

“Pet Animal” Idiomatic Expressions in English and Kurdish: A Pragmatic Analysis

Elaf M. Ibrahim¹, Himdad A. Muhammad²

^{1,2}Department of English Language, College of Basic Education, Salahaddin University- Erbil, Kurdistan Region, Iraq

ABSTRACT

Animal idioms are widespread in daily life; they have become inextricably linked to human existence and language. Additionally, they have acquired additional attributive and connotative meanings – which differ from one culture to another - in addition to their literal and lexical meanings. Pragmatic studies of animal idioms are very few in English and Kurdish. These set expressions vary from one language to another as well. Hence, this paper examines pet animal idiomatic expressions from a pragmatic perspective. The paper adopts a qualitative method for the analysis of the samples. It focuses on the similarities and differences in both English and Kurdish languages in terms of three pragmatic concepts; cooperative principles, implicature, and politeness. The data of this study includes both domestic and pet animal idioms but in the analysis, it focuses on only pet animal idioms. Only three pet animals, namely bird, fish, and mouse have been selected to be studied and analyzed thoroughly. The samples of the study are collected from reliable English and Kurdish dictionaries and other resources. The findings show that there are many contrasts rather than similarities in the meaning and utilizing of animal idioms in both languages. It was also found out that these pet animal idioms violate all the maxims to get the idiomatic meaning; the most common type of implicature is the conversational one and most of the expressions are used negatively in terms of politeness.

KEY WORDS: Analysis, Animal Idioms, Idiomatic Expressions, Kurdish Language, Pragmatic

1. INTRODUCTION:

According to **Yang** (2008:64), communication is conveying information via written or spoken language. In verbal communication, there are fundamental norms that must be followed. This effort means that both the communicator and the recipient must collaborate to establish effective communication. **Davies** (2000:6), states that the collaboration between speaker and listener entails providing utterances and responding to those utterances appropriately. The listener's reactions reveal that they have already understood the speaker's intended meaning. In contrast to semantics, which is the study of literal meaning, **Birner** (2013:2) defines pragmatics as the study of language usage in context. For instance, "My day has been a nightmare" indicates

that the day has been terrible, but the speaker does not intend the meaning literally, i.e., the speaker does not have a bad dream about the day, because the semantic meaning of "nightmare" differs from the pragmatic meaning, which is the intended meaning in the context. On the other hand, some individuals may misinterpret the meaning because they consider the statement to suggest that the speaker slept during the day and had a nightmare.

An idiom, according to **Flavell & Flavell** (2001:6), is "a new linguistic entity" whose meaning may be very different from the meanings of the individual words in the idiom. Idioms can certainly have a literal meaning in one context, but a different meaning in another, for example, "to see stars" might refer to the stars in the sky literally or, more figuratively, "to seem to see flashes of light as a result of being knocked on the head." Idioms, according to **Fernando** (1996:3), are a category of "conventionalized multiword utterances" that are widely used. She notes that the term "idiom" is encompassing and may refer to any set phrases and figures of speech, including similes, proverbs, and sayings. Since instances of set phrases, similes, and proverbs may be found in animal idioms, Fernando's definition of idioms will be utilized in this study. It appears that little is understood

Koya University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (KUJHSS), Volume 5, Issue 1, 2022.

Received 04 Jul 2022; Accepted 15 Nov 2022,

Regular research paper: Published 30 Jun 2022

Corresponding author's e-mail: Elaf.ibrahim@su.edu.krd

Copyright ©2022. Elaf M. Ibrahim, Himdad A. Muhammad, this is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License.



about the origins of idioms, their usage, and the settings in which they are used. Additionally, books that catalog idioms and provide explanations and examples of how to use them have just lately come into existence (Fernando 1996:232).

Idioms are not easy figures of speech in all languages. They need a high level of understanding of the nature of the language, including long experience, culture, and traditions. The non-native speakers of a language face bigger problems as they belong to different traditions and cultures. Animal idioms are not well-investigated especially from a pragmatic point of view. These set expressions vary from one language to another. For this reason, this paper intends to find out the pragmatic aspects (cooperative principles, implicature, and politeness) of pet animal idioms in English and Kurdish, showing the similarities and differences of animal idioms in both languages. Identifying whether animal idioms are similarly productive in both languages (English and Kurdish); identifying animal idioms' positive and negative meanings. In addition, the study will be restricted to pet animal idioms only. There will be only a pragmatic analysis. The study can also have valuable importance for scholars in the field of linguistics, learners of English, and curriculum designers. The study can open a path leading to further comparative studies in the field.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The theoretical background consists of two parts. Part one contains background including definitions, functions, elements, differences and other relevant concepts to the main topic. Part two is the previous studies during the history about the idioms generally and animal ones particularly.

Mey (1993:42) claims that the usage of language is governed by societal factors. Thus, he defines pragmatics as "the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society". Additionally, **Yule** (1996:3) defines pragmatics as "the study of speaker meaning" and he states that "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)."

2.1 Cooperative principles (CP)

Baker (2012:86) states that in order communication to happen, people have to cooperate; besides they should take turns in their conversation as speaker and listener to contribute on the same topic. If the participants in a conversation do not cooperate, it indicates that the conversation is incoherent and has been uttered unsuccessfully. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that CP is the structure and the principle that people in need

of it, to follow in their daily conversation, to have successful communication. Eventually, language users may not follow the rules on purpose, attempting to express more significant information rather than the intended response if both participants have the same or shared knowledge.

Briefly, cooperative Principle is a foundational notion for a good discourse and communication among participants.

Yule (1996:37) talks about four sub-principles of cooperative principles which are called maxims. These maxims are:

1. **Maxim of Quantity:** it is about being informative.
 - a. Making contribution as informative as is required.
 - b. Not making contribution more informative than is required.
2. **Maxim of Quality:** it is about being truthful.
 - a. Do not say something in which you think it is false.
 - b. Do not say something that you think you do not have enough evidence.
3. **Maxim of Relation:** it is about being relevant.
4. **Maxim of Manner:** it is about being perspicuous.
 - a. Avoiding ambiguity
 - b. Being brief
 - c. To be orderly
 - d. Avoiding obscurity of expression

2.2 Flouting the Maxims

Riemer (2010:120), states that flouting the maxims is the most consequential type of non-observance category since it causes an implicature, while the other four do not. **Grice** (1975:49) indicates that a speaker may obviously ignore a CM to prompt the listener to seek the implicit meaning behind the surface meaning. This implicit and extra meaning that is inferred by a listener is known as "conversational implicature," and its creation is known as flouting a maxim, i.e., the speaker intends for the hearer to infer the conversational implicature.

The current study will focus on all the non-observance types of these maxims under the term of flouting, without going into details of these other different types of non-observance. The other types are; violating, infringing, opting out, and suspending.

2.3 Implicature

The concept of "Implicature" is one of Grice's most fundamental contributions to the development of pragmatics. Grice was the first to propose the key ideas of implicature in (1967) (Levinson, 1983:100). In addition to this, they have in common the property that they both convey an additional level of meaning beyond the semantic meaning of the spoken words (Grice, 1975:50). Besides, **Brown** and **Yule** (1983:31) believe that the term 'implicature' is used to describe what an interlocutor can

communicate, indicate, or mean in addition to what the interlocutor says directly. Grice's theory of implicature includes two main types of implicature, which are:

1. Conversational Implicature

According to **Grice** (1975:44), Conversational Implicature is the term used to describe meaning that is implied rather than expressed in words and must be deduced from non-linguistic characteristics of a conversational setting as well as general communication and cooperation. **Grice** (1989:26) proposes that participants in a discourse should abide by a general "Cooperative Principle", which should be in effect at all times. Additionally, he says, "Making the conversational contribution that is required at the time it is needed by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which one is engaged. Based on that illustration, cooperative principle and its four maxims are the most important points of recognizing conversational implicature.

There are two types of conversational implicature:

A. Generalized Conversational Implicature

Levinson (1983:126) states that generalised conversational implicature does not need special contextual circumstances, in order to be interpreted and recognized, i.e., it occurs regardless of any particular context. Further, **Yule** (1996) states that 'Generalized conversational implicature' does not need specific knowledge of the utterance's context in order to draw the relevant conclusions (40).

Scalar Implicature

Scalar implicature is defined by **Peccei** (1999:37) and **Al-Sulaimaan** (2011:170), that it is a special type of generalized conversational implicature where the inference is produced by reference to a scale of values, one of which has been chosen by the speaker. The choice of the speaker implies "not the higher values." Examples of scales of values include:

- Scale of frequency: Sometimes, often, always.
- Scale of quantity: Some, most, all.
- Scale of likelihood: Possibly, probably, certainly.
- Scale of coldness: Cool, cold, freezing.

B. Particularized Conversational Implicature

According to **Peccei** (1999:38), and **Al-Sulaimaan** (2011:170), 'particularised conversational implicature' is one of the two types of conversational implicature that depends on the particular context of utterance. That is to say, it requires not only general knowledge but also knowledge in which it is specific or "local" to the speaker, the listener, and frequently the physical context of the utterance as well.

2. Conventional Implicature

According to **Yule** (1996:45-46), conventional implicature is the second kind of implicature not dependent on the CP or maxims. It is not required to occur in conversations, nor is its meaning reliant on

specific contexts. Conventional implicature is related to certain words and resulting in the transmission of additional meanings when such words are used. They are: *Even, but, therefore, for, yet, etc.* On the other hand, **Grice** (1975:44) states that 'conventional implicature' is indicated by the conventional meaning of the sentence words.

2.4 Politeness

In Pragmatics, politeness refers to the use of polite language while communicating with others (Watts,2003:10). For **Leech** (1983: 81), the generic statement of politeness principle implies that one has to 'maximize the expression of polite beliefs' and 'minimize the expression of impolite beliefs'. According to **Scovel** (1998:38), sociolinguistics studies why we say, what to whom, when, and where we say it, whereas pragmatism studies what individuals mean, when they use language in regular social encounters. To sum up, being polite is the capacity to connect with others in a social setting in a setting that is largely compatible.

The following is a very generic statement of Leech's Politeness Principle:

- Minimize the expression of impolite beliefs.
- Maximize the expression of polite beliefs.

According to **Leech** (2014:35), Politeness Principle is described as a set of maxims that speakers suppose which can be summarized as follows:

- Tact Maxim:** minimize cost to other [maximize benefit to other].
- Generosity Maxim:** minimize benefit to self [maximize cost to self].
- Approbation Maxim:** minimize dispraise of other [maximize praise of other].
- Modesty Maxim:** minimize praise of self [maximize dispraise of self].
- Agreement Maxim:** minimize disagreement between self and other [maximize agreement between self and other].
- Sympathy Maxim:** minimize antipathy between self and other [maximize sympathy between self and other].

2.5 Idiom

Bolinger (1975:100), described idioms as "groups of words having a fixed meaning that cannot be determined by adding the meanings of the individual words." **McCarthy** and **O'Dell** (2001:158) state that "Idioms are fixed with often ambiguous and evident meanings." **Abdulwehab** (2005:5) states that "In Kurdish idiom, a phrase has two meanings: one is its literal meaning, and the other is its figurative meaning, which is referred to as an idiom".

- Idiom vs. Metaphor

Metaphor is a wide range of figurative language use. The link between the figurative and literal meaning of a term identifies a metaphorical use of the expression. Although it is not stated directly, metaphor implies a likeness or analogy relationship (Cruse, 2006:106).

Carter (1998:55) distinguishes two types of figurative language: one that includes idioms (along with proverbs and sayings) and the other that includes a metaphor. These designations imply a clear separation between idioms and metaphors. Words are made up of more than one word and defy compositional interpretation; these word strings are similar to idioms. Whereas, the term "idiom" refers to cryptic, unmotivated statements that requires specialized, etymological, or historical knowledge to decipher. Though, many scholars might not agree with this claim.

2. Idiom vs. simile

Cruse (2006:165) defines simile as a comparison between two items or activities that is made explicitly. Similes differ from metaphors in a way they use terms "like and as" to express a comparison, such as *He eats like a horse*. A simile is a phrase that describes something by using a comparison and words alone do not contribute or have no definite meaning. While idiom, most of the time, is not about comparing two things, but simile can be included in this study because we have idioms in form of simile.

In the current study, all the idiomatic expressions that contain these three pet animals are analyzed regardless of being a metaphor, a proverb or a simile.

The data of the study will be collected from various dictionaries, books and other English and Kurdish resources. The dictionaries, such as NTC'S American Idioms Dictionary, Longman Active Study Dictionary, Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, Oxford dictionary of idioms, and The Dictionary of idiom in Kurdish Language. Additionally, the books are 'Idioms in Rawandwz and its Suburban' and 'Idioms in Kurdish Language'. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the kurdish meaning of the idioms are taken from reliable sources.

3. PREVIOUS STUDIES

This section is specified to the previous studies about the idioms generally and animal ones particularly. In addition to, it contains those studies and articles that are related to this study.

Kareem (2008) did a study entitled "Body-Related Idioms in Standard English and Kurdish." The researcher conducted a sample survey of English and Kurdish body idioms - which these idioms are listed alphabetically- by consulting a number of reference books and the internet. The research uses the qualitative method. One of the findings of this study is that

pragmatically, context plays a vital role in the comprehension of body idioms in both English and Kurdish, particularly, the ambiguous ones, since most body idioms are metaphorical and have two or more levels of meanings. Another conclusion the researcher has reached is that body-related in English and Kurdish have a lot in common in their general lexical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic characteristics, but they differ in details, especially in wording, structure, and in their use of the body parts to express different concepts.

Roznakova (2016) conducted a thesis entitled "Comparison of English, German and Czech Animal Idioms" at Masaryk University. In her qualitative and quantitative study, she claims that there are huge similarities among the three languages in terms of using animal idioms and set expressions. She gives reasons behind these huge similarities which are mainly the close culture and same geographical area. She also elaborates on some differences among the three languages that refer to specific cultural beliefs and traditions. Wilkosz (2015) found the same results in her study. "A Comparative Analysis of Polish and English Idioms Containing Words from Bird Class" was the title of the paper that has been conducted at the University of Rzeszow. The writer used the qualitative method for the data analysis process.

Altarbaq (2020), in her thesis, entitled "A Critical Analysis of Some Common Animal Idioms in Two English-Arabic Idiom Dictionaries" which is a qualitative approach, at American University of Beirut, declares that idioms are known as a reflection of human life, common traditions and beliefs. Furthermore, animals may share the same images and meanings across cultures, but there might be some differences in people's attitudes towards these animals. The data of this study, collected from two idiomatic dictionaries (Al-Mawrid: A Dictionary of Idiomatic Expressions and A Dictionary of Common English Proverbs). In addition, the researcher used three English idiom dictionaries to explain the meaning of each idiom in English. As a result, the researcher achieves some conclusions that there are some similarities and differences between Arabic and English animal idioms in those selected dictionaries. Additionally, animal idioms are identical in both known languages, but for some others, the use of animals differs from English to Arabic, but the meaning of idioms is similar. Besides, others may hold the same meaning but through different imagery or the author may clarify the goal of idioms in translation in a way that suits the target language.

The current study differs from the previous ones in a number of aspects. This study provides a pragmatic study focusing on implicature, cooperative principles, and politeness which have not been tackled before. Another difference is in the Kurdish samples that are not

dealt with previously in a scholarly work, to the best of our knowledge English idioms are usually studied all as one package, this study focuses on pet animal idioms and added context to the use of idioms.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This part is about the analysis of the data from the pragmatic aspects which are: cooperative principles, implicature, and politeness - and discussion of English and Kurdish Languages. Firstly, it is about the analysis of three pet animal (bird, fish, and mouse) idioms in English. Secondly, it will be about the analysis of these three pet animal idioms in Kurdish. Then, the discussion of these pet animals in both languages.

4.1 English “pet animal” idiomatic expressions

This part is going to be about the analysis of English pet animal (particularly bird, fish, and mouse) idioms, then the discussion will be pointed out.

Table (1)
“Bird” Idiomatic expressions in English

No.	English Idioms	Idiom Meaning
1.	A: What is your plan for today? B: I have to go to the bank, and on the way back, I will pick up the groceries as well, killing two birds with one stone. A: I wonder about how is it sunrise in the morning.	To accomplish two tasks with one action A person who gets up, arrives, or acts before the usual or expected time.
2.	B: If you are an early bird, you know that watching the sunrise is breathtaking.	
3.	A: How did you know that? B: A little bird has told me all about your journey to New York.	Used as a teasing way of saying that you do not intend to divulge how you came to know something

The first extract (**killing two birds with one stone**), B blatantly breaks the quality maxim - thus, the type is flouting - where he gives a false information to create the implicatum. Moreover, the maxim of relevance is going to be flouted in the usage of the idiom as the extracts are not going to be relevant. The quantity maxim can be also flouted as the needed information cannot be given in an example; the manner maxim may lead to flout as it shows obscurity and ambiguity.

In this conversation, the implicature occurs in B’s speech which is the conversational implicature, and it means a person who accomplishes two deeds with one action, not to kill two birds with one stone.

In this utterance, person B uses approbation maxim from politeness principle that refers to minimize dispraise of others. Thus, the speaker wants to tell the listener in a polite way that s/he has to do two deeds with one action, and he himself can do it.

In the second extract (**early bird**), all of the four maxims are flouted. First, it is not about a bird to be early but it means something beyond this and it has a totally different meaning which is waking up early. Thus, there is flouting of the quality maxim. Second, the

given idiom is not interrelated with its actual meaning; therefore, flout of the maxim of relevance exists. The third one, the maxim of quantity is flouted as the necessary amount of information is not given, to make the meaning more obvious. In general, obscurity and ambiguity of the idiom lead to flout the maxim of manner as well.

The speaker used a hidden message which is an implicature, and it means someone who gets up, arrives, or acts before the usual or expected time, that is why the kind of implicature is conversational.

The approbation maxim is included in this extract as the principle of politeness is considered. Person B politely tells person A the one who gets up earlier can see the sunrise. Moreover, it is obvious that the speaker B attempts to maximize the praise of others.

In the last extract (**A little bird has told me**), there is flout of the maxim of quality because the expression has a metaphorical meaning. Moreover, there is flouting of the maxim of relevance because the words in the idiom do not refer precisely to the same meaning that exists. Thus, the words and their meaning are not related. Furthermore, flout of the maxim of manner exists as the idiom is obscure, ambiguous, and not brief that is not understandable by all people. Eventually, flout of the maxim of quantity exists when the needed amount of information is not provided in the extract.

Since the speaker wants to convey a hidden message, it is an implicature. This is the reason that its type is conversational implicature. In short, it is not about a bird is telling something to someone, rather the implicit meaning of the utterance is that the second person tries to tell the first speaker in a teasing way that s/he does not intend to divulge how s/he came to know something.

In this extract, the type of politeness principle is tact maxim because the speaker minimizes the cost to the listener. Additionally, the speaker B wants to tell person A indirectly and politely about the things or news that s/he knew by someone s/he does not want to give his/her name. Thus, the listener does not need to tell the speaker the things s/he has already heard.

Table (2)
“Fish” Idiomatic expressions in English

No.	English Idioms	Idiom Meaning
1.	A: Why cannot you come to cinema with us? B: I have bigger/other fish to fry.	To have something more important or more interesting to do
2.	A: Why are you still his friend? B: Because he is like a big fish in a small (or) little pond for me.	A person seen as important and influential only within the limited scope of a small organization or group
3.	A: Is anything wrong? B: It is fishy to me.	Strange and suspicious

The four maxims are flouted in the first bolded instance (**have bigger/ other fish to fry**). The maxim of

relevance is flouted because the two sentences (A and B) are unrelated. In addition, it is not mentioning to talk about big fish in reality, but instead it means more important things to do, thus, it leads to the maxim of quality to be flouted. Another flouting is the flouting of the maxim of quantity because the conversation is less informative than it must be. Another maxim is flouted which is the maxim of manner because the extract is not brief and it is ambiguous, it is not telling it obviously, i.e., it is not explaining what does exactly mean.

In this context, speaker B utilizes a hidden or indirect message which is an implicature. The implicature's type is conversational because it does not mean frying fish, rather it means having something more important or more interesting to do.

Concerning principle of politeness, in this instance, the speaker minimizes the cost to other, thus, this leads to contain the tact maxim. Its type is conversational implicature, for the reason of that, B implicitly tries to tell A that s/he cannot join her/him because s/he has another important task to do, and s/he refuses the speaker's request in a polite way.

In the second instance which is "**a big fish in a small (or little) pond**" all of four maxims have been flouted. First of all, the maxim of relevance has been flouted because person A's speech is not related to person B's speech. Second, the expression is vague and it is not explained in a clear way, so, this will lead to be the maxim of manner to be flouted. Next, since a fish likened to a person, flouting of the quality maxim exists. Finally, because of that the amount of information is not given adequately and the utterance is not informative, additionally, flouting of the maxim of quantity occurs.

The given instance is not talking about the real fish in a pond, but it has an implicit meaning - which is called an implicature - that means someone seen as important and influential only within the limited scope of a small organization or group. Thus, concerning its type, this leads to be the conversational implicature.

According to principle of politeness, the instance contains approbation maxim because the speaker maximizes praise of others. Moreover, person B tells person A that the mentioned person is an important and influential person only within the limited scope of a small organization or group.

All of the maxims are flouted in the third example (**fishy**). The given example is not informative and it is not discussed clearly, that is why there is flouting of quantity maxim. In addition, the maxim of relevance is flouted because the answer of B is unrelated to A's question. There is flouting of maxim of quality, since the expression refers to strange and suspicious feeling about something. Furthermore, the utterance is not obvious and it is ambiguous, that is why there is flouting maxim of manner.

In this context, the speaker does not tell the listener something about that is fishy or looks like fish, instead s/he utilizes indirect message, which is an implicature, and tries to tell something beyond its meaning - that s/he feels strange and suspicious about something - to the listener. Thus, this will make the expression to be conversational implicature.

In the bolded part, the speaker minimizes cost to other, thus, according to the politeness principle, its type is the tact maxim. That is to say, B tries to answer the question of A in a polite way by telling her/ him that s/he feels Strange and suspicious about something or someone.

Table (3)
"Mouse" Idiomatic expressions in English

No.	English Idioms	Idiom Meaning
1.	A: What are you reading? B: Young car thieves enjoy playing cat and mouse with the police.	To try to defeat someone by tricking that person into making a mistake so that you have an advantage over them

In this idiom (**playing cat and mouse**), there is flouting of the maxim of quality because a metaphor resembles a human playing to cat and mouse playing or game. Additionally, there is also flouting of the maxim of relevance because the idiom does not refer to the intended meaning and the instances are unrelated. Moreover, flouting of the maxim of manner exists as the idiom is obscure and vague. Eventually, flouting of the maxim of quantity exists when the needed amount of information is not provided in the extract.

As the speaker deliberately flouts the maxims of cooperative principle because he wants to convey a hidden message to the listener. The implicit meaning - is that the intended person tries to defeat someone by tricking that person into making a mistake, so that s/he has an advantage over them - in the instance is the implicature, and that is why the type of it is conversational implicature.

The approbation maxim occurs since the speaker minimizes the dispraise of others. S/he wants to tell that the mentioned person is trying to defeat someone by tricking others into making a mistake, thus, this will lead her/ him to have an advantage over them.

There are other instances, but they are similes and proverbs. Thus, they are excluded from the analysis section.

4.2 Kurdish "Pet Animal" Idiomatic Expressions

Kurdish pet animal (bird, fish, and mouse) idioms analysis take their part here. In addition to this, the discussion will be discussed below.

two persons or enemies became friends for the sake of their advantageous and for eating other's wealth.

In the second expression (**Cat and mouse** - **مشک و پیشینه**), all the maxims of conversation are flouted; metaphor is used which is flouting quality maxim, the needed information is not used which is flouting quantity maxim, the extracts (A and B) are not related to each other which is flouting relevance maxim, and the instance is obscure and vague which is flouting the manner maxim.

By utilizing this expression, the speaker does not mean that the persons became real cat and mouse, but s/he means that two persons are enemies and they behave oppositely to each other continually. As a result, by using this hidden message, the expression becomes conversational implicature type from the two types of implicature.

As politeness is taken into consideration, the speaker describes the two persons as they are like cat and mouse, instead of saying that the two persons are enemies. Thus, this leads the utterance to be approbation maxim because the speaker minimizes dispraise of others.

In the third expression (**The hole of mouse has become a big place for him** - **قهیساری به بووه لی مشکى كونه**), it is one of the common idioms known by most Kurdish speakers. The four maxims have been flouted. First of all, the maxim of quality is flouted because metaphor is used, which is beyond the meaning of the expression, it means the person scared and did not know where to hide himself. Another maxim flouting is the quantity maxim, the needed piece of knowledge is not pretty enough in order to be clear. Furthermore, there is flouting of the relevance maxim because the extract and the sense do not belong to each other. Last one is the maxim of manner that is flouted, since the idiom is vague and unclear.

By utilizing implicature, the speaker tells the listener that the intended person afraid and did not know where to hide himself. Thus, B does not speak about the real mouse. Since the speaker utilizes indirect message, the type of implicature is conversational.

The type of principle of politeness is agreement maxim, when the speaker wants to maximize agreement between self and other. Instead of saying that the person afraid and tried to hide himself, he says it like that, and uses the words that are more polite.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis above, these are the research findings and their discussions are specified below:

In English and Kurdish, *bird* is used in many idioms and in this study only five instances in each language are analyzed. In addition, in English language, these three idioms have different meanings; accomplishing two tasks with one action, early person, and teasing someone for not saying the source of

the news you knew or heard. On the other hand, in Kurdish, idioms mean; hopeful person who is waiting for help from others, arrogant person, and disappointed person from both cases. As a result, animal name (bird) used differently and has totally different meaning in each idiom of both languages (English and Kurdish). Consequently, in English idioms that are the animal 'bird' is used to describe actions and characteristics of a person, whereas they are generally used to describe characteristics in Kurdish language, i.e., there is a common point between English and Kurdish in using these idioms. In both languages, the idioms that have 'bird' name, are used for describing a person's characteristics. In addition, these idioms are usually used for describing something positive.

Another pet animal that is used in this paper is 'fish'. In each language three examples are taken for the analysis part. The meanings of the idioms in English are: something more important to do, a person is seen as more important one in a group, and feeling strange or suspicious. On the other hand, in Kurdish the meanings are as follows: someone who interferes a subject that is not related to him, generous person, and someone without having task. All in all, from the meanings of these idioms can be understood that in English language these idioms that involve the name of fish used for describing positive attitudes, while, in Kurdish mostly they are used for the positive situations as well. Additionally, they do not have similarity in the meaning of the idioms, but it can be seen that there is a similarity in using which is describing something positively.

Last pet animal which is taken in this paper is 'mouse'. One expression is used in English language, and three expressions are used in Kurdish in this article that has the name of mouse in it. Moreover, English idiom of mouse represent; defeating someone by tricking him or her. On the other hand, Kurdish idioms of mouse mean: two comrades having his own interest, two persons rivals and they do things against each other, and being afraid and does not know where to hide. In general, English idioms of 'mouse' are used for showing one's rival with someone else, while, Kurdish idioms of mouse are used for discussing social domains, friendship, being rivals. Furthermore, those idioms that are the animal name of 'mouse' involved, used for negative purposes, although, by hearing 'mouse' in idiom, one may understand it as an animal which might give a positive meaning.

Concerning the pragmatic aspects, first of all, all of the four maxims – which are maxim of quality, quantity, manner, and relevance - have been flouted in these idioms that are given because of these reasons: the instances were not related to each other (relevance), the amount of information is restricted (quantity), the meaning and the word of the idiom were not same thing (quality), and the piece of information was vague (manner). Second, considering implicature, conversational implicature occurs in all of the idioms that are utilized in the analysis part, because of the reason that idioms are fixed expressions and they convey a hidden message. Thus, the speaker delivers her/his message indirectly, i.e., the idiom meaning of the speaker means is beyond the words of the expression s/he says. Lastly, three maxims of principles politeness are occurs, and they are ordered as their frequency occurring; approbation, agreement, and tact maxim.

In a nutshell, all of the idioms in both Kurdish and English languages have different meanings which are quite different from each other, and they do not have much similarity in meaning, except there are few or it can be said that it is very rare. As far as the English and Kurdish idioms are compared, it can be seen that differences are more than similarities in some cases. To be begin, not the same animal names are used for the same purpose and meaning in English and Kurdish languages. Generally, as positive and negative meaning, the animal 'bird and fish' are used in the idioms in order to give a positive meaning in English and kurdish languages, while, on the other hand, the 'mouse' in the idioms, is used to give a negative meaning in both languages.

6. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that:

- In all the pet animal idioms' the maxims of cooperative principle are flouted.
- From the two types of implicature, conversational implicature is found in all of the examples.
- From the maxims principle of politeness, three are prevalent which are the maxims of approbation, agreement, and tact. The approbation maxim is the most found and more dominant one compared to others.
- Based on the positive and negative meanings, the idioms of 'bird and fish' are generally utilized for expressing something positive, while, the animal 'mouse' is used for expressing something negative.

7. REFERENCES

- Abdulla, R., Bayz, H. and Raqeeb, H., 2020. 'Ediyom le Rawandwe w Dewrubery' (Idioms in Rawandwz and its Suburban). Handren Center, Soran. [in Kurdish].
- Ali, J. M., 1980. 'Ediyom le Zmani Kurdida' (Idioms in Kurdish Language). Kurdish Culture and Publishing, Baghdad. [in Kurdish].
- Al-Sulaimaan, M. M. D., 2011. Semantics and Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Mosul: Daar Ibn Al-Atheer.
- Altarbaq, H. A., 2020. A Critical Analysis of Some Common Animal Idioms in Two English-Arabic Idiom Dictionaries. American University of Beirut.
- Baker, A. E. and Hengeveld, K., 2012. Linguistics. MA: Blackwell, Malden.
- Birner, B. J., 2013. Introduction to Pragmatics. MA: Blackwell, Malden.
- Bolinger, D., 1975. Aspects of Language. New York: Harcourt BraceJovanovich.
- Brown, G. and Yule, G., 1983. Discourse Analysis. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Carter, R., 1998. Vocabulary. London and New York: Routledg.
- Cathie Ltd.
- Collis, H., 1987. 101 American English Idioms, Understanding and Speaking English like Americans. Chicago: Passport Books.
- Cruse, A., 2006. A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Davies, B., 2000. Grice's Cooperative Principle: Getting the Meaning Across. Leads Working Paper in Linguistics, 8, 126.

- Fernando, Ch., 1996. Idioms and Idiomaticity. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Flavell, L. & Flavell, R., 2001. Dictionary of Idioms and Their Origins. London: Kyle
- Grice, H. P., 1989. Studies in the Way of Words. Massachussets: Harvard University Press.
- Grice, P., 1975. Logic and conversation. In Cole, P. and Morgan, J. L., (Eds.), Syntax and semantics (pp. 41-58). New York, NY: Academic Press. Retrieved from https://edge.edx.org/assetv1:Brown+CSCI2951K+2015_T2+type@asset+block/grice75.pdf.
- Hamad, P. I., Othman, D. Y. and Muhammad, H. A. (2021) "Investigating Pronunciation Material Tasks and Method of Teaching in Sunrise Series 7-9", Koya University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 4(1), pp. 122-128. doi: 10.14500/kujhss.v4n1y2021.pp122-128.
- Muhammad, H. A. and Othman, D. Y. (2018) "Assessing the Impact of Pronunciation Learning Strategy on Kurdish EFL Learners' Pronunciation Accuracy", Koya University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 1(1), pp. 46-56. doi: 10.14500/kujhss.v1n1y2018.pp46-56
- Kareem, N. O., 2008. Body-Related Idioms in Standard English and Kurdish. Koya University.
- Kareem, N. O. (2019) "Colour-Related Idiomatic Expressions in English and Kurdish", Koya University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2(1), pp. 131-149. doi: 10.14500/kujhss.v2n1y2019.pp131-149.
- Leech, G., 1983. Principles of Pragmatics. London: Longman.
- Leech, G., 2014. The Pragmatics of Politeness. USA: Oxford University Press.
- Levinson, C. L., 1983. Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- McCarthy, M. and O'Dell, F., 2001. English Vocabulary in Use. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Mey, J. L., 1993. Pragmatics. Cambridge: Black well.
- Peccei, J. S., 1999. Pragmatics. USA: Routledge.
- Riemer, N., 2010. Introducing Semantics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Roznakova, J., 2016. Comparison of English, German and Czech Animal Idioms. Masaryk University Press, Masaryk.
- Scovel, T., 1998. Psycholinguistics. China: Oxford University Press.
- Sherif, A. K., 2005. 'Ferhengi Ediyom le Zmani Kurdida' (The Dictionary of idiom in Kurdish Language). Roon Press, Sulemany. [in Kurdish].
- Siefring, J., 2004. The Oxford Dictionary of Idioms. 2nd ed. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Spears, R. A., 2000. NTC'S American Idioms Dictionary. 3rd ed. USA: The McGraw-Hill Companies.
- Watts, R. J., 2003. Politeness. USA: Cambridge University Press.
- Wray, P., 2001. Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary. China: Pearson Education Limited.
- Yang, C., 2008. Language Use in Context: A Course in Pragmatics. Beijing: University of InternationalBusiness and Economics Press.
- Yule, G., 1996. Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Appendix 1:

List of Pet Animal (bird, fish, and mouse) Idioms in English

No.	Animal Name	Idiomatic expression	Meaning	Source
1	Albatross	Albatross around your	A burden or a weight that's hard to get rid of	Longman Pocket Idioms

2	Bird	neck For the birds	Uninteresting and meaningless	Dictionary 101 American English idioms			person	dictionary of idioms	
3	Bird	Birds of a feather flock together	People who have common interests or habits are usually together	NTC'S American Idioms	24	Fish	have bigger/other fish to fry	to have something more important or more interesting to do	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
4	Bird	Kill two birds with one stone	To accomplish two deeds with one action	Dictionary Longman Active Study Dictionary	25	Fish	a big fish in a small (or little) pond	a person seen as important and influential only within the limited scope of a small organization or group	Oxford dictionary of idioms
5	Bird	A bird's-eye view	A long-distance view from above	English for everyone English idioms	26	Fish	drink like a fish	drink excessive amounts of alcohol, especially habitually	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
6	Bird	Free as a bird	Carefree; completely free	NTC'S American Idioms	27	Fish	fish in troubled waters	make a profit out of trouble or upheaval	Oxford dictionary of idioms
7	Bird	The bird has flown	The person you are looking for has escaped or gone away	Dictionary Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms	28	Fish	fish or cut bait	stop vacillating and decide to act on or disengage from something	Oxford dictionary of idioms
8	Bird	A bird of passage	Someone who is always moving on	Oxford dictionary of idioms	29	Fish	a fish out of water	a person who is in a completely unsuitable environment or situation	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
9	Bird	A bird-brain	A stupid person	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms	30	Fish	like shooting fish in a barrel	done very easily	Oxford dictionary of idioms
10	Bird	Do bird	Serve a prison sentence	Oxford dictionary of idioms	31	Fish	neither fish nor fowl (nor good red herring)	of indefinite character and difficult to identify or classify	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
11	Bird	Early bird	A person who gets up, arrives, or acts before the usual or expected time.	Oxford dictionary of idioms	32	Fish	a pretty kettle of fish	a completely different matter or type of person from the one previously mentioned	Oxford dictionary of idioms
12	Bird	Flip someone the bird	Stick your middle finger up at someone as a sign of contempt or anger	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms	33	Fish	there are plenty more fish in the sea	used to console someone whose romantic relationship has ended by pointing out that there are many other people with whom they may have a successful relationship in the future	Oxford dictionary of idioms
13	Bird	Have a bird	Be very shocked or agitated	Oxford dictionary of idioms	34	Fish	a fine kettle of fish	a real mess; an unsatisfactory situation	NTC'S American Idioms
14	Bird	A little bird told me	Used as a teasing way of saying that you do not intend to divulge how you came to know something	Oxford dictionary of idioms	35	Fish	a cold fish	A person who is distant and unfeeling. (Informal or slang)	Dictionary NTC'S American Idioms
15	Bird	Strictly for the birds	Not worth consideration; unimportant	Oxford dictionary of idioms	36	Fish	fish for a compliment	to try to get someone to pay you a compliment	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
16	Bird	The birds and the bees	Basic facts about sex and reproduction as told to a child	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms	37	Fish	fish for something	to try to get someone to pay you a compliment	Dictionary NTC'S American Idioms
17	Canary	like the cat that ate the canary	If someone looks like the cat that got the cream, they annoy other people by looking very pleased with themselves because of something good that they have done.	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms	38	Fish	Goldfish bowl	A place or situation lacking privacy	Dictionary NTC'S American Idioms
18	Catbird	in the catbird seat	in a superior or more advantageous position	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms	39	Fish	An odd/ a queer fish	A person who is slightly strange or crazy	Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms
19	Crow	As the crow flies	The shortest distance, in a straight line	Longman Active Study Dictionary	40	Fish	Fish memory	to have a poor memory and forget things easily	Advanced Learner's Dictionary
20	Crow	eat crow	be humiliated by your defeats or mistakes	Oxford dictionary of idioms	41	Mouse	Playing cat and mouse (with someone)	To try to defeat someone by tricking that person into making a mistake so that you have an advantage over them	Everyday talk
21	Eagle	watch sb/sth with an eagle eye	to watch someone or something very closely and carefully	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms	42	Owl	A night owl	Someone who likes to stay up late at night	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
22	Fish	Fishy	Strange and suspicious	101 American English idioms				English for everyone	
23	Fish	big fish	an important and influential	Oxford				English idioms	

No.	Animal Names	Idiomatic expression	Meaning	Source
43	Owl	wise as an owl	very wise	NTC'S American IDIOMS Dictionary
44	Parrot	Sick as a parrot	Extremely disappointed	English idioms in use
45	Pigeon	put the cat among the pigeons	Say or do something that is likely to cause trouble or controversy	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
46	Pigeon	be someone's pigeon	be someone's concern or affair	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
47	Rat	Smell a rat	Feel that something is wrong	101 American English idioms
48	Rat	Rats abandoning a sinking ship	Disloyal people	Idioms are fun
49	Rat	a rat fink	an extremely unpleasant person, or someone who has given secret information about you to the police	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
50	Rat	rats deserting a sinking ship	people hurrying to get away from an enterprise or organization that is failing	Oxford dictionary of idioms
51	Rat	A rat race	An unpleasant way in which people compete against each other at work in order to succeed.	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
52	Rat	rat-assed	very drunk	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
53	Rat	rat on	someone to report someone's bad behavior; to tattle on someone	NTC'S American Idioms Dictionary
54	Rat	rat race	a fierce struggle for success, especially in one's career or business	NTC'S American Idioms Dictionary

Appendix 2:

List of Pet Animal (bird, fish, and mouse) Idioms in Kurdish

No.	Animal Names	Idiomatic expression	Meaning	Source
1	باز /baz/ 'falcon'	باز /baz/ 'falcon'	به مروی نازا دهلین They tell to brave person	فهرهنگی نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
2	باز /baz/ 'falcon'	بازی به سهروه نیشقوتهوه bazy be serewe nyshtotewe/ 'falcon has sat on him'	1. کراوه به پیاویکی گهروه خیزیکی گهروهی تووش بووه 2. It means people made a person more important than himself/ herself and also means someone got a great deal of good	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
3	تایر /Teyr/ 'bird'	تایره /teyre/ 's/he is like a bird'	واته کسێکی ساویلکه و زۆر باشه It means someone naïve and very good	نیدیوم له رواندزی و دوروبهری
4	چولهکه /choleke/ 'sparrow'	چولهکه خوت چیت و گۆشتاوت چیه /Choleke khot chytw goshtawt chiye/	1. به یهکیکی بێ نموود دهوتریت که بهلێنی یارمانیهکت پین دات 2. که ههر شهیهکت لی بکت 2. It means an untrustworthy person who promises you to help you and a person who threatens you	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
5	چولهکه /choleke/ 'sparrow'	دینیای لی بوو به چهرمی چولهکه dinyay le bw be /chermy choleke	'All the world has turned into a sparrow's leather'	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
6	چولهکه /choleke/ 'sparrow'	بویه پینت دهلیم کاکه چولهکهم بو بگریت /Boye pet delem kake cholekem bo bgyrt/	'That is why I call you sir in order to catch (get) me a bird'	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
7	قهل /qel/ 'crow'	قهلته دهبرینا فرن /qelt debryna frn/	Wishing bad things to someone that you hate	نیدیوم له رواندزی و دوروبهری
8	قهل /qel/ 'crow'	قهل چوو خهبریش چوو qel chw kheberysh /chw/	It means someone assigned a task for a person, yet he neither come back nor did it	نیدیوم له رواندزی و دوروبهری
9	قهل /qel/ 'crow'	قهلره شهکه لهخو بهشهکه qelershke lekho beshike/	'The crow doubts itself'	نیدیوم له رواندزی و دوروبهری
10	کوتر /kotir/ 'Pigeon'	کوتر له دهماخی دهفریت /Kotir le demakhy defret/	His nose is so high in which the pigeon nests in it	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
11	کوتر /kotir/ 'Pigeon'	له همدوولا نا نومیدی کرد له همدووی بیهمش کرد le qelany krw le/kotiranysh/	He disappointed him in both cases. he deprived .him from both of them	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
12	ماسی /Masy/ 'Fish'	بازی به سهروه نیشقوتهوه masyew pasy jrtawe dekat/	It is said to someone who is not related to any thing or person, and s/he interferes, supports one side.	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
13	ماسی /Masy/ 'Fish'	کیزده بئ ماسی /Masy be kerde/	There is no task that s/he is responsible for	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
14	ماسی /Masy/ 'Fish'	دهیهخشیت دهریا ماسی /Masy derya debekhshet/	It is said to someone who does not have anything to endow	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا
15	ماسی /Masy/ 'Fish'	چاریک وایه ماسی وهک ژیر چاریک و ناو سهر دهکهوینت ناو /Wek masy waye	It is said to someone who does not have any task	نیدیوم له زمانێ کوردیدا

			به بووه لی مشکی کونه به یسه ساری	له ترساندا شوین نه بوو خزی تیدا بشار یتمه ه	
			مشک kwne mishk le	Because of the fear, there was no place to hide him/herself	نیدیوم له زمانی کوردیدا
24	/mishk/ 'mouse'	bwe be/ /qaysary the hole of mouse 'has become a big place for him			
16	/mishk/ 'mouse'	jarek ser aw jarek zher aw deketw/ 'It is like a fish, once it floats on water and once it drowns down' هه موو عالمه من به مشکی رابوارد، مشکیش چوو به ناشه وانای رابوارد hemw aleme be / mishky rabward mishkysh chw /be ashewany rabward 'All the people are joking, but the person himself becomes a mockery of others Many people in a group are joking, but the person himself becomes a mockery of others بۆ نمو کسانه ی له مشتومر نیکدا به یهک ناگهن، کسه نیک به کسه ی بهرامیهر دملیت خو مایدان مشکان نه خوار دیه، واته بزار دهی شهر ددکات			نیدیوم له روانز ئ و دهوروبه ری
17	/mishk/ 'mouse'	kho meydan / mishka /nekhwardye the filed did not eat the 'mouse	For those who do not meet in a debate, the first person tells the other one that the field did not eat the mouse, which means he is in the choice of fighting		نیدیوم له روانز ئ و دهوروبه ری
18	/mishk/ 'mouse'	کلکی مشکیان له مارئ به هارد نابیت klke mishkyan le / mare behard /nabyt the mouse's tail 'will not 'get dirty in the house	بۆ ماله هه زار دکان و کسانه ی هه زار به کار دیت، واته هه یج شتیان نیبه بۆ خواردن و بیخون It is used for poor houses and poor people, which means they have nothing to eat		نیدیوم له روانز ئ و دهوروبه ری
19	/mishk/ 'mouse'	ما مشکی به هه مبهانی زانیبه ma mishky be hambane/ /zaniye s/he thought the mouse is 'like repository	نمو کسانه ی که شته کانی خویان هه لده گرن و کسه ی بی نازانیت، بیان نمو شته انه ی که نوینه و به هوی هه لگر تنه وه کون نه بوون People who carry their own things and no one knows about them, or those things are new and they did not become old because of the carrying (keeping)		نیدیوم له روانز ئ و دهوروبه ری
20	/mishk/ 'mouse'	کتک و مشک بوون به خوشک /Kitkw mishk bwn be khwshik/ 'Cat and mouse became sisters'	به دوو دوژمن دملین که بوون به برا بۆ خواردن مالی به کتکی تر Two persons (enemies) became brothers in order to eat another person's wealth		نیدیوم له زمانی کوردیدا
21	/mishk/ 'mouse'	مشک و پشله /Mishkw pshyle/ 'Cat and mouse'	دوژمنایه تی دایمی و بی برانه وه ی نیوانی دوو دژ، دوو شت هه رگیز کونه به وه Two persons are enemies and opposite to each other continually		فهره منگی نیدیوم له زمانی کوردیدا
22	/mishk/ 'mouse'	ناشتی کتک و مشکه ashty kitkw / /mishke it is the peace of 'cat and 'mouse	ناشتی له نیوانی اندا سه ر ناگرنیت چونکه ناشتی زوردارو زبوونه Peace will not succeed between them because peace is oppressed		نیدیوم له زمانی کوردیدا
23	/mishk/ 'mouse'	پشله له مال نیبه مشکان تللیبانه pshyle le mal / niye, /mishkan tilylyane when the cat is away, the 'mice will play	گه وه له موئ نیبه، جله مو گیر له موئ نیبه بچووک سه ر به ست و به رلان چی ده کهن دیکهن The elder ones are not there, so the little ones are free and they do whatever they want to do		نیدیوم له زمانی کوردیدا