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

DOI 10.1515/opli-2016-0012
Received April 27, 2016; accepted June 21, 2016

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

Keywords: WordNet, phraseology, semantic network, idioms

1 Introduction

1.1 WordNet / Galnet

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

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

Article note: Part of a special issue on: A Multilingual Focus on Lexicography and Phraseography, ed. by Maria Isabel González-Rey

*Corresponding author: María Álvarez de la Granja, Instituto da Lingua Galega, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, 15782, Galicia, Spain, E-mail: maria.alvarez.delagranja@usc.es
José María Gómez Clemente, Departamento de Filoloxía Galega e Latina, Universidade de Vigo, Vigo, 36200, Galicia, Spain
Xavier Gómez Guinovart, Departamento de Tradución e Lingüística, Universidade de Vigo, Vigo, 36200, Galicia, Spain
In the WordNet model of lexical representation, synsets are linked by means of lexical-semantic relations. Some of the most frequent relations represented in WordNet are hypernymy/hyponymy and holonymy/meronymy for nouns; antonymy and quasi-synonymy for adjectives; antonymy and derivation for adverbs; and entailment, hypernymy/hyponymy, cause and opposition for verbs.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Current Galnet Coverage (version 3.0.22)

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

1.2 Phraseological Units in WordNet

Corpas Pastor defined phraseological units as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Corpus and Methodology

As we have just discussed, the objective of Fralnet is twofold: on the one hand, there is a practical goal to expand Galnet with idioms; on the other, the theoretical purpose of understanding to what extent they fit this semantic network and what problems they may pose. This second objective determined our working method, i.e., to establish a corpus of expressions and look for the appropriate synset amongst those already existing in WordNet. We therefore moved from the phraseological units to the synsets. The opposite path,
i.e., to select synsets and then enrich them freely with appropriate idioms, would not allow us to pursue our theoretical objective.

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

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

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

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

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

3 Results

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

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

Apart from the verbal idioms in the corpus, we introduced some further 750 that were not in the initial corpus, while most of them were synonyms or variants of the former. For example, in the same synset in which we introduced the expression ser uña e carne, glossed in WordNet as ‘to have smooth relations’, we
included the variant *ser unlla e carne* or synonyms *comer no mesmo prato* and *levarse coma o pan e o leite*.

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

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

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

4 Introducing Idioms in Galnet

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

4.1 Expressions Not Included in Galnet

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

4.1.1 Non Lexicalised Concepts in English

Some of the Galician idioms expressed content for which there is no lexicalised equivalent expression in English. Therefore, there was no concept in WordNet and the expressions in our corpus could not be introduced in Galnet. For example, in Galician we have a verbal idiom that means ‘to leave or interrupt [somebody] without listening to what they were about to say’: *deixar coa palabra na boca* lit. “leaving somebody with the word in their mouth”. Obviously, this content can be expressed in English through free syntactic expressions, but these are not frequent in WordNet. While the database can introduce non lexicalised concepts needed to fill lexical gaps when creating WordNet’s relational structure (Fellbaum 1998a: 5-6), the fact is that in no case did this option open the door for us to include the Galician idioms in our corpus. Other similar examples are *devolver a pelota* “give the ball back” (“to respond to what [another person] said or did using similar words or actions”), *meterse a redentor* “play the Redeemer” (“to solve problems, especially those of others”), *oír campás e non saber onde as tocan* “to hear bells toll but not knowing where” (“to have access to some information but to misinterpret it or interpret it in a partial way”), etc. This list must of course be read with some caution, as we cannot claim for sure that there is no lexicalised option in English at all, but in any case our analysis revealed that 136 expressions excluded (around 43% of them) fall into this category. An important remark, however, is that in all cases the gap found is pragmatic and not cultural; that is, the concepts are familiar but they are not expressed in English through a single lexical unit:
A cultural gap is a concept not known in the English/American culture, e.g. the Dutch noun *citroenjenever*, which is a kind of gin made out of lemon skin, or the Dutch verb: *klunen* (to walk on skates over land from one frozen water to another). Pragmatic gaps are caused by lexicalization differences between languages, in the sense that in this case the concept is known but not expressed by a single lexicalized form in English (Vossen 2002a: 39).

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

4.1.2 Lexicalised Concepts in English but Missing from WordNet

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

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

4.1.3 Verbal idioms with Stative Value

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.4 Idioms with Different Causative / Resultative Values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Que non se engane ninguén, en canto Alonso comece a, digamos, ‘non brillar’, ninguén dará un peso pola Fórmula Un. http://www.galiciaphoxe.com/opinion/gh/bochorno/idNoticia-262323/, 13/02/2015
[Let us not be fooled, as soon as Alonso stops shining, nobody will give a hoot about Formula one.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.1 Different Images

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

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

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

Although this process we have shown seems to be the most common procedure for the English synsets, there are exceptions complicating the insertion of expressions in other languages in the corresponding
WordNet versions. The first exception has to do with the existence of glosses explicitly incorporating images, a fact that obviously restricts the number of lexical units suitable under the corresponding synset. For example, linked to the gloss ‘draw in as if with a rope; lure’ (here and in the following definitions, the italics are ours), you can only find the English expression rope in. Other units that are denotatively close, such as draw in or lure, present in the definition, do not fit the synset because they do not include the image.

For the same reason, we cannot incorporate in the corresponding Galician synset an idiom such as envolver nas redes “to wrap in the nets”. Other cases where the definition includes the image are, for example, roost (‘settle down or stay, as if on a roost’) or perch / rest / roost (‘sit, as on a branch’).

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

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

For example, each of these variants has its own synset:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.3 Different Registers and Expressive Values

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

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

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

We introduced variants with different diastematic marks, regardless of whether the English expressions belonged to a single variety. For example, in the synset whose gloss is ‘give help or assistance;
be of service’ and whose English variants are the standard forms *aid, assist* and *help*, we introduced both Galician unmarked variants (*axudar* “help”) as well as colloquial forms (*botar un cabo* “to launch a rope”).

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

### 4.3 Introducing Idioms in Galnet: Our System

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

#### 4.3.1 Processing Idioms that Are Semantically Decomposable

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

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

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

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

However, these authors also highlight some of the problems linked to this kind of treatment, such as that of idioms that have a fixed preposition as a component, due to the fact that prepositions do not have any entries in WordNet. Vincze et al. (2012) also emphasise the problems of treating decomposable idioms in this way from a multilingual perspective. In consequence, and taking into account that the examples of semantically decomposable idioms disaggregated in several synsets are few in WordNet, we decided to have a single entry for these idioms. Therefore, expressions such as *levar a batuta* “taking the baton” (where *levar* means ‘exercise’ and *batuta* ‘command’), *dar volta á tortilla* “turn the tortilla” (where *dar volta* is ‘change’
and tortilla ‘situation’) or xogar con lume “play with fire” (where xogar is ‘involve’ and lume ‘dangerous activity’) are a set in Galnet and they were not disaggregated into several components distributed in several synsets (see Álvarez de la Granja 2003 for semantically decomposable Galician idioms).

4.3.2 Combinatorial Information

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

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

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

4.3.3 Disaggregation

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

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

(3) non había que dar pé a que os molestasen (Lois Tobío, As décadas de T. L., 1994).
   [one should not do anything to disturb them]
(4) hai un capítulo que esperta sobranceiramente o interese e que dá pé a múltiples especulacións (Xavier Queipo, *Mundiños*, 1996).

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

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

5 Conclusions

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgments: This research has been supported by the Xunta de Galicia and the European Union (under grant GRC2013/40) and by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of the Spanish Government (Project TUNER: Automatic domain adaptation for semantic processing, TIN2015-65308-C5-I-R).
Abbreviations

Galnet: Galician WordNet
ILI: InterLingual Index

References

Primary sources
Álvarez de la Granja, María. 2003. Apéndice [Appendix]. In Álvarez de la Granja, María, As locucións verbais galegas [Galician Verbal Idioms]. Santiago de Compostela: Universidade, pp. 227-256.
Castro Macía, Luís. 2003. Diccionario Xerais de sinónimos, termos afíns e contrarios. [Dictionary Xerais of Synonyms, Related Words and Opposites]. Vigo: Xerais.
CORGA: López Martínez, Marisol. Corpus de Referencia do Galego Actual [1.7]. [Reference Corpus of Contemporary Galician]. Santiago de Compostela: Centro Ramón Piñeiro para a Investigación en Humanidades. http://corpus.cirp.es/corga (15.02.2016).
Feixó Cid, X. (coord.). 2007. Diccionario fraseolóxico castelán-galego e de correspondencias galego-castelán Século 21 [Phraseological Dictionary Spanish-Galician and of Correspondences Galician-Spanish Século 21]. Vigo: Cumio / Xerais. Gómez Clemente, Xosé María, Xavier Gómez Guinovart, Alberto Simões. 2014. Dicionario de sinónimos do galego [Galician Dictionary of Synonyms]. Vigo: Universidade de Vigo. http://slil.tip.uncms.pt/sinonimos/index.php (30.11.2015).
López Taboada, Carme, Mª Rosario Soto Arias. 2008. Dicionario de fraseoloxía galega [Dictionary of Galician Idioms]. Vigo: Xerais.
Noia Campos, María Camiño, Xosé María Gómez Clemente, Pedro Benavente Jareño (coords.). 1997. Dicionario de sinónimos da lingua galega [Dictionary of Synonyms of the Galician Language]. Vigo: Galaxia.
Pena, Xosé Antonio. 2001. Dicionario Cumio de expresións e frases feitas: castelán-galego [Dictionary Cumio of Expressions and Idioms: Spanish-Galician]. Vigo: Ediciós do Cumio.
RILG: Gómez Guinovart, Xavier (coord.). 2006-2016. Recursos integrados da lingua galega [Integrated Language Resources for Galician]. Vigo: Universidade de Vigo, Santiago de Compostela: Instituto da Lingua Galega http://sli.uvigo.es/RILG/ (15.02.2016).
TILG: Santamarina, Antón (coord.). Tesouro informatizado da lingua galega [Computerised Thesaurus of the Galician Language]. Santiago de Compostela: Instituto da Lingua Galega. http://ilig.usc.es/TILG/ (15.02.2016).

Secondary sources
Álvarez de la Granja, María. 2003. As locucións verbais galegas [Galician Verbal Idioms]. Santiago de Compostela: Universidade.
Baranov, Anatolij, Dmitrij Dobrovolskiij. 2009. Aspectos teóricos da fraseoloxía [Theoretical Aspects of Phraseology]. Santiago de Compostela: Xunta de Galicia.
Calzolari, Nicoletta, Charles J. Fillmore, Ralph Grishman et al., Towards Best Practice for Multiword Expressions in Computational Lexicons. In: Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC’02), 29-30 May 2002, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria: Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria 2002, pp. 1934-1940. http://www.lrec-conf.org/proceedings/lrec2002/ (15.02.2016).
Corpas Pastor, Gloria. 1996. Manual de fraseología española. Madrid: Gredos.
Corpas Pastor, Gloria. 2000. Acerca de la (in)traducibilidad de la fraseología. In Corpas Pastor, Gloria (ed.), Las lenguas de Europa: estudios de fraseología, fraseografía y traducción. Granada: Comares, pp. 483-522.
Corpas Pastor, Gloria. 2003. La traducción de la fraseología: técnicas y estrategias. In Corpas Pastor, Gloria, Díez años de investigación en fraseología: análisis sintáctico-semánticos, contrastivos y traductológicos. Madrid: Iberoamericana, pp. 213-223.
Fellbaum, Christiane. 1998a. Introduction. In Fellbaum, Christiane (ed.), WordNet, an electronical lexical database. Cambridge / London: MIT, pp. 1-19.
Fellbaum, Christiane, Towards a Representation of Idioms in Wordnet. In: Harabagiu, Sanda (ed.), Proceedings of the Workshop on Usage of WordNet in Natural Language Processing Systems at the 17th International Conference on Computational Linguistics & the 36th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (COLING-ACL’98), 10-14 August 1998, Montréal, Canada. Montreal: University of Montreal 1998b, pp. 52-57.
Gómez Clemente, Xosé María, Xavier Gómez Guinovart, Andrea González Pereira et al. 2013. Sinonimia e rexistros na construcción do WordNet do galego [Synonymy and Registers in the Construction of the Galician WordNet]. Estudos de Lingüística Galega 5, pp. 27-42. http://www.usc.es/revistas/index.php/elg/article/view/1342/1178 (15.02.2016).
González Agirre, Aitor, Egoitz Laparra, German Rigau, Multilingual Central Repository Version 3.0: Upgrading a Very Large Lexical Knowledge Base. In: Fellbaum, Christiane, Piek Vossen (eds.), Proceedings of the 6th International Global WordNet Conference, 9-13 January 2012, Matsue, Japan. Brno: Tribun EU 2012, 8 pp.

Martí Antonín, M. Antònia. 2001. Consideraciones sobre la polisemia. In Martí Antonín, M. Antònia, Ana Fernández Montraveta, Glòria Vázquez García (eds.), Lexicografía computacional y semántica. Barcelona: Edicions Universitat de Barcelona, pp. 61-104.

Miller, George A. 1998. Nouns in WordNet. In Fellbaum, Christiane (ed.), WordNet, an electronical lexical database. Cambridge / London: MIT, pp. 23-46.

Miller, George A., Richard Beckwith, Christiane Fellbaum et al. 1990. Introduction to WordNet: An On-line Lexical Database. International Journal of Lexicography 3 (4), pp. 235-264. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/iji/3.4.235 (15.02.2016).

Osherson, Anne, Christiane Fellbaum, The representation of idioms in WordNet. In: Proceedings Global WordNet Conference 2010, 31 January - 4 February 2010, Mumbai, India. Narosa 2010: New Delhi, 5 pp. http://www.cfilt.iitb.ac.in/gwc2010/ pdfs/16_Representation_of_Idioms_in_WordNet__Osherson.pdf (15.02.2016).

Palacios Martínez, Ignacio M. 1999. Negative polarity idioms in Modern English. ICAME Journal 23, pp. 65-115.

Simões, Alberto, Xavier Gómez Guinovart. 2014. Bootstrapping a Portuguese WordNet from Galician, Spanish and English wordnets. In Navarro Mesa, Juan Luis, Alfonso Ortega, António Teixeira et al. (eds.), Advances in Speech and Language Technologies for Iberian Languages. Berlin: Springer, pp. 239-248.

Solla Portela, Miguel Anxo, Xavier Gómez Guinovart. 2015. Galnet: o WordNet do galego. Aplicacións lexicolóxicas e terminolóxicas [Galnet: the Galician WordNet. Applications in the fields of lexicology and terminology]. Revista Galega de Filoloxía 16, pp. 169-201. http://dx.doi.org/10.17979/rgf.2015.16.0.1383 (15.02.2016).

Vincze, Veronika, Attila Almási, János Csirik. 2012. Multiword Verbs in Wordnets. In: Fellbaum, Christiane, Piek Vossen (eds.), Proceedings of the 6th International Global WordNet Conference, 9-13 January 2012, Matsue, Japan. Brno: Tribun EU 2012, pp. 377–381.

Vossen, Piek (ed.). 2002a. EuroWordNet General Document (LE2-4003, L4-8328). Final document, version 3. http://www.illc.uva.nl/EuroWordNet/docs.html (15.02.2016).

Vossen, Piek. 2002b. WordNet, EuroWordNet and Global WordNet. Revue française de linguistique appliquée 7, pp. 27-38.
Appendix I: List of Idioms from the Corpus Introduced in Fralnet

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

| Idiom                  | ILI            | Gloss                                                                 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 abrandar as pedras   | ili-30-01771390-v | arouse sympathy or compassion in                                    |
| 2 abrir a boca         | ili-30-00941990-v | express in speech                                                   |
| 3 abrir as portas      | ili-30-02426171-v | start to operate or function or cause to start operating or functioning |
| 4 abrir os ollos       | ili-30-00018526-v | stop sleeping                                                       |
| 5 abrir os ollos       | ili-30-00872747-v | make aware of                                                        |
| 6 abrir os ollos       | ili-30-00599613-v | get wise to                                                          |
| 7 acabarse a corda     | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| 8 agachar a cabeza     | ili-30-00804476-v | consent reluctantly                                                |
| 9 andar coa palla da albarda | ili-30-01397210-v | give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression |
| 10 apertar a barriga   | ili-30-02268704-v | live frugally and use less resources                                 |
| 11 apertar a bolsa     | ili-30-02268704-v | live frugally and use less resources                                 |
| 12 apodrecer o sangue  | ili-30-01786906-v | make furious                                                        |
| 13 armar a gorda       | ili-30-00910654-v | take strong and forceful action, as to object or express discontent  |
| 14 arrimar o ombo      | ili-30-02547586-v | give help or assistance; be of service                              |
| 15 arrincar a pel      | ili-30-02482425-v | kill intentionally and with premeditation                           |
| 16 asomar a orella     | ili-30-00422090-v | come into sight or view                                            |
| 17 avivecer o lume     | ili-30-01762178-v | stimulate                                                           |
| 18 axustar as contas   | ili-30-01092128-v | get one’s revenge for a wrong or an injury                          |
| 19 baixar as orellas   | ili-30-01800422-v | reduce in worth or character, usually verbally                     |
| 20 baixar o lombo      | ili-30-02413480-v | exert oneself by doing mental or physical work for a purpose or out of necessity |
| 21 bater o zoco        | ili-30-02075049-v | flee; take to one’s heels; cut and run                              |
| 22 beber os ventos     | ili-30-01775535-v | be enamored or in love with                                         |
| 23 botar a alma        | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| 24 botar á cara        | ili-30-02023107-v | come together                                                       |
| 25 botar a lingua a pacer | ili-30-01041954-v | wag one’s tongue; speak about others and reveal secrets or intimacies |
| 26 botar a man         | ili-30-01213273-v | seize suddenly                                                      |
| 27 botar a perder      | ili-30-01564144-v | destroy completely; damage irreparably                              |
| 28 botar abaixo        | ili-30-01103836-v | make ineffective                                                     |
| 29 botar abaixo        | ili-30-01239862-v | cause to come or go down                                           |
| Idiom              | ILI                      | Gloss                                                   |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| botar atrás       | ili-30-01819147-v        | deprive of courage or hope; take away hope from; cause to feel discouraged |
| botar contas      | ili-30-00813044-v        | think about carefully; weigh                           |
| botar de conta    | ili-30-01637166-v        | imagine or visualize                                    |
| botar de menos    | ili-30-01805523-v        | feel or suffer from the lack of                        |
| botar de riba     | ili-30-02224055-v        | dispose of                                              |
| botar en falta    | ili-30-01805523-v        | feel or suffer from the lack of                        |
| botar flores      | ili-30-00856824-v        | express approval of                                     |
| botar luz         | ili-30-00621058-v        | make free from confusion or ambiguity; make clear      |
| botar man         | ili-30-01216670-v        | have or hold in one’s hands or grip                    |
| botar man         | ili-30-02099239-v        | make a grasping or snatching motion with the hand      |
| botar man         | ili-30-02590072-v        | have recourse to                                        |
| botar man         | ili-30-02549581-v        | take charge of or deal with                            |
| botar na cara     | ili-30-00825975-v        | express criticism towards                               |
| botar ó mundo     | ili-30-00056930-v        | cause to be born                                        |
| botar o pé fóra   | ili-30-02015598-v        | move out of or depart from                              |
| botar o resto     | ili-30-02563120-v        | perform a task as well as possible                      |
| botar os figados  | ili-30-00076400-v        | eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth    |
| botar para atrás  | ili-30-01785748-v        | cause to lose courage                                   |
| botar pé a terra  | ili-30-01958452-v        | alight from (a horse)                                   |
| botar pestes      | ili-30-00907657-v        | say mean things                                         |
| botar por ela     | ili-30-00883226-v        | show off                                                |
| botar raíces      | ili-30-00415398-v        | become settled or established and stable in one’s residence or lifestyle    |
| botar terra       | ili-30-02148369-v        | hide from view or knowledge                             |
| botar toda a carne no asador | ili-30-02563120-v | perform a task as well as possible    |
| botar un cabo     | ili-30-02547586-v        | give help or assistance; be of service                 |
| botar un ollo     | ili-30-02455407-v        | follow with the eyes or the mind                        |
| botar unha man    | ili-30-02547586-v        | give help or assistance; be of service                 |
| botarse a perder  | ili-30-00210259-v        | become unfit for consumption or use                     |
| botarse enriba    | ili-30-00341422-v        | take place as an additional or unexpected development |
| brillar con luz propia | ili-30-02733334-v | be distinguished or eminent                             |
| buscalas          | ili-30-00351048-v        | persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble |
| caer a baba       | ili-30-01827425-v        | be envious, desirous, eager for, or extremely happy about something |
| caer baixo        | ili-30-02517827-v        | debase oneself morally, act in an undignified, unworthy, or dishonorable way |
| caer da burra     | ili-30-00590366-v        | understand, usually after some initial difficulty      |
| caer en brazos    | ili-30-01775914-v        | fall in love with; become infatuated with               |
| caer en gracia    | ili-30-01777210-v        | find enjoyable or agreeable                            |
| caer na conta     | ili-30-00590366-v        | understand, usually after some initial difficulty      |
| caer nas gadoupas | ili-30-02537642-v        | be deceived, duped, or entrapped by                     |
| cagala            | ili-30-02527651-v        | make a mess of, destroy or ruin                         |
| Idiom                      | ILI         | Gloss                                       |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| calar a boca               | ili-30-01041061-v | refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent |
| cantar as corenta         | ili-30-00825648-v | reprimand                                   |
| cargar a man               | ili-30-02568999-v | do something to an excessive degree         |
| cargar sobre as costas    | ili-30-02381726-v | take on titles, offices, duties, responsibilities |
| celbar o derradeiro folgo | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| chamar a capítulo         | ili-30-00824767-v | censure severely or angrily                 |
| chamar á porta             | ili-30-02590072-v | have recourse to                             |
| chamar Deus                | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| chamar ós pés compañeiros | ili-30-02075049-v | flee; take to one's heels; cut and run      |
| chegar á alma              | ili-30-01767949-v | have an emotional or cognitive impact upon  |
| chegar ás mans            | ili-30-01090335-v | be engaged in a fight; carry on a fight     |
| coller as rendas           | ili-30-02440770-v | assume control                              |
| coller nun renuncio       | ili-30-00731574-v | trap; especially in an error or in a reprehensible act |
| coller o andante          | ili-30-02075049-v | flee; take to one's heels; cut and run      |
| coller o touro polos cornos| ili-30-01079339-v | face a difficulty and grapple with it without avoiding it |
| comer o fígado            | ili-30-02482425-v | kill intentionally and with premeditation   |
| comungar con rodas de muñio| ili-30-00601659-v | believe or accept without questioning or challenge |
| coñecer o xénero          | ili-30-00596484-v | be well-informed                            |
| contalo                   | ili-30-02619924-v | continue in existence after (an adversity, etc.) |
| cruzar os brazos          | ili-30-02726385-v | not act or do anything                      |
| dalo todo                 | ili-30-02563120-v | perform a task as well as possible          |
| dar a cara                | ili-30-02089174-v | make oneself visible; take action           |
| dar a gana                | ili-30-01824958-v | be the will of or have the will (to)        |
| dar a luz                 | ili-30-00056930-v | cause to be born                            |
| dar á luz                 | ili-30-01745722-v | put into print                              |
| dar a man                 | ili-30-00898019-v | take someone's hands and shake them as a gesture of greeting or congratulation |
| dar a nota                | ili-30-02674564-v | be highly noticeable                        |
| dar a volta               | ili-30-00138508-v | change to the contrary                      |
| dar a volta               | ili-30-01907258-v | change orientation or direction, also in the abstract sense |
| dar algo                  | ili-30-01795428-v | get very angry and fly into a rage          |
| dar ás                    | ili-30-00771341-v | spur on                                    |
| dar conta                 | ili-30-00965035-v | to give an account or representation of in words |
| dar conta                 | ili-30-01157517-v | use up (resources or materials)             |
| dar contas                | ili-30-00939621-v | give reasons for                            |
| dar do corpo              | ili-30-00074038-v | have a bowel movement                       |
| dar fe                    | ili-30-01015244-v | provide evidence for                        |
| dar fe                    | ili-30-01015104-v | give personal assurance; guarantee          |
| dar lugar                 | ili-30-01752884-v | cause to happen, occur or exist             |
| dar marcha atrás          | ili-30-02380980-v | remove oneself from an obligation           |
| dar na cabeça             | ili-30-01787955-v | cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations |
| Idiom             | ILI          | Gloss                                                  |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| dar nos foquiños  | ili-30-01787955-v | cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations |
| dar o braço a torcer | ili-30-00613393-v | stop maintaining or insisting on; of ideas or claims |
| dar o corpo       | ili-30-00589469-v | become aware of not through the senses but instinctively |
| dar o pasaporte   | ili-30-02482425-v | kill intentionally and with premeditation |
| dar o paso        | ili-30-00781303-v | proceed (with a plan of action) |
| Dar parte         | ili-30-00965035-v | to give an account or representation of in words |
| dar pé            | ili-30-00770437-v | cause to do; cause to act in a specified manner |
| dar pé            | ili-30-01752884-v | cause to happen, occur or exist |
| dar polo cu       | ili-30-02568392-v | practice anal sex upon |
| dar por sentado   | ili-30-00632236-v | take to be the case or to be true; accept without verification or proof |
| dar renda         | ili-30-01475415-v | release or vent |
| dar terra         | ili-30-02456493-v | place in a grave or tomb |
| dar un paso       | ili-30-02372605-v | follow a procedure or take a course |
| dar un peso       | ili-30-01823149-v | show no concern or interest; always used in the negative |
| dar vida          | ili-30-01719302-v | play a role or part |
| dar volta à tortilla | ili-30-00139160-v | cause a complete reversal of the circumstances |
| dar voltas        | ili-30-00630380-v | reflect deeply on a subject |
| darlle á lingua    | ili-30-01036804-v | speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly |
| darlle á lingua    | ili-30-01038666-v | talk socially without exchanging too much information |
| darlle sebo às canelas | ili-30-02075049-v | flee; take to one's heels; cut and run |
| darse a man        | ili-30-00805376-v | be in accord; be in agreement |
| darse cita         | ili-30-02486932-v | get together socially or for a specific purpose |
| darse conta       | ili-30-00591115-v | perceive (an idea or situation) mentally |
| darse conta       | ili-30-02118476-v | notice or perceive |
| deixar a vida      | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| deixar de lado     | ili-30-02399679-v | remove from the center of activity or attention; place into an inferior position |
| deixar de pedra    | ili-30-00192471-v | cause to become stonelike or stiff or dazed and stunned |
| deixar en paz      | ili-30-00136991-v | leave unchanged or undisturbed or refrain from taking |
| deixar este mundo  | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| deixar culo        | ili-30-01848465-v | move in order to make room for someone for something |
| deixar polas portas do mundo | ili-30-02317970-v | reduce to begged |
| deixar seco        | ili-30-02482425-v | kill intentionally and with premeditation |
| deixar tirado      | ili-30-00614057-v | leave someone who needs or counts on you; leave in the lurch |
| descubrir o seu peito | ili-30-01041298-v | talk freely and without inhibition |
| dicir catro cousas | ili-30-00825648-v | reprimand |
| dirixir a palabra  | ili-30-00962447-v | exchange thoughts; talk with |
| emendar a plana    | ili-30-00824292-v | censure severely |
| encher a barriga   | ili-30-01203893-v | eat until one is sated |
| encher a cabeça de fume | ili-30-01812197-v | make proud or conceited |
| encher o ollo      | ili-30-01777210-v | find enjoyable or agreeable |
| Idiom            | ILI          | Gloss                                                                 |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| encher os fociños| ili-30-01786906-v | make furious                                                          |
| encher os petos  | ili-30-02278727-v | make a lot of money                                                  |
| encher os petos  | ili-30-02318843-v | enrich oneself by taking advantage of one's position                |
| encoller o corazón| ili-30-01771390-v | arouse sympathy or compassion in                                    |
| encoller o umbros| ili-30-00033955-v | raise one's shoulders to indicate indifference or resignation        |
| engurrar o bico  | ili-30-00034288-v | contort the face to indicate a certain mental or emotional state     |
| encollar o corazón| ili-30-01771390-v | arouse sympathy or compassion in                                    |
| entrar en calor  | ili-30-00033955-v | get warm or warmer                                                   |
| entrar polos ollos| ili-30-01777210-v | find enjoyable or agreeable                                          |
| envolver nas redes| ili-30-02578008-v | take or catch as if in a snare or trap                              |
| erguerse das cañas| ili-30-01787469-v | get very angry                                                       |
| esaxerar a nota  | ili-30-00839834-v | to enlarge beyond bounds or the truth                               |
| espichala        | ili-30-00034288-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| facela boa       | ili-30-02527651-v | make a mess of, destroy or ruin                                     |
| facer a América  | ili-30-02279315-v | make a big profit; often in a short period of time                   |
| facer a camina   | ili-30-00801977-v | refuse to acknowledge                                               |
| facer a rosca    | ili-30-02534936-v | seek someone's favor                                                |
| facer as beiras  | ili-30-02534936-v | seek someone's favor                                                |
| facer as beiras  | ili-30-02534492-v | make amorous advances towards                                       |
| facer as beiras  | ili-30-02534936-v | seek someone's favor                                                |
| facer as delicias| ili-30-01815628-v | give pleasure to or be pleasing to                                  |
| facer as paces   | ili-30-00764902-v | come to terms                                                        |
| facer as súas necesidades | ili-30-00072012-v | eliminate urine                                                     |
| facer as súas necesidades | ili-30-00074038-v | have a bowel movement                                               |
| facer auga       | ili-30-00257947-v | take in water at the bilge                                          |
| facer augas      | ili-30-00072012-v | eliminate urine                                                      |
| facer avío       | ili-30-02670890-v | serve a purpose, role, or function                                  |
| facer bo         | ili-30-00384620-v | bring, lead, or force to abandon a wrong or evil course of life, conduct, and adopt a right one |
| facer caso       | ili-30-02571901-v | pay close attention to; give heed to                                |
| facer caso omiso | ili-30-00616857-v | give little or no attention to                                      |
| facer falla      | ili-30-02627934-v | require as useful, just, or proper                                  |
| facer fincapé    | ili-30-01013367-v | to stress, single out as important                                  |
| facer fronte     | ili-30-00812298-v | deal with (something unpleasant) head on                            |
| facer gala       | ili-30-02141973-v | display proudly; act ostentatiously or pretentiously                |
| facer menos      | ili-30-01774799-v | look down on with disdain                                          |
| facer o agosto   | ili-30-02279315-v | make a big profit; often in a short period of time                  |
| facer o amor     | ili-30-01426397-v | have sexual intercourse with                                        |
| facer o indio    | ili-30-00854150-v | indulge in horseplay                                               |
| facer oidos xordos| ili-30-00616857-v | give little or no attention to                                      |
| facer presente   | ili-30-00742320-v | transmit information                                               |
| facer público    | ili-30-00933821-v | make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret |
| Idiom | ILI | Gloss |
|-------|-----|--------|
| facer sombra | ili-30-02744280-v | be greater in significance than |
| facer un pandeiro | ili-30-01781520-v | be bossy towards |
| facer un traxe | ili-30-00907657-v | say mean things |
| facer valer | ili-30-01166093-v | put to use |
| facer votos | ili-30-01824532-v | feel or express a desire or hope concerning the future or fortune of |
| facerse auga na boca | ili-30-01827425-v | be envious, desirous, eager for, or extremely happy about something |
| facerse cargo | ili-30-00591115-v | perceive (an idea or situation) mentally |
| facerse cargo | ili-30-00592341-v | be fully aware of; realize fully |
| facerse cargo | ili-30-02602898-v | take watchful responsibility for |
| facerse cruces | ili-30-00925490-v | be amazed at |
| facerse de ouro | ili-30-02278727-v | make a lot of money |
| facerse eco | ili-30-00968211-v | cause to become widely known |
| facerse forte | ili-30-01531124-v | occupy a trench or secured area |
| facerse linguas | ili-30-00882220-v | praise enthusiastically |
| facerse notar | ili-30-02674564-v | be highly noticeable |
| ferver o sangue | ili-30-01787319-v | get very angry |
| gañar a partida | ili-30-01108148-v | win a victory over |
| gañar a vida | ili-30-02616713-v | support oneself |
| gañar terreo | ili-30-01111028-v | obtain advantages, such as points, etc. |
| gardar as costas | ili-30-01129876-v | protect against a challenge or attack |
| inchar o papo | ili-30-00883226-v | show off |
| ir a máis | ili-30-00156601-v | become bigger or greater in amount |
| ir a menos | ili-30-00151689-v | decrease in size, extent, or range |
| ir a menos | ili-30-00152762-v | diminish gradually |
| ir a menos | ili-30-00152887-v | fall or diminish |
| ir a peor | ili-30-00203866-v | grow worse |
| ir a pique | ili-30-00432839-v | fall heavily or suddenly; decline markedly |
| ir a pique | ili-30-01989873-v | go under |
| ir abaixo | ili-30-00432839-v | fall heavily or suddenly; decline markedly |
| ir arriba | ili-30-00310386-v | grow vigorously |
| ir de farol | ili-30-00834259-v | tell an untruth; pretend with intent to deceive |
| ir indo | ili-30-00248659-v | develop in a positive way |
| ir ó garete | ili-30-01902783-v | be in motion due to some air or water current |
| ir para a pataqueira | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| ir para o carallo | ili-30-00208691-v | become ruined |
| ir para o carallo | ili-30-00434374-v | stop operating or functioning |
| ir para o outro mundo | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| ir para onda o galo do campanario | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| ir polas portas do mundo | ili-30-02270815-v | ask to obtain free |
| Idiom                         | ILI                  | Gloss                                           |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 217  ir tirando               | ili-30-00248659-v   | develop in a positive way                       |
| 218  irse a man                | ili-30-02568999-v   | do something to an excessive degree             |
| 219  irse á merda              | ili-30-00208691-v   | become ruined                                   |
|                               | ili-30-00434374-v   | stop operating or functioning                   |
| 220  irse da cabeza           | ili-30-00610167-v   | dismiss from the mind; stop remembering         |
| 221  irse da lingua            | ili-30-00937208-v   | divulge confidential information or secrets     |
| 222  irse o santo ó ceo        | ili-30-00608978-v   | pass out of one's memory                        |
| 223  irse os ollos            | ili-30-01828256-v   | have a strong sexual desire for                 |
| 224  lamber o cu               | ili-30-00880978-v   | try to gain favor by cringing or flattering     |
| 225  lavar as mans             | ili-30-00902654-v   | to absolve oneself of responsibility or future blame |
| 226  ler a carta               | ili-30-00825648-v   | reprimand                                       |
| 227  levantar a lebre          | ili-30-00933821-v   | make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret |
| 228  levantar a man            | ili-30-01400044-v   | deal a blow to, either with the hand or with an instrument |
| 229  levantar a voz            | ili-30-00845299-v   | use foul or abusive language towards           |
| 230  levantar ampolas          | ili-30-01793177-v   | hurt the feelings of                            |
| 231  levantar áncoras          | ili-30-02009433-v   | go away from a place                            |
| 232  levantar cabeza           | ili-30-00528608-v   | return to a former condition                   |
| 233  levantar voo              | ili-30-02009433-v   | go away from a place                            |
| 234  levar a batuta            | ili-30-02440244-v   | be in charge of                                |
|                               | ili-30-02601271-v   | exercise authority or be in charge              |
| 235  levar a bo porto          | ili-30-00486018-v   | pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue |
| 236  levar a cabo              | ili-30-01640855-v   | put in effect                                   |
|                               | ili-30-00486018-v   | pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue |
| 237  levar á cama              | ili-30-01426397-v   | have sexual intercourse with                   |
| 238  levar á campa             | ili-30-01325774-v   | deprive of life                                 |
| 239  levar a contra            | ili-30-00823436-v   | deny the truth of                               |
| 240  levar a palma             | ili-30-01107895-v   | rank first; used often in a negative context    |
| 241  levar a voz cantante      | ili-30-02440244-v   | be in charge of                                |
|                               | ili-30-02601271-v   | exercise authority or be in charge              |
| 242  levar á vigairía          | ili-30-02488834-v   | take in marriage                               |
| 243  levar as rendas           | ili-30-02440244-v   | be in charge of                                |
| 244  levar nos fociños         | ili-30-02500489-v   | receive punishment; be scolded or reprimanded   |
| 245  levar o gato á auga       | ili-30-02524171-v   | attain success or reach a desired goal          |
| 246  levar por diante          | ili-30-00106960-v   | injure or kill by running over, as with a vehicle |
| 247  levar que contar          | ili-30-02500397-v   | receive punishment                              |
| 248  librar o papo             | ili-30-00937208-v   | divulge confidential information or secrets     |
| 249  mamar do teto             | ili-30-01164906-v   | exploit as much as possible                     |
| 250  mandar á merda            | ili-30-02465939-v   | stop associating with                           |
| 251  mandar a papar vento      | ili-30-02465939-v   | stop associating with                           |
| 252  mandar a paseo            | ili-30-02465939-v   | stop associating with                           |
| 253  mandar a sementar fabas   | ili-30-02465939-v   | stop associating with                           |
| 254  mandar ó carallo          | ili-30-01564144-v   | destroy completely; damage irreparably          |
| Idiom                  | ILI         | Gloss                          |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 255 mandar ó carallo   | ili-30-02465939-v | stop associating with          |
| 256 mandar ó outro barrio | ili-30-02482425-v | kill intentionally and with preméditation |
| 257 medir o lombo      | ili-30-01416193-v | give a thrashing to; beat hard |
| 258 meter baza         | ili-30-00780191-v | break into a conversation      |
| 259 meter en cintura   | ili-30-02644234-v | be larger in number, quantity, power, status or importance |
| 260 meter man           | ili-30-02450256-v | share in something             |
| 261 meter man           | ili-30-01211263-v | fondle for sexual pleasure     |
| 262 meter na cabeza    | ili-30-00769553-v | make (someone) agree, understand, or realize the truth or validity of something |
| 263 meter no peto      | ili-30-02586121-v | win approval or support for    |
| 264 meter o dente      | ili-30-00907657-v | say mean things                |
| 265 meter o nariz      | ili-30-02539101-v | intrude in other people’s affairs or business; interfere unwantedly |
| 266 meter o zoco       | ili-30-00617748-v | to make a mistake or be incorrect |
| 267 meter polos ollos  | ili-30-00767635-v | persuade somebody to accept something |
| 268 meterse en fariña  | ili-30-00347610-v | set to work upon; turn one’s energies vigorously to a task |
| 269 mexar coa risa     | ili-30-00031540-v | laugh boisterously             |
| 270 mirar a peseta     | ili-30-02357228-v | spend sparingly, avoid the waste of |
| 271 mollar a palleta   | ili-30-01170052-v | take in liquids                |
| 272 montala           | ili-30-00910654-v | take strong and forceful action, as to object or express discontent |
| 273 morder a lingua    | ili-30-00937619-v | refrain from divulging sensitive information; keep quiet about confidential information |
| 274 morrer coa risa    | ili-30-00031540-v | laugh boisterously             |
| 275 nacer os dentes    | ili-30-00250181-v | develop and reach maturity; undergo maturation |
| 276 non caber en si    | ili-30-01813668-v | feel extreme happiness or elation |
| 277 non chegar a camisa ó corpo | ili-30-01780202-v | be afraid or scared of; be frightened of |
| 278 non dar golpe      | ili-30-02417504-v | be idle; exist in a changeless situation |
| 279 non dar un chío     | ili-30-01041061-v | refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent |
| 280 non deixar respirar | ili-30-01789514-v | annoy continually or chronically |
| 281 non facer branca   | ili-30-02417504-v | be idle; exist in a changeless situation |
| 282 non mover unha palla | ili-30-02417504-v | be idle; exist in a changeless situation |
| 283 non pechar ollo    | ili-30-01547925-v | lie without sleeping           |
| 284 non perder detalle | ili-30-02170427-v | give heed (to)                 |
| 285 non poder ver      | ili-30-01774136-v | dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards |
| 286 non probar bocado  | ili-30-01189427-v | abstain from eating            |
| 287 non rascar bóla    | ili-30-02417504-v | be idle; exist in a changeless situation |
| 288 non ver por outro ollo | ili-30-01777659-v | shower with love; show excessive affection for |
| 289 pagalas            | ili-30-00737884-v | bear (a cost or penalty), in recompense for some action |
| 290 pagar a pena       | ili-30-02292004-v | yield a profit or result       |
| 291 partir a cara      | ili-30-01397210-v | give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression |
| 292 partir o corazón   | ili-30-01792951-v | cause deep emotional pain and grief to somebody |
| 293 partirse o corazón | ili-30-01794668-v | experience (emotional) pain    |
| 294 pasar a mellor vida| ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| Idiom                  | ILI          | Gloss                                           |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 295 pasar pola cabeza | ili-30-00723349-v | come to one's mind; suggest itself              |
| 296 pasar polas armas  | ili-30-02483267-v | kill as a means of socially sanctioned punishment |
| 297 pasar polo aro     | ili-30-00804476-v | consent reluctantly                             |
| 298 pasar por alto     | ili-30-00614999-v | leave undone or leave out                        |
|                       | ili-30-00801522-v | disregard                                        |
| 300 pechar as portas   | ili-30-02426395-v | cease to operate or cause to cease operating    |
| 301 pechar os ollos    | ili-30-00017282-v | change from a waking to a sleeping state         |
| 302 pechar os ollos    | ili-30-00358431-v | pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life |
| 303 pechar os ollos    | ili-30-00801977-v | refuse to acknowledge                           |
| 304 pecharse en banda  | ili-30-00819335-v | hold stubbornly to a position                   |
| 305 pender dun fio     | ili-30-02664413-v | depend on a small thing or be at risk           |
| 306 perder a cabeza    | ili-30-01795428-v | get very angry and fly into a rage              |
| 307 perder a partida   | ili-30-01099592-v | fail to win                                      |
| 308 perder a pista     | ili-30-00595306-v | fail to keep informed or aware                  |
| 309 perder coidado     | ili-30-00026385-v | become less tense, rest, or take one's ease      |
| 310 perder de vista    | ili-30-00610167-v | dismiss from the mind; stop remembering         |
| 311 perder o tempo     | ili-30-02417504-v | be idle; exist in a changeless situation         |
|                       | ili-30-02639606-v | be lazy or idle                                  |
|                       | ili-30-02011685-v | waste time                                       |
| 312 perder os estribos | ili-30-01795428-v | get very angry and fly into a rage              |
| 313 perder os papeis   | ili-30-01795428-v | get very angry and fly into a rage              |
| 314 perder terreo      | ili-30-01113806-v | retreat                                         |
| 315 perder de vista    | ili-30-02130017-v | be no longer able to see                        |
| 316 perderse de vista  | ili-30-02156546-v | become invisible or unnoticeable                |
| 317 picar a mosca      | ili-30-01776468-v | have a fancy or particular liking or desire for  |
| 318 pingar o moco      | ili-30-00066191-v | shed tears because of sadness, rage, or pain    |
| 319 pintar a cana verde| ili-30-00854150-v | indulge in horseplay                            |
| 320 pintar a mona      | ili-30-00854150-v | indulge in horseplay                            |
| 321 pintar a rabia     | ili-30-00854150-v | indulge in horseplay                            |
| 322 pisar o acelerador | ili-30-00439849-v | speed up                                        |
| 323 pisar o freo       | ili-30-00026385-v | become less tense, rest, or take one's ease      |
| 324 pisar os calcanhares| ili-30-02054703-v | advance or converge on                          |
| 325 poñelos na gorxa   | ili-30-01780941-v | fill with terror; frighten greatly              |
| 326 poñer a andar      | ili-30-00824767-v | censure severely or angrily                     |
| 327 poñer a boca       | ili-30-00907657-v | say mean things                                 |
| 328 poñer a man enriba  | ili-30-01397210-v | give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression |
| 329 poñer a orella     | ili-30-02169891-v | hear with intention                             |
| 330 poñer a pan pedir   | ili-30-00907657-v | say mean things                                 |
| 331 poñer a parir      | ili-30-00907657-v | say mean things                                 |
| 332 poñer as mans no lume| ili-30-01015104-v | give personal assurance; guarantee              |
| Idiom | ILI | Gloss |
|-------|-----|-------|
| poñer de relevo | ili-30-00514069-v | move into the foreground to make more visible or prominent |
| poñer en autos | ili-30-00831651-v | impart knowledge of some fact, state or affairs, or event to |
| poñer en xaque | ili-30-01764171-v | disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed |
| poñer en xogo | ili-30-02544348-v | take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome |
| poñer enfermo | ili-30-01786620-v | cause to be annoyed |
| poñer os calzóns | ili-30-02601271-v | exercise authority or be in charge |
| poñer os cornos | ili-30-02576503-v | be sexually unfaithful to one's partner in marriage |
| poñer os ollos | ili-30-00679389-v | select as an alternative over another |
| poñer os pelos de punta | ili-30-02116568-v | cause (someone's) hair to stand on end and to have goosebumps |
| poñer os pés | ili-30-02005948-v | reach a destination; arrive by movement or progress |
| poñer polas nubes | ili-30-00882220-v | praise enthusiastically |
| poñer por caso | ili-30-00917300-v | express a supposition |
| poñer por diante | ili-30-00660381-v | assign a priority to |
| poñer por obra | ili-30-01640855-v | put in effect |
| poñer terra por medio | ili-30-02075049-v | flee; take to one's heels; cut and run |
| poñer todos os santos en novena | ili-30-00865387-v | utter obscenities or profanities |
| poñer un pé | ili-30-01849746-v | come near in time |
| poñer unha pistola no peito | ili-30-00871405-v | to utter intentions of injury or punishment against |
| poñer verde | ili-30-00907657-v | say mean things |
| poñerfiles o rabo ás cereixas | ili-30-02601271-v | exercise authority or be in charge |
| poñerse en camino | ili-30-02009433-v | go away from a place |
| poñerse mans á obra | ili-30-00348541-v | start to be active |
| poñerse os pelos de punta | ili-30-02116777-v | have one's hair stand on end and get goosebumps |
| poñerse por diante | ili-30-02098964-v | be or come between |
| prestari oídos | ili-30-02170427-v | give heed (to) |
| probar fortuna | ili-30-02530770-v | make an attempt at something |
| quedan curto | ili-30-01799484-v | fail to meet (expectations or standards) |
| quedan na cabeza | ili-30-00604576-v | commit to memory; learn by heart |
| quedan no papo | ili-30-02214042-v | withhold information |
| quedan por portas | ili-30-00578993-v | fall into ruin |
| quentar a cabeza | ili-30-00630380-v | reflect deeply on a subject |
| quentar as orellas | ili-30-01397210-v | give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression |
| quentar o lombo | ili-30-01416193-v | give a thrashing to; beat hard |
| quitar da cabeça | ili-30-00610167-v | dismiss from the mind; stop remembering |
| quitar ferro | ili-30-00513492-v | understate the importance or quality of |
| quitar o impo | ili-30-00724832-v | affect with wonder |
| quitar o ollo de enriba | ili-30-02655698-v | stay clear of, avoid |
| quitar o sono | ili-30-01765908-v | disturb the peace of mind of; afflict with mental agitation or distress |
| rachar as carnes | ili-30-01793177-v | hurt the feelings of |
| rañar a barriga | ili-30-02417504-v | be idle; exist in a changeless situation |
| recargar pilas | ili-30-00023473-v | gain or regain energy |
| Idiom | ILI | Gloss |
|-------|-----|--------|
| recoller o guante | ili-30-00950206-v | be dared to do something and attempt it |
| regañar os dentes | ili-30-00871405-v | to utter intentions of injury or punishment against |
| remendar o saio | ili-30-00907657-v | say mean things |
| revirar o sentido | ili-30-01787822-v | cause to go crazy; cause to lose one's mind |
| rizar o rizo | ili-30-00400883-v | make more complex, intricate, or richer |
| romper a alma | ili-30-01397210-v | give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression |
| romper a cabeza | ili-30-00630380-v | reflect deeply on a subject |
| romper a cabeça | ili-30-01787955-v | cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations |
| romper fogo | ili-30-01135783-v | start firing a weapon |
| saber con que bois ara | ili-30-00596484-v | be well-informed |
| saber o que di | ili-30-00596484-v | be well-informed |
| sacar a barriga de mal ano | ili-30-01203893-v | eat until one is sated |
| sacar á luz | ili-30-00933821-v | make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret |
| sacar adiante | ili-30-02522864-v | be successful; achieve a goal |
| sacar as cores | ili-30-01792097-v | cause to be embarrassed; cause to feel self-conscious |
| sacar as poutas | ili-30-00871405-v | to utter intentions of injury or punishment against |
| sacar de dúvidas | ili-30-00991385-v | make understand |
| sacar do medio | ili-30-00634906-v | find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of |
| saír á luz | ili-30-00634472-v | decide by reasoning; draw or come to a conclusion |
| saír a pascua a venres | ili-30-02528380-v | be unsuccessful |
| saír a porca mal capada | ili-30-02528380-v | be unsuccessful |
| saír á rúa | ili-30-00423430-v | be revealed or disclosed |
| salir de dúbidas | ili-30-00634906-v | find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of |
| saír do carallo | ili-30-01824958-v | be the will of or have the will (to) |
| saír dos ovarios | ili-30-01824958-v | be the will of or have the will (to) |
| saltar á vista | ili-30-02674564-v | be highly noticeable |
| saltar polo aire | ili-30-00306298-v | burst and release energy as through a violent chemical or physical reaction |
| sentar cabeça | ili-30-00250181-v | develop and reach maturity; undergo maturation |
| ser cousa | ili-30-02676054-v | be relevant to |
| ser outro cantar | ili-30-02666239-v | be different |
| ser quen | ili-30-02545045-v | to be courageous enough to try or do something |
| ser uña e carne | ili-30-02458566-v | have smooth relations |
| Idiom          | ILI       | Gloss                                                                 |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 412 soltar a lingua | ili-30-00937208-v | divulge confidential information or secrets                          |
| 413 soltar a lingua | ili-30-01041954-v | wag one’s tongue; speak about others and reveal secrets or intimacies |
| 414 subir á cabeza | ili-30-01190494-v | make drunk (with alcoholic drinks)                                   |
| 415 subir á cabeça | ili-30-01812197-v | make proud or concealed                                              |
| 416 subir ó lombo  | ili-30-02409148-v | work excessively hard                                                |
| 417 tapar a boca  | ili-30-00463007-v | keep from expression, for example by threats or pressure             |
| 418 tentar o demo  | ili-30-00351048-v | persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble |
| 419 ter a gala    | ili-30-01828993-v | feel proud of                                                        |
| 420 ter a menos   | ili-30-01774799-v | look down on with disdain                                            |
| 421 ter a xílaxa polo mango | ili-30-02601271-v | exercise authority or be in charge                                  |
| 422 ter conta     | ili-30-01216670-v | have or hold in one’s hands or grip                                  |
| 423 ter conta     | ili-30-02437707-v | be in charge of or deal with                                         |
| 424 ter conta     | ili-30-02290956-v | be beneficial for                                                    |
| 425 ter en conta  | ili-30-01637166-v | imagine or visualize                                                 |
| 426 ter frito     | ili-30-01821884-v | cause to be bored                                                    |
| 427 ter idea      | ili-30-00594621-v | be cognizant or aware of a fact or a specific piece of information; possess knowledge or information about |
| 428 ter lei       | ili-30-00694068-v | regard highly; think much of                                         |
| 429 ter lugar     | ili-30-00339934-v | come to pass                                                          |
| 430 ter man       | ili-30-01216670-v | have or hold in one’s hands or grip                                  |
| 431 ter man       | ili-30-02437707-v | be in charge of or deal with                                         |
| 432 ter no papo   | ili-30-02214042-v | withhold information                                                 |
| 433 ter nun puño  | ili-30-01781757-v | rule or exercise power over (somebody) in a cruel and autocratic manner |
| 434 ter presente  | ili-30-00950431-v | show consideration for; take into account                            |
| 435 ter que ver   | ili-30-02676054-v | be relevant to                                                        |
| 436 ter que ver   | ili-30-01427278-v | have sex without being married                                       |
| 437 ter un pé     | ili-30-01849746-v | come near in time                                                     |
| 438 tirar a toalla | ili-30-01083044-v | give up in the face of defeat of lacking hope; admit defeat          |
| 439 tirar da lingua | ili-30-00744776-v | cause to speak                                                        |
| 440 tirar da manta | ili-30-00937208-v | divulge confidential information or secrets                           |
| 441 tirar para atrás | ili-30-01819147-v | deprive of courage or hope; take away hope from; cause to feel discouraged |
| 442 tirar para diante | ili-30-00248659-v | develop in a positive way                                            |
| 443 tirar partido  | ili-30-02290461-v | derive a benefit from                                                |
| 444 tirar pola ventá | ili-30-02268351-v | spend thoughtlessly; throw away                                      |
| 445 tirar polo chan | ili-30-02268351-v | spend thoughtlessly; throw away                                      |
| 446 tirarse da moto | ili-30-00839834-v | to enlarge beyond bounds or the truth                                |
| Idiom                  | ILI       | Gloss                                                                 |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| tirarse dos pelos     | ili-30-01796582-v | feel remorse for; feel sorry for; be contrite about                  |
| tocar a lotería       | ili-30-02524739-v | succeed by luck                                                       |
| tocar a moral         | ili-30-01803380-v | annoy persistently                                                   |
| tocar en sorte        | ili-30-02229828-v | fall to somebody by assignment or lot                                |
| tocar fondo           | ili-30-02007898-v | reach the low point                                                  |
| tocar o nabo          | ili-30-01803380-v | annoy persistently                                                   |
| tomar a mal           | ili-30-00848707-v | be offended or bothered by; take offense with, be bothered by       |
| tomar asento          | ili-30-01984902-v | take a seat                                                          |
| tomar corpo           | ili-30-02623906-v | develop into a distinctive entity                                   |
| tomar lei             | ili-30-01777107-v | take a liking                                                       |
| tomar nota            | ili-30-02118933-v | observe with care or pay close attention to                           |
| tomar o pelo          | ili-30-02577586-v | subject to a playful hoax or joke                                    |
| tomar o portante      | ili-30-02009433-v | go away from a place                                                 |
| tomar partido         | ili-30-01148710-v | take sides with; align oneself with; show strong sympathy for       |
| traer de cabeza       | ili-30-01764171-v | disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed    |
| traer en linguas      | ili-30-00848169-v | speak unfavorably about                                              |
| traer entre mans      | ili-30-00708128-v | plan secretly, usually something illegal                            |
| traer ó rego          | ili-30-00384620-v | bring, lead, or force to abandon a wrong or evil course of life,    |
|                       |            | conduct, and adopt a right one                                        |
| tragar o anzol        | ili-30-02537642-v | be deceived, duped, or entrapped by                                 |
| untar o carro         | ili-30-02284096-v | make illegal payments to in exchange for favors or influence         |
| vender a alma         | ili-30-02235666-v | give up for a price or reward                                        |
| vender a moto         | ili-30-00854420-v | cause someone to believe an untruth                                 |
| ver a luz             | ili-30-00425967-v | be issued or published                                              |
| ver a luz             | ili-30-00360932-v | come into existence through birth                                    |
| ver con bos ollos     | ili-30-00673983-v | judge to be right or commendable; think well of                      |
| ver con malos ollos   | ili-30-00674340-v | consider bad or wrong                                               |
| verse as caras        | ili-30-01078783-v | oppose, as in hostility or a competition                            |
| vir a conto           | ili-30-02676054-v | be relevant to                                                        |
| vir a menos           | ili-30-00208497-v | become worse or disintegrate                                        |
| vir ó caso            | ili-30-02676054-v | be relevant to                                                        |
| vir ó mundo           | ili-30-00360932-v | come into existence through birth                                    |
| vir ó rego            | ili-30-00167934-v | change for the better                                               |
| virar as costas       | ili-30-00614057-v | leave someone who needs or counts on you; leave in the lurch         |
| virse abaixo          | ili-30-00432839-v | fall heavily or suddenly; decline markedly                           |
|                      | ili-30-01989053-v | break down, literally or metaphorically                             |
| virse abaixo          | ili-30-02703289-v | give in, as to influence or pressure                                |
| volver a vista atrás  | ili-30-00696414-v | look back upon (a period of time, sequence of events); remember      |
| volver as andadas     | ili-30-00093327-v | go back to bad behavior                                             |
| volver en si          | ili-30-00024047-v | return to consciousness                                             |
| volver ó rego         | ili-30-00167934-v | change for the better                                               |
| xear o sangue nas veas| ili-30-01780941-v | fill with terror; frighten greatly                                  |
| Idiom                  | ILI                      | Gloss                                                                 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| xogar con lume         | ili-30-00351048-v        | persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble |
| xogar o todo polo todo | ili-30-02544781-v        | risk everything in one big effort                                     |
| zugar o sangue         | ili-30-02409148-v        | work excessively hard                                                 |
| zurrar a badana        | ili-30-01416193-v        | give a thrashing to; beat hard                                        |
## Appendix II: List of Idioms from the Corpus Not Introduced in Fralnet

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

| 1   | abrir a billa                          | 36  | caer o pano                        |
|-----|----------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 2   | abrir a man                             | 37  | caer o pelo                        |
| 3   | abrir as portas (1)                    | 38  | cambiar de aires                   |
| 4   | abrir o camiño                          | 39  | cantar victoria                    |
| 5   | acordarse da nai que pariu [a alguén]  | 40  | chamar a atención                  |
| 6   | afogar en pouca auga                   | 41  | chamar á porta (1)                 |
| 7   | amolecerc o siso                        | 42  | chamarse a engano                  |
| 8   | andar en malos pasos                   | 43  | chegar a hora                       |
| 9   | andar mundo                             | 44  | cheirar a can                       |
| 10  | andar na chepa                          | 45  | cheirar a corno queimado           |
| 11  | andar polo rego                        | 46  | chover sobre mollado               |
| 12  | apertar o paso                          | 47  | coller de ollo                      |
| 13  | arrimarse a escua á súa sardinha       | 48  | coller por banda                   |
| 14  | atar cabos                              | 49  | comer as papas na cabeça           |
| 15  | atar os cans con longaínzas            | 50  | comer o mundo                      |
| 16  | bailar na criba                         | 51  | comer o pan que o demo amasou      |
| 17  | baixar a garda                          | 52  | comer terra                         |
| 18  | bater coa porta nos focinho             | 53  | confundir o cu coas témorias       |
| 19  | bater os dentes                         | 54  | correr da conta [de alguén]        |
| 20  | beber cos ollos                         | 55  | cortar polo san                    |
| 21  | botar a casa pola ventá                | 56  | cruzar os dedos                    |
| 22  | botar as campás a voar                  | 57  | cubrir o expediente                |
| 23  | botar balóns fóra                       | 58  | curarse en saúde                    |
| 24  | botar as mans á cabeza                  | 59  | dar boa espiña                     |
| 25  | botar leña ó lume                       | 60  | dar corda                          |
| 26  | botar o ollo                            | 61  | dar de si                          |
| 27  | botar unha cana ó aire                  | 62  | dar gato por lebre                  |
| 28  | botarse polo mundo                      | 63  | dar gloria                          |
| 29  | buscar a vida                           | 64  | dar igual                          |
| 30  | buscarlle os tres pés ó gato            | 65  | dar mala espiña                     |
| 31  | cabe na cabeza                          | 66  | dar que falar                       |
| 32  | caer co sono                            | 67  | dar tempo                           |
| 33  | caer de caixón                          | 68  | dar xenio                           |
| 34  | caer de seu peso                        | 69  | dar xogo                           |
| 35  | caer en desgracia                       | 70  | darse cun canto nos dentes         |
| 71  | declarar a guerra                      | 115 | gastar saliva                      |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 72  | deixar coa palabra na boca            | 116 | haber gato encerrado              |
| 73  | deixar no tinteiro                    | 117 | haber mouros na costa             |
| 74  | deixarse levar                        | 118 | haber roupa tendida               |
| 75  | depoñer as armas                      | 119 | ir a maiores                       |
| 76  | desconfiar ata da sombra              | 120 | ir á misa                          |
| 77  | descubrir a pólvora                   | 121 | ir cos da feira e volver cos do mercado |
| 78  | desenterrar a macheta de guerra       | 122 | ir ó conto                         |
| 79  | devolver a pelota                     | 123 | ir ó gran                          |
| 80  | emprendela                            | 124 | ir que arde                        |
| 81  | encherse a boca                       | 125 | ir que chuta                       |
| 82  | entrar con bo pé                      | 126 | irse das mans                      |
| 83  | entrar en razón                       | 127 | lemar a familia                    |
| 84  | entrar en xogo                        | 128 | ler o pensamento                   |
| 85  | entrar no xogo                        | 129 | levar as de gañar                  |
| 86  | entrar por un óido e saír polo outro | 130 | levar camiño                       |
| 87  | escorrentar o poleiro                 | 131 | levar no sangue                    |
| 88  | estar ás duras e ás maduras           | 132 | levar rillado catro codias         |
| 89  | estar de Deus                         | 133 | lucir o pelo                       |
| 90  | estar de ser                          | 134 | mamar co leite                     |
| 91  | estar por ver                         | 135 | marcar as diferenzas               |
| 92  | estoupar nas mans                     | 136 | marchar coa música a outra parte   |
| 93  | facer de trípas corazón               | 137 | matar dous paxaros dun tiro        |
| 94  | facer e desfacer                      | 138 | matar o mensaxeiro                 |
| 95  | facer historia                        | 139 | medrar os ananos                   |
| 96  | facer honor                           | 140 | meter na boca do lobo              |
| 97  | facer honores                         | 141 | meter no mesmo saco                |
| 98  | facer memoria                         | 142 | meterse a redentor                 |
| 99  | facer noite                           | 143 | meterse en camisas de once varas   |
| 100 | facer o avión                         | 144 | meterse na cabeza                  |
| 101 | facer o mar                           | 145 | mexar fórax do penico              |
| 102 | facer o xogo                          | 146 | mover ceo e terra                  |
| 103 | facer pitelás da cañota caída         | 147 | mover ficha                        |
| 104 | facer táboa rasa                      | 148 | non saber unha agulla              |
| 105 | facer tempo                           | 149 | non caer os aneis                  |
| 106 | facer vulto                           | 150 | non chegar o sangue ó río          |
| 107 | facerse de novas                      | 151 | non chupar o dedo                  |
| 108 | facerse de rogar                      | 152 | non cocer o corpo                  |
| 109 | facerse esperar                       | 153 | non cocer o pan no corpo           |
| 110 | faltar tempo                          | 154 | non dar crédito ós seus ollos      |
| 111 | fiar delgado                          | 155 | non dar cuartel                    |
| 112 | gañar puntos                          | 156 | non dar feito                      |
| 113 | gardala                               | 157 | non dar pé con bóla                |
| 114 | gardar o tipo                         | 158 | non deixar a sol nin a sombra      |
|   | Introducing Idioms in the Galician WordNet |
|---|------------------------------------------|
| 159 | non entrar nin saír                           |
| 160 | non haber coidado                           |
| 161 | non haber color                             |
| 162 | non haber máis remedio                      |
| 163 | non haber maneira                          |
| 164 | non haber tempo que perder                  |
| 165 | non haber trampa nin cartón                |
| 166 | non haber volta de folha                   |
| 167 | non ir nin vír                             |
| 168 | non levantar un palmo                       |
| 169 | non levar a ninguña parte                  |
| 170 | non mover un dedo                          |
| 171 | non pararse en barras                     |
| 172 | non pensalas                               |
| 173 | non poder coa alma                         |
| 174 | non poder máis                             |
| 175 | non poder por menos                        |
| 176 | non poñer o pé diante                      |
| 177 | non quedar máis remedio                    |
| 178 | non querer bromas                          |
| 179 | non querer saber nada                      |
| 180 | non se sentir voar unha mosca             |
| 181 | non ser manco                              |
| 182 | non ser nin a sombra do que foi            |
| 183 | non ser para contar                        |
| 184 | non ser para menos                        |
| 185 | non ser para tanto                         |
| 186 | non ser santo da devoción                 |
| 187 | non ser trigo limpo                        |
| 188 | non telas todas consigo                   |
| 189 | non ter desperdicio                        |
| 190 | non ter máis remedio                       |
| 191 | non ter oficio nin beneficio               |
| 192 | non ter onde caer morto                    |
| 193 | non ter papas na boca                      |
| 194 | non ter pés nin cabeça                     |
| 195 | non ter prezo                              |
| 196 | non ter qué facer                          |
| 197 | non ter remedio                            |
| 198 | non ter volta de folha                     |
| 199 | non ver o pelo                             |
| 200 | oír campás e non saber ónde as tocan      |
| 201 | onde non vai [a] mandar recado             |
| 202 | onde pon [puña... o ollo poñer a bala     |
| 203 | pagar o pato                               |
| 204 | pagar os pratos rotos                      |
| 205 | parar o carro                              |
| 206 | parar os pés                               |
| 207 | parecer mentira                            |
| 208 | pasalas negras                             |
| 209 | pasar as de caín                           |
| 210 | pasar da raia                              |
| 211 | pasar da roscas                            |
| 212 | pasar de castaño escuro                   |
| 213 | pasar factura                             |
| 214 | pasar o sol pola porta                    |
| 215 | pasarse de listo                           |
| 216 | pechar a billa                            |
| 217 | pechar filas                               |
| 218 | pecharse as portas                         |
| 219 | pedir contas                              |
| 220 | perder a conta                            |
| 221 | perder o norte                             |
| 222 | perder o tren                              |
| 223 | perder o xuízo                             |
| 224 | perder pé                                 |
| 225 | perder puntos                              |
| 226 | pilar forte                               |
| 227 | poñer a outra meixela                     |
| 228 | poñer as cousas no seu sitio              |
| 229 | poñer en situación                        |
| 230 | poñer o carro diante dos bois             |
| 231 | poñer o cazo                              |
| 232 | poñer o dedo na chaga                     |
| 233 | poñer o grito no ceo                       |
| 234 | poñer os ollos en branco                  |
| 235 | poñer os puntos sobre os ís               |
| 236 | quedar coas ganas                          |
| 237 | quedar en auga de castañas                |
| 238 | quedar para vestir santos                 |
| 239 | quitar a palabra da boca                   |
| 240 | recuperar as rendas                       |
| 241 | recuperar terreo                          |
| 242 | remachar o cravo                           |
| 243 | retomar o temón                           |
| 244 | revirarse o sentido                       |
| 245 | saber a pouco                             |
| 246 | rodar unha cabeza                         |
| 247 | romper o xeo |
|-----|--------------|
| 248 | saber de boa tinta |
| 249 | saber o que fai |
| 250 | sacar as castañas do lume |
| 251 | sacar da boca |
| 252 | sacar da manga |
| 253 | sacar punta |
| 254 | saír a frote |
| 255 | saír de contas |
| 256 | saír de dentro |
| 257 | saír do paso |
| 258 | saír ó encontro |
| 259 | saír ó paso |
| 260 | salvar o cu |
| 261 | ser home |
| 262 | ser hora |
| 263 | soltar a melena |
| 264 | subir ás barbas |
| 265 | subir de ton |
| 266 | subir ó tren |
| 267 | tela tomada |
| 268 | telas tesas |
| 269 | telas xuradas |
| 270 | temperar gaitas |
| 271 | tentar o demo (2) |
| 272 | ter a ben |
| 273 | ter a cabeza no seu sitio |
| 274 | ter a man aberta |
| 275 | ter a menos (1) |
| 276 | ter as horas contadas |
| 277 | ter as portas abertas |
| 278 | ter ciencia |
| 279 | ter corda para tempo |
| 280 | ter dous dedos de frente |
| 281 | ter ganas |
| 282 | ter na punta da lingua |
| 283 | ter os ollos postos |
| 284 | ter os pés no chan |
| 285 | ter pano para mangas |
| 286 | ter por seguro |
| 287 | ter que rascar |
| 288 | ter tanto |
| 289 | ter un pé no outro mundo |
| 290 | tirar a pedra e esconder a man |
| 291 | tirar o sombreiro |
| 292 | tirarse ó monte |
| 293 | tomala |
| 294 | tomar a palabra |
| 295 | tomar a peito |
| 296 | tomar a xustiza pola man |
| 297 | tomar o pulso |
| 298 | traer cola |
| 299 | tragar cuspe |
| 300 | tratar de ti |
| 301 | valer máis |
| 302 | varrer para a casa |
| 303 | ver a luz (2) |
| 304 | ver con outros ollos |
| 305 | ver o ceo aberto |
| 306 | verlle as orellas ó lobo |
| 307 | verse negro |
| 308 | verse nelas |
| 309 | vir á boca |
| 310 | vir a razóns |
| 311 | vir dar ás mans |
| 312 | vir rodado |
| 313 | volver á carga |