorded from 1590s. *Turn around (v.)* "reverse" is first attested 1880, Amer.Eng. *Turn down (v.)* "reject" first recorded 1891, Amer.Eng. *Turn in* "go to bed" is attested from 1690s, originally nautical. To *turn the stomach* "nauseate" is recorded from 1620s. To *turn up one's nose* as an expression of contempt is attested from 1779. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(ii) **turn out** vt (1546) 2 a: to prove to be in the result or end <the play turned out to be a flop> <it turned out that we were both wrong> b: to become in maturity <nobody thought he'd turn out like this> c: END <stories that turn out happily>


(5) 1 time.
79. Now completely cowed the man (p185:20, 21 The Financial Expert)

(1) Though I couldn't find the idiom in Oxford, Cambridge, and Sterling dictionaries of idioms; I would like to say here the dictionary on tongue of the people is bigger than any dictionary.

(2) Surprisingly though the word 'cow' is originated from Sanskrit, we have different words to convey the same meaning. In Kannada we say, 'kuri maadu' and in Hindi, "bakara banana".

(3) cowed+the+man =verb+determiner+noun (verb idiom)

(4) Cow (n.) O.E. cu, from P.Gmc. *kwon, earlier *kwom, from PIE *gwous (cf. Skt. gaus, Gk. bouς, L. bov-), perhaps ult. imitative of lowing (cf. Sumerian gu, Chinese ngu, ngo "ox"). In Gmc., of females only; in other languages, of either gender.

(ii) Cow (v.) 1605. probahlv from O.N. kuga "oppress." of unknown origin, but perhaps having something to do with cow (n.) on the notion of easily herded. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(iii) Cow vt [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan kue to subdue] (1605): to destroy the resolve or courage of <the party that Stalin had ~ ed -World Press Rev.>; also: to bring to a state or an action by intimidation ~used with into <like too many Asian armies, adept at ~ ing a population into feeding them -Edward Lansdale> (p268. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(5) 1 time.

80. But it hasn't been a paying line (p189:26 The Financial Expert)

(1) a+paying+line =determiner+verb=noun (noun idiom)

(2) pay vt payed also paid; pay-ing [obs. F peier, fr. L picare, fr. pic-, pix pitch]
to coat with a waterproof composition payable \pä-ə-bal\ adj (14c) 1 : that may, can, or must be paid 2: PROFITABLE. (p854. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

81. That is my look-out (p194:18 The Financial Expert)

(1) Be a bad, grim, poor, etc. look out (for somebody/something) prospects are bad, etc. for somebody/something. Usage: It is a grim look out for the boy as he struggles with his wife.

Be somebody's lookout = be somebody's concern. Usage: If you want to risk jumping down that height, it's your lookout. (p284 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

Be sb's (own) look out (BrE, informal) be sb's problem because they are responsible for causing it. Usage: If he wants to invest all his money in one company, that's his lookout. (p220 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) my+look+out = determiner+noun+adjective (noun idiom)

82. Went away with his head in the clouds (p194:36, 37 The Financial Expert)

(1) Have one's head in the clouds = be dreaming and thus inattentive. Usage: The teacher could see that Ralph had his head in the clouds when she was explaining.

Have your head in the clouds= to not know what is really happening around you because you are paying too much attention to your own ideas. Usage: He's an academic. They've all got their heads in the clouds.
With your head in the clouds = He was walking along with his head in the
clouds as usual when he tripped over a paving stone. (p182 Cambridge international
Dictionary of Idioms.)

Have (got) your head in the clouds (informal) not be realistic because you are
always thinking of your own hopes, ideas, dreams, etc. usage: He wants us to start a
business together but it would never work. He’s got his head in the clouds half the
time. (p161 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) In Kannada instead of ‘cloud’ we use the word ‘sky’ in the idiom. Eyes/head are/is
always towards the sky.

(3) head+in+the+clouds=noun+preposition+determiner+noun (noun idiom)

(4) cloud vi (1562) 1: to grow cloudy -usu. Used with over or up <-ed over before
the storm > 2 a of facial features: to become troubled, apprehensive, or distressed in

(5) 1 time.

83. Hardly pass into the small room (p200:30 The Financial Expert)

I hardly new what time (p13:4 The Guide)

Could hardly help following his example (p99: 9, 10 Swami and Friends)

Swaminathan could hardly contain himself, (p120:8 ibid)

Could hardly believe his ears. (p149:33 ibid)

‘It was hardly my fault, Rajam’, (p151:28 ibid)

One could hardly see the sky (p161: 27 ibid)

204
(1) I, he, etc. can’t wait; I, he, etc. can hardly wait = used when you are emphasizing that sb is very excited about sth or keen to do it. Usage: (1) The children can’t wait for Christmas to come. (2) I can hardly wait to see him again. (p431 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) hardly + pass/new/help/contain/believe/see = adverb + verb (verb idiom)

(3) 7 times.

84. In a black mood (p1:8 The Guide)

I could talk them out of their blackest moods (pp220, 203 The Guide)

(1) a + black + mood = determiner + adjective + noun (noun idiom)

(2) black \ blak\ adj [ME blak, fr. OE blak; akin to OHG blah black, and prob. to L flagrare to bum, Gk phlegein] (bef. 12c) 1 a: of the color black b (1) : very dark in color <his face was ~ with rage> (2): having a very deep or low register <a bass with a ~ voice> (3) : HEAVY, SERIOUS <the play was a ~ intrigue> 12: characterized by grim, distorted, or grotesque satire < ~ humor> (p118. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 2 times.

85. Was too good for food (p30:9, 10 The Guide)

I was too good for the task (p42: 19, 20 ibid)

May be too good for our function (p160:33 ibid)

(1) too + good + for = adverb + adjective + preposition (adjective idiom)

(2) too \ tu\ adv [ME, fr. OE tō to, too] (bef. 12c) 1: BESIDES, ALSO < sell the house and furniture ~ > 2 a: to an excessive degree: EXCESSIVELY < ~ large a
house for us> b: to such a degree as to be regrettable <this time he has gone ~ far>

(3) 3 times.

86. I was having her company fully downhill (p101:15, 16 The Guide)

(1)(all) downhill; downhill all the way (informal) = 1) very easy compared with the
difficulties that came before. 2) getting worse very quickly. Usage: I took on far too
much work and after that it was downhill all the way for my health. (p91 Oxford
Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Go downhill= get worse. Usage:1) My work has been going downhill ever since my
divorce. 2) This restaurant has definitely gone downhill since I last came here. (p91
Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

Go downhill =to gradually become worse. (p104 Cambridge international Dictionary
of Idioms.)

(2) downhill =adjective (adjective idiom)

(3) 1 time.

87. I see a lot of hangers-on there (p103:3, 4 The Guide)

A sort of hanger-on in the house (p195:4 ibid)

(1)A hanger-on = a person who spends time with rich or important people, hoping to
get an advantage. Usage: (usually plural) Wherever there is Royalty, there will always
be hangers-on. (p176 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) hanger+on =noun+adjective (noun idiom)

(3) hanger-on ˌhan-ər-ən, -ən ˈhæŋ-ərz-on (1542) : one that hangs around a person,
place, or institution esp. for personal gain. (p527. Merriam Webster's Collegiate
Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 2 times.
88. Being a devil for accounts (p103:22 The Guide)

(1) A devil of a = (used for emphasis) very remarkable, difficult, awkward, etc. thing or person. (122 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) a+devil+for =determiner+noun+preposition (noun idiom)

(3) devil \`de-v\l, dial \`di-\ n [ME devel, fr. OE d\e\ftol, fr. LL diabolus, fr. Gk diabolos, lit., slanderer, fr. diaballein to throw across, slander, fr. dia-+ ballein to throw; prob. akin to Skt gurate he lifts up] (bef.12c) 6 a: something very trying or provoking <having a ~ of a time with this problem> b: severe criticism or rebuke: HELL – used with the <I'll probably catch the ~ for this> (p317. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

89. Send them on to her by and by ((108:27 The Guide)

(1) By and by (old-Fashioned) = after a little time; soon. Usage: Things will be better by and by. (p45 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) by+and+by =preposition+conjunction+preposition (preposition and conjunctional idiom)

(3) by-and-by \`b\i-\a-n-\ `bi-\ n (1591) : a future time or occasion.


(4) 1 time.

90. My uncle dropped in like a bolt from the blue (p147:5 The Guide)

(1) A bolt from the blue = an event or news which is sudden and unexpected; a complete surprise. Usage: She had given us no warning she was going to leave; it
came as a complete bolt from the blue. (p33 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) a+bolt+from+the+blue =determiner+noun+preposition+determiner+noun (noun idiom)

(3) 1 time.

91. May be too good for our function (p160:33 The Guide)

(1) not suitable.

(2) too+good+for=adverb+comparative+preposition (adverbial idiom)

(3) 1 time.

92. To meet me on equal terms (p175:12 The Guide)

(1) On equal terms = meeting or speaking as equals. Usage: She is on equal terms with him in the new job. (p152 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) on+equal+terms =preposition+adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(3) 1 time.

93. Might be logs of wood for all I care (p188:13, 14 The Guide)

(1) For all I, you, etc. care (spoken) = used to say that a person is not worried about or interested in what happens to sb/sth. Usage: I could be dead for all he cares! (p48 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) for+all+I+care =preposition+determiner and pronoun+pronoun+verb (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.
94. You drove me hard to help you (p198:12, 13 The Guide)

(1) Drive a hard bargain = insist on the best possible price, arrangements, etc. when negotiating with someone. Usage: She drove a hard bargain with the shopkeeper over the pearl set. (p137 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) drove+me+hard = verb+pronoun+adverb (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.

95. Will find yourself in my shoes (p199:8, 9 The Guide)

Mani had stepped into my shoes (p205:21, 22 ibid)

(1) Step into sb's shoes = take over a job from another person. Usage: Mike stepped into his father's shoes when his father retired as company director. (p376 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) stepped+into+my+shoes = verb+preposition+determiner+noun (verb idiom)

(3) 2 times.

96. Saved many a neck from the noose, (p199:23, 24 The Guide)

(1) Save sb's/ your (own) neck/skin/hide (informal) = save sb or yourself from a dangerous or unpleasant situation. Usage: Don't rely on him for help; he's only interested in saving his own skin. (p333 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) saved+many+a+neck = verb+pronoun+determiner+noun (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.
97.1 ran little errands for him (p. 203:9 The Guide)

(1) Run an errand or run errands = to perform small pieces of business, deliver messages, etc. (p. 445 Chambers 21st Century Dictionary)

The idiom is not found in Oxford, Cambridge and Sterling Dictionaries of idioms.

(2) ran+little+errands = verb+adjective+noun (verb idiom)

(3) er-rand 
 er-and
 n [ME erend message, business, ffr. OE ærend; akin to OHG arunti message] (bef. 12c) 1 archaic a: an oral message entrusted to a person b: EMBASSY, MISSION 2 a: a short trip taken to attend to some business often for another <was on an ~ for his mother > b: the object or purpose of such a trip. (p. 394. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

98. Stole along the corridor with noiseless steps (p. 3:18 Swami and Friends)

(1) stole+along = verb+preposition (verb idiom)

(2) (i) stole n [ME, fr. OE, fr. L stola, fr. Gk stôle equipment, robe, fr. stellein to set up, make ready] (bef. 12c) 1 : a long loose garment: ROBE 2: an ecclesiastical vestment consisting of a long usu. Silk band worn traditionally around the neck by bishops and priests and over the left shoulder by deacons 3: a long wide scarf or similar covering worn by women usu. Across the shoulders (p. 158. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(ii) steal \stè(ə)\ vb stole \stñl; stol-en \stñl\; steal-ing [ME stelen, fr. OE stelan; akin to OHG stelan to steal] 2: to come or go secretly, unobtrusively, gradually, or unexpectedly. (p. 1150. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 1 time.

210
99. Carried himself with such an easy air (p6:8 Swami and Friends)

(1) Give yourself/put on airs = behave in a way which shows that you feel you are important. Usage: The nice thing about her is that, in spite of being so rich, she doesn’t put on ant airs. (p5 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) an+easy+air=article+adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(3) 1 time.

100. How the teacher was able to stand it (p29:6 Swami and Friends)

(1) If you can’t stand the heat (the sight/sound of) sb/sth (informal) = you, he, etc. dislikes or hates (seeing/hearing) sb/sth. Usage: If you can’t stand the sight of blood, you won’t make a very good nurse! (p372 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) able+to+stand+it =adjective+preposition+verb+pronoun (verb idiom)

(3) stand \(\text{vb stood \(\text{stood} \); standing [ME, fr. OE standan; akin to OHG stantan, stan to stand, L stare, Gk histanai to cause to stand, set, histasthai to stand, be standing]} \) vi (bef. 12c). (p1145. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

101. Meeting them square in the face (p33:32 Swami and Friends)

(1) Be square with = (a) have equal scores (b) with neither person in debt to the other. Usage: (a) By notching up that point she was square with him. (b) By paying off his debt he was square with them.

(2) square+in+the+face = noun+preposition+determiner+noun (noun idiom)
square \(\text{\textbackslash 'skwar, 'skwer}\ \ n\ [\text{ME, fr. MF esquarre, fr. (assumed) VL exquadra, fr. exquadrare to square, fr. L ex- + quadrare to square}] (13c) 8: a person who is conventional conservative in taste or way of life—on the square 1: at right angles 2: in a fair open manner : HONESTLY —out of square : not at an exact right angle. (p1141. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

102. Butted in (p52:14 Swami and friends)

(1) Be the butt of sth = be the person or thing that other people often joke about or criticize. Usage: She was the butt of some very unkind jokes. (p45 Oxford Idioms of learners of English)

(2) butted+in = verb+preposition (verb idiom)

but \(\text{\textbackslash 'bot}\ n\ [\text{ME, partly fr. MF but target, end, of Gmc origin; akin to ON b\text{"a}tr log, LG butt blunt; partly fr. MF bute backstop, fr. but target}] (14c) 1 a: a backstop (as a mound or bank) for catching missiles shot at a target b: TARGET c pt: RANGE 5c d: a blind for shooting birds 2 a obs: LIMIT, BOUND b archaic: GOAL <here is my journey’s end, here is my ~ --Shak.> 3 an object of abuse or ridicule : VICTIM <the ~ of all their jokes> (p155. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

103. The clerk understood what he was driving at, (p52:30, 31 Swami and friends)

(1) What sb is driving at = the thing sb is trying to say. Usage: (1) what are you driving at? Try to explain what you mean more clearly. (2) I wish I knew what they were really driving at. (p93 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) what+he+was+driving+at = determiner and pronoun+pronoun+verb+verb + preposition (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.
104. Was taken in by the other's seriousness (p54:9 Swami and friends)

(1) taken+in+by =verb+preposition+preposition (verb idiom)

(2) take-in \ta-,kin\ n (1778): an act of taking in esp. by deceiving. (p1202. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 1 time.

105. He would have to put up with his travails (p55:23,24 Swami and friends)

(1)to+put+up+with=preposition+preposition+Preposition+preposition (preposition idiom)

(2) put up vt (14c) 1 a: to place in a container or receptacle < put his lunch up in a bag> 12 chiefly Brit: to increase the amount of : RAISE ~ vi: LODGE -put up to: INCITE, IASTIGATE < they put him up to playing the prank> -put up with: to endure or tolerate without complaint or attempt at reprisal (p951. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 1 time.

106. To prove how hard up she was (p68:22 Swami and friends)

(1) Be hard up = be short of money. Usage: He could not attend the show as he was hard up. (p216 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) hard+up= adjective+adverb (adjective idiom)

(3) 1 time.

107. Wag your tongues, boys'. (p71:1 Swami and Friends)

(1) Tongue wags = there is gossip or rumor. Usage: If you do it, you'll set tongues wagging. (p474 The Sterling dictionary of Idioms. Vijaya Kumar)

(2) wag+your+tongues = verb+determiner+noun (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.
108. Swaminathan felt lost. (p72:11 Swami and Fiend)

(1) felt+lost = verb+adjective (verb idiom)

(2) lost \\ˈləst\ adj [pp. of lose] (15c). 1: not made use of, won, or claimed 2 a: no longer possessed b: no longer known 3: ruined or destroyed physically or morally: DESPERATE 4 a: taken away or beyond reach or attainment: DENIED < regions ~ to the faith> b: INSENSIBLE, HARDENED <~ to shame> 5 a: unable to find the way. b: no longer visible. c: lacking assurance or self confidence. HELPLESS 6: RAPT, ABSORBED <~ in reverie> (p689. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 1 time.

109. I have half a mind to thrash you. (p88:18 Swami and Friends)

(1) Have (got) a good mind to do sth; have (got) half a mind to do sth = (1) used to say that you think you will do sth, although you are not sure. Usage: I’ve got half a mind to sell my car and buy a new one. (2) Used to say that you disapprove of what sb has done and should do sth about it, although you probably will not. Usage: I’ve got a good mind to write and tell your parents about it. (p237 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) have+half+a+mind+to = auxiliary verb+adjective+determiner+noun+ preposition (noun idiom)

(3) 1 time.

110. Father wanted so badly to know, (p88:34 Swami and Friends)

(1) not in dictionary but is in usage.

(2) wanted+so+badly+to = verb+adjective+adverb+preposition (verb idiom)

(3) 1 time.
111. It was plain sailing after that (p89:13 Swami and friends)

(1) Be plain sailing = to be very easy. Usage: the roads were busy as we drove out of town but after that it was plain sailing all the way to the coast. (p302 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) plain+sailing = adverb+verb (adverb idiom)

(3) 1 time.

112. Was seized with cold fear. (p91:14 Swami and friends)

(1) cold+fear = adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(2) cold \köld\ adj [ME, fr. OE ceald, cald; akin to OHG kalt cold L, a kind of plant with a poisonous root, fr. Gk kolchikon, lit., product of Colchis] 2 a: marked by a lack of the warmth of normal human emotion, friendliness, or compassion <got a ~ reception>; also: not moved to enthusiasm <the movie leaves me ~> b: not coloured or affected by personal outsider —Andrew Sarris>; also: IMPERSONAL, OBJECTIVE << facts> <<reality> . (p224 Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 1 time.

113. For the Pea’s wickedness. (p122 Swami and friends)

(1) Not exact idiom in dictionaries.

Pea-brained(informal) = a pea-brained person is very stupid. Usage : (always before noun) Take no notice- he’s just a pea-brained idiot. (p293 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) the+pea’s+wickedness = determiner+noun+adjective (noun idiom)

‘Pea-brained’ is adjective

(3) 1 time.
114. you sat right under the teacher's nose (p124:21, 22 Swami and friends)

(1)(right) under sb's nose (informal) = (1) very close to sb, even though they cannot see it. Usage: 'Where are the car keys?' 'There, right under your nose'. (2) used to talk about sth bad that happens over a period of time, but which nobody has noticed. Usage: Stealing from the kitchen has been going on right under their noses for years. (p257 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) right+under+the+nose=adjective+preposition+determiner+noun (noun idiom)

(3) 1 time.

115. ‘I could not help it’ (p110:29 Swami and friends)

I can't help it'. (p125:28 ibid)

(1)Can’t help (doing) sth; can’t help but do sth = not be able to avoid or resist doing sth. Usage: (1) A kleptomaniac is a person who can’t help stealing things. (2)'I'm sorry, I can’t help it’, she said, bursting into tears. (3) He's a bit of a fool, but you can’t help but like him. (p167 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) could/can+not+help+it =auxiliary verb+adverb+verb+pronoun (verb idiom)

(3) 2 times.

116. He was a dark horse (p140:11 Swami and friends)

(1)A dark horse = (1) British & Australian, humorous a person who does not tell other people about their ideas or skills and who surprises people by doing something that they do not expect. Usage: I didn’t know Linda had written a novel. She’s a bit of a dark horse, isn’t she? (2) a person who wins a race or competition although no one expected them to. Usage: (sometimes+ for) 17-year-old Karen Pickering could also be a dark horse for (=she could win) a medal in the European Championships.
Dark-horse (American) = (always before noun) She’s a dark-horse candidate for the position of company director. (p89 Cambridge international Dictionary of Idioms.)

(2) a+dark+horse= determiner+adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(3) Dark horse n (1831) 1 a: a usu. little known contender (as a race-horse) that makes an unexpectedly good showing b: an entrant in a contest that is judged unlikely to succeed 2: a political candidate unexpectedly nominated usu. As a compromise between factions (p293. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.

117. Declared him to be in the pink of health (p143:30, 31 Swami and Friends)

(1) (be) in the pink (of condition/health) (old fashioned, informal) = (be) in very good health or excellent physical condition. Usage: The dog that won the competition was in the pink of condition. (p285 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) to+be+in+the+pink+of+health =preposition+verb+preposition+adjective +preposition+noun (adjective idiom)


(4) 1 time.

118. Brainiest fellow I have ever seen (p144:21 Swami and Friends)

(1) brainiest+fellow =adjective+ noun (adjective idiom)

(2) Brainy \ˈbrā-nē\ adj brain-i-er; -est (1874): having or showing a well-developed intellect: INTELLIGENT -brain-i-ness n

(3) 1 time.
119. I am sick of your talks of (p.144:25 Swami and Friends)

(1) sick+of = adjective+preposition (adjective idiom)

(2) *Sick* \ˈsik\ adj [ME *sek*, *sik*, fr. OE. *Sēoc*; akin to OHG *sioh* sick] (bef. 12c) (2) of, relating to, or intended for use in sickness. (p.1088. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(3) 1 time.

120. At a ghostly hour (p.164:18 Swami and Friends)

(1) Not exact idiom in dictionaries.

At an unearthly/ungodly hour (informal) = be sexually attracted to sb. Usage: I reckon Jim’s really got the hots for you! (p.178 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) a+ghostly+hour = determiner+adjective+noun (adjective idiom)

(3) 1 time.

121. Watched the game with the blackest heart (p.172:1, 2 Swami and Friends)

(1) sad, gloomy.

(2) With+the+blackest+heart = preposition+determiner+adjective+noun (adjective idiom)

(3) *black-heart* \ˈhär-t\ n (1909) : a plant disease in which the central tissues blacken (p.119. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth Edition)

(4) 1 time.
122. See eye to eye with him (p7:19 Swami and Friends)

See eye to eye with (p152:22 ibid)

(1) (not) see eye to eye (with sb) (about/on/over sth) = (not) have the same opinion or attitude as sb else (about a particular issue, problem, etc.). Usage: My boss and I don’t see eye to eye over the question of finance. (p339 Oxford Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) This idiom if literally translated into Kannada, doesn’t give the same idiomatic sense.

(3) See+eye+to+eye = verb+noun+preposition+noun = (verb idiom)

(4) 2 times.

123. To find him his sweet-heart (p126:13, 14 Mr Sampath, The Painte of Malgudi)

(1) The word is not found in Oxford, Cambridge and Sterling dictionaries of idioms. According to Word Origins- Sweetheart has nothing to do with the heart. The original word is sweetard which meant “one who is over sweet”, like the “one who drank too much” was called a drunkard.

(2) We don’t have literally parallal word in Kannada.

(3) sweet+heart=adjective+noun (noun idiom)

(4) Sweetheart late 13c. as a form of address, 1570s as a synonym for "loved one;" from sweet (adj.) + heart. As an adj., with ref. to labor contracts, it is attested from 1959.

(ii) Valentine c.1450, "sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day," from L.L. Valentinus, the name of two early It. saints (from L. valentia "strength, capacity;" see valence). Choosing a sweetheart on this day originated 14c. as a custom in Eng. and
Fr. court circles. Meaning "letter or card sent to a sweetheart" first recorded 1824. The romantic association of the day is said to be from it being around the time when birds choose their mates.

"For this was on seynt Volantynys day
When euery bryd cometh there to chese his make."

[Chaucer, "Parlement of Foules," c.1381]

Probably the date was the informal first day of spring in whatever Fr. region invented the custom (many surviving medieval calendars reckon the start of spring on the 7th or 22nd of February). No evidence connects it with the Roman Lupercalia (an 18c. theory) or to any romantic or avian quality in either of the saints. The custom of sending special cards or letters on this date flourished in England c.1840-1870, declined around the turn of the 20th century, and revived 1920s.

(iii) Dulcinea "sweetheart," 1748, from the name of Don Quixote's mistress in Cervantes' romance, the name a Sp. fem. derivative of L. dulce "sweet."

(iv) Patootie "sweetheart, pretty girl," colloquial Amer.Eng., 1921, perhaps a corruption of potato (esp. sweet potato). (Online Etymology Dictionary)

(5) 1 time.

124. You must not set your teeth and get down to it so resolutely. (p114:6,7 The English Teacher

(1)set sb's teeth on edge = i) (of a sound) make sb feel physical uncomfortable

ii) annoy sb; make sb feel tense. (p343. Oxford Idioms dictionary for learners of English)
(2) here 'set sb’s teeth on edge' is used in short. Since idioms are institutionalized 
expressions, part of the original can for this very reason be deleted. In appendix on 
Nature of Idioms it is made clear with some examples.

(3) set+your+teeth =verb+pronoun+ noun(verb idiom)

(4) 1 time.

125. Dogging his steps (83:29, 30 The Vendor of Sweets)

To dog his steps (84:12, 13 ibid)

My old life, (.....)Was dogging my steps (p104: 2, 3 The Guide)

And yet Swaminathan was dogging him (p141:20, 21 Swami and Friends)

(1)Dog sb’s footsteps = (of a problem or bad luck) seem to follow sb everywhere.
Usage: Bad luck seems to have dogged our footsteps from the beginning. (p87 Oxford 
Idioms dictionary of learners of English)

(2) dog+sb’s+footsteps =verb+pronoun+noun (verb idiom)

(3) 4 times.
5.2 Conclusion:

5.2.1 Table No. 2: Classification of Idioms as per word class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Classification of Idioms</th>
<th>No. of Idioms</th>
<th>Percentage to the total Idioms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>noun idioms</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>verb idioms</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>adverb idioms</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>05.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prepositional idioms</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Preposition and conjunction idiom</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>adjective idioms</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>08.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total idioms</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.2 Diagram No. 2

Classification of Idioms

- noun idioms 32%
- verb idioms 50.40%
- adverb idioms 5.60%
- Prepositional idioms
- Preposition and conjunction idiom 0.80%
- adjective idioms 8%
5.2.3 Findings

This table also makes it clear that noun idioms used are moderate in number (33.05%). Verb idioms are more with number with 51.23%. Adverbial, prepositional and adjective idioms are 4.13%, 3.30% and 6.15%. Preposition and conjunction idiom is only one with the percentage of 0.86%.

Lexemes:

The lower structural boundary of idiomaticity is seen in compound lexemes as, 'sweetheart', 'keystone', 'ghostly hour', pink of health', 'dark horse', 'plain sailing, etc. The upper structural limit constituting sentence is seen in idioms like, 'right under the nose', 'nip the tendency in the bud', etc. Idioms which are leading us to confusion are 'hard up', 'well off', turned up', etc.

Most used idioms in this chapter are 'cut short' (9 times) 'look after' (11 times) 'hardly' (7 times). 'look after' is used ten times in The Financial Expert itself; 'cut short' six times in The Financial Expert; 'hardly' five times in Swami and Friends. 'hardly help', 'hardly contain', 'hardly believe', are very common expressions to the enthusiastic, curious, tender age of Swaminathan.
English is a member of the Indian family of languages" and, indeed, "an intimate part of the Indian cultural psyche," having "proved its ability as a language to play a creative role in Indian literature".  

----- P. Lal