

**THE PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS IN THE
MACEDONIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(COMPARATIVE INSIGHTS)**

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Abstract

Bearing in mind that the Macedonian daily newspapers contain phraseological expressions taken from the English language (original, transcribed or directly translated), the paper wants to exploit what happens with various phraseological expressions present in the Macedonian newspapers. It is interesting to see whether there are any similarities or differences between them and their correlates in the English language and whether there are problems during their translation. It stresses out the inter-linguistic relations between the two languages that are based primarily on the semantic and the structural aspect. The research has qualitative paradigm (analysis of content) and descriptive design. The corpus contains of phraseological expressions that are excerpted from several daily newspapers in the Republic of Macedonia. Analysis, comparison and synthesis are the methods used for data processing and gaining conclusions. According to the semantic and the structural aspect, the research shows three types of phraseological expressions: phraseological expressions that are complete equivalents; phraseological expressions that are partial equivalents and phraseological expressions that show no equivalence at all. Further, the phraseological expressions that show partially equivalence are divided into two groups regarding the lexical units used to express the meaning of the phraseological expressions. The research indicates that regarding the analyzed phraseological expressions both of the languages have more similarities than differences. The number of phraseological expressions, which show complete and partially equivalence is dominant. The phraseological expressions that show no equivalence suggest that both of the languages keep their phraseological identity. They are translated in Macedonian language with the meaning they have in the English language. Thus, there is a need of more careful approach to their translation, which is an indicator of mastering the both languages.

Keywords: phraseological expressions, the Macedonian language, the English language, comparison.

1. Introduction

The phraseological expressions are most commonly researched linguistics phenomenon in every language. The number of the comparative studies, which points out the relevance of the phraseological expressions in learning and teaching the foreign language is especially big. Taken into consideration that nowadays the English is the language of globalization it is natural that most of the studies refer to comparative approaches of the English and some other language. These comparative approaches stress out the structural and the semantic equivalency, i.e. phraseological expressions from L1 have their complete or

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partial equivalents in the L2, or such equivalents do not exist in the L2, because the reality the phraseological expressions describes is not known in the L2. Most of the studies describe three types of equivalency of the phraseological expressions. The first represents the phraseological expressions, which are complete equivalents. This means that the phraseological expressions in both of the languages have the same meaning, the same grammatical structure and contain the same lexical units. The second are the phraseological expressions, which are partial equivalents. This means that the phraseological expressions in both of the languages have the same meaning but there is a difference in the grammatical structure as well as in the lexical units. The third are the phraseological expressions, which are not equivalents, meaning that the L2 does not have phraseological expressions, which are semantic or structural equivalents with the one in L1. The absence of equivalency means that the phraseological expressions have to be translated in a descriptive way, i.e. with words that are not phraseological expressions. The comparison of the phraseological expressions in different languages is very important for the linguistic theory, translation, lexicography, and teaching and learning a foreign language.

The phraseological expressions in the Macedonian language as well as in other languages are constant word structures that have unique meaning (Bojkovska, Minova-Gjurkova, Pandev & Cvetkovski, 1998, pp. 238–239). They serve to highlight and point out the features of certain language environment. The phraseological expressions in both of the languages help the speaker to sound more native and to express himself faster and more effectively. Their metaphoric nature allows the speech to be more vivid, richer and it enables the wanted effect and the impact on the receiver of the message.

The Macedonian daily newspapers, which serve as a tool for public informing, contain phraseological expressions that belong to different spheres of the human living and functioning as well as phraseological expressions from the English language. The ones from the English language are given in original, transcribed and as direct translation from the English, not taken into consideration the type of equivalency. These examples are an illustration (Minova-Gjurkova, 2003, p. 284):

*Vo takva situacija, megjunarodnata diplomatija, kojašto – **like it or not** – ima vlijanje na domašnata politička scena ...* (Macedonian) vs. [*In this situation, the international diplomacy which **like it or not**, has an impact on the domestic political scene ...* (English) – phraseological expression in original from the English language

*M. go ima dobieno imidžot na „**bed gaj**“ ...* (Macedonian) vs. [*M. has got the image of “**bad gay**” ...* (English) – phraseological expression transcribed from the English language

*... ama na krajot gi pritisnaa i stavot beše „**zemi ili ostavi**“* (Macedonian) vs. [*... but at the end they hushed them and the attitude was “**take it or leave it**”* – phraseological expression literally translated from the English language

Bearing in mind that the Macedonian daily newspapers contain phraseological expressions taken from the English language (in original, transcribed or directly translated), the paper wants to exploit what happens with various phraseological expressions present in the Macedonian newspapers, i.e. whether there are any similarities or differences between them and their correlates in the English language. It stresses out the inter-linguistic relations between the two languages that are based primarily on the semantic and the structural aspect.

2. Review Of The Literature

In the Macedonian language, the number of research connected with phraseological expressions is big. The most common research is those with the phraseological expressions, which have a component with certain meaning, for ex., parts of the human body and heavenly body. Among the newest research, the following Macedonian researchers are listed. Guševska and Labroska (2016, pp. 107–115) examine the phraseological expressions with the component “heart” and “soul” in the Macedonian and the Polish language and suggest that they have a frequent use in both of the languages. Velkovska (2015, pp. 27–40) explores the modifications of the phraseological expressions present in the daily newspapers in the Macedonian language. Makarijoska and Pavleska-Georgievska (2015, pp. 41–54) examine the phraseological expressions which have a component “heavenly body” in the media language. Dodevska-Mihajlovska and Davkova-Gjorgjieva (2015, pp. 55–62) refer to the phraseological expressions specific for the Kumanovo dialect. Delova-Siljanova (2015, pp. 69–80) presents the Czech phraseological expressions with the component “mouth” in the translations from Czech to Macedonian language. Delova-Siljanova (2014, pp. 115–130) describes the Czech phraseological expressions with the component “leg” in the Macedonian language’s translations. Nikodinovska (2011, pp. 233–242) describes the adverbial phraseological expressions in the Macedonian and the Italian language. Veljanovska (2006) studies the phraseological expressions in the Macedonian language and stresses the phraseological expressions, which contain a component of the human body. The extensive study of phraseological expressions is the one from Velkovska (2002), which gives the basic of the Macedonian phraseology. She comprises various questions connected with the phraseological expressions in different spheres of the human living and functioning.

Although the comparative approaches on phraseological expressions from structural and semantic aspect are rare, still they are present in the Macedonian language. Below some Macedonian researchers are listed. Hristovska (2014, pp. 217–225) compares certain phraseological expressions in the Vlach (Aromanian), Italian and Macedonian language taken into account the morph-syntactic and lexical semantic point of view. She concludes that there are many similarities regarding the phraseological expressions in the three languages. Delova-Siljanova (2011, pp. 289–299) explores the structural and semantic parallels of the phraseological expressions which have the component “eye” in the Macedonian and the Czech language. She divides these phraseological expressions into three groups. The first group contains the phraseological expressions with the component “eye”, which have the same meaning. They are expressed with the same lexical units in both of the languages too. The second group refers to the phraseological expressions with the component “eye”, which meaning is expressed with different lexical units. She divides the third group into two subgroups: a) the component “eye” is not present in one of the languages, but some elements of the structure indicates the function of the eye – to see; b) the component “eye” is not present in one of the languages, and the meaning in the other language is expressed in a different way.

More comparative research, motivated from the structural and semantic similarities between two or more languages are present in the foreign literature. Here, the following researchers are listed. Fazlyeva (2015, pp. 1–9) considers the phraseological expressions with the component “family” in the Turkish and English language. She suggests that there are correlations between the phraseological expressions. She distinguishes complete phraseological expressions, partial phraseological expressions, nonequivalent phraseological expressions and phraseological analogies. Sakaeva and Nurrulina (2013, pp. 50–54) show the grammatical and structural organization of the phraseological

expressions with the component “devil” in the English and the Russian language. They conclude that both of the languages have many similarities and differences regarding this kind of phraseological expressions. Pavlova (2014, pp. 62–73) describes the phraseological expressions in the Chinese and the Russian language, taken into account the semantic, structural, and anthropological criterion. She distinguishes complete phraseological expressions, partial phraseological expressions and nonequivalent phraseological expressions. Wolkosz (2015, pp. 109–124) examines the similarities and differences between the Polish and the English, regarding the phraseological expressions which have a component from the class of birds.

3. The Methodology Of The Research

This research has a qualitative paradigm (analysis of content) and descriptive design. The corpus, i.e. the sample contains of various phraseological expressions excerpted from several daily newspapers in the Republic of Macedonia. The fact that the Macedonian newspapers contain phraseological expressions from the English language, as shown in point 1, serve as an impulse to examine what happens with the other Macedonian phraseological expressions used in the newspapers, i.e. whether they have an equivalent in the English language or not, whether there are similarities or differences with the correlates in the English. We can confirm that the excerpted expressions are phraseological expressions taken into account the following: 1. their presence in the *Frazeološkiot rečnik* [Phraseological Dictionary – PD] (2003, 2008 and 2009) by T. Širilov; 2. their presence in the book *Beleški za makedonskata frazeologija* [Notes for the Macedonian Phraseology] (2002) by S. Velkova; 3. as well as the *Makedonsko-angliski rečnik na idiomi* [Macedonian-English dictionary of idioms – MEDi] (2002) by Z. Murgovski. For the expressions that are not registered as phraseological expressions in the abovementioned sources, we take as confirmation our experience as a native speakers and researchers of the Macedonian language as well as the opinion of other native speakers of the Macedonian language. We take into account only the phraseological expressions that have a structure of a sentence (Bojkovska et.al, 1998, p. 224). At first, we introduce the meaning the phraseological expressions have in the Macedonian language. The meaning of the phraseological expressions is determined regarding the already mentioned sources. After that, we introduce the appropriate equivalent form the English language. The prove that these expressions are phraseological expressions in the English language too is the following: 1. their presence in the Cambridge Dictionary – CD; 2. their presence in the Free Dictionary by Farlex (idioms) – FD; 3. in the Phrase Finder – PF and in the *Makedonsko-angliski rečnik na idiomi* [Macedonian-English dictionary of idioms – MEDi] (2002) by Z. Murgovski. The meaning of the phraseological expressions in the English language is defined by these Dictionaries. At last, we show how the meaning is expressed in the phraseological expressions regarding the lexical units.

4. Results And Discussion

In continuance, the results and the discussion are provided. The research shows that like in the comparative studies of other languages, there are similarities and differences between the Macedonian and the English, regarding the analyzed phraseological expressions. All phraseological expressions have a structure of a sentence, i.e. this mean that all phraseological expressions are structurally identical in both of the languages. As for the semantic aspect, the research shows three types of phraseological expressions. The first are the phraseological expressions that are complete equivalents in both of the language. This means that their meaning is identical as well as the lexical units used for expression of the meaning. The second are the phraseological expressions that are

partially equivalents. This means that their meaning is the same in both of the languages but differ according to the lexical units used to express the meaning. The second type can be divided into two subgroups: a) phraseological expressions that have the same meaning and partially different lexical units to express the meaning; b) phraseological expressions that have the same meaning and completely different lexical units to express the meaning. The third are the phraseological expressions that show no equivalence at all.

4.1. Phraseological expressions with same meaning and same lexical units in both of the languages

In this section, we present the phraseological expressions, which have identical syntactic structure, i.e. a structure of a sentence. Besides the syntactic structure, they both have the same meaning. Regarding the meaning of the phraseological expressions, it is expressed with the same lexical units in both of the languages, i.e. separate words of the Macedonian phraseological expression has equal meaning with the separate words of the English phraseological expression. This indicates that these phraseological expressions can be easily translated and that the translator may not be aware that what he is translating is in fact a phraseological expression. It is enough for him to know the meaning of the separate words of the phraseological expressions.

First, we cite the sentence in Macedonian, and in rounded brackets, we show the information about the source, i.e. the newspaper, year and page. In square brackets, we provide literally translation in English. Then we cite the phraseological expression in the Macedonian sentence, indicate the source where it is present and give its meaning, according to the sources. After that, the English equivalent is provided, in the rounded brackets, the source where it is registered is given and the meaning is shown. Finally, we show the way the meaning is expressed, i.e. the separate words of the Macedonian phraseological expression have the same meaning as the separate words of the English phraseological expression.

a) Senka na nastanot frlija povremenite problemi ... (D, 2014, p. 21) [Occasional problems ... through a shadow on the event ...];

Macedonian PE > *frla senka na nekogo ili na nešto* (Velkova, 2002, p. 117; MEDi, 2002, p. 191) > meaning > *something bad occurs that influence the positive situation;*

English equivalent > *to cast a shadow over/on something* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 191) > meaning > *to spoil or ruin something that was good with something unpleasant;*

Expression of the meaning > *frla senka na nešto = to cast a shadow over/on something.*

b) ... no malkumina pretpostavija deka Turcija i' diše vo vrat. (D, 2014, p. 21) [... but few of them assumed that Turkey breaths in their neck];

Macedonian PE > *diše nekomu vo vrat* (according to the native speakers and our experience as native speakers and researchers of the Macedonian language) > meaning > *to stay close to somebody;*

English equivalent > *to breathe down (someone's) neck* (CD; FD) > meaning > *to stay close to someone, watching everything that he does;*

Expression of the meaning > *diše nekomu vo vrat = to breathe down (someone's) neck.*

c) Ministerkata ... oĉekuva dokazite ... da frlat jasna svetlina za naĉinot ... (Uv, 2013, p. 3) [The minister expects the prove to throw clear light on the way ...];

Macedonian PE > *frla svetlina na nešto* (Velkova, 2002, p. 117) > meaning > *to become clear, become obvious*;

English equivalent > *to cast/shed/throw light on something* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 191) > meaning > *to provide an explanation for a situation or problem, or information that makes it easier to understand*;

Expression of the meaning > *frla svetlina na nešto* = *to cast/shed/throw light on something*.

d) ... na ženata nema vekje da i' se pokažuva vratata ... (NM, 2013, p. 24) [... the woman will not be shown the door anymore ...];

Macedonian PE > *pokažuva vrata nekomu* (PD, A – J, 2003, p. 122) > meaning > *to drive out somebody roughly*;

English equivalent > *to show someone the door* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 24) > meaning > *to make it obvious that you do not want someone to be present and that he should leave*;

Expression of the meaning > *pokažuva vrata nekomu* = *to show someone the door*.

e) ... toa e nedovolno za Amerikacite da gi otvorat vratite (Uv, 2014, p. 3) [... it is not enough for the Americans to open the doors];

Macedonian PE > *otvora vrata nekomu ili na nešto* (PD, A – J, 2003, p. 121) > meaning > *to give free approach toward something or for something*;

English equivalent > *to open the door to someone or something* (CD; FD) > meaning > *to invite something to happen; to make something possible*;

Expression of the meaning > *otvora vrata nekomu ili na nešto* = *to open the door to someone or something*.

f) Za sebe veli deka e roden pod srejkjna dzvezda (D, 2014, p. 28) [He says that he is born under the lucky star];

Macedonian PE > *roden pod srejkjna dzvezda* (PD, A – J, 2003, p. 94; MEDi, 2002, p. 78) > meaning > *to have luck in the life*;

English equivalent > *to be born under a lucky star* (FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 78) > meaning > *favored by or having extremely good fortune or luck*;

Expression of the meaning > *roden pod srejkjna dzvezda* = *to be born under a lucky star*.

g) ... vekje e preminata crvenata linija ... (NM, 2013, p. 4) [... the red line has already been crossed];

Macedonian PE > *preminuva (crvena) linija* (PD, K – P, 2008, p. 127) > meaning > *it is not acceptable anymore*;

English equivalent > *to cross the line* (CD) > meaning > *a limit beyond which someone's behavior is no longer acceptable*;

Expression of the meaning > *preminuva linija* = *to cross the line*.

It is obvious that this Macedonian phraseological expression contains part, which refers to color of the line, i.e. *crvena (red)*. In other spheres of the human living and functioning, this part can be omitted, and this does not put in question the meaning of the phraseological expression, which remains the same. Still, the English equivalent does not have the part that refers to the color of the line. We claim that they are still synonyms taken into account that the language of the newspapers is full of modifications of the phraseological expressions as suggested by Velkovska (2015).

h) ... državnoto azno e vo sigurni race (Uv, 2016, p. 4) [... the state treasure is in safe hands];

Macedonian PE > *e vo sigurni race* (PD, R – Š, 2009, p. 24; MEDi, 2002, p. 184) > meaning > *to be on safe ground, secured*;

English equivalent > *to be in good hands/in safe hands* (MEDi, 2002, p. 184) > meaning > *being cared for or dealt with by someone skilled*.

Expression of the meaning > *e vo sigurni race = to be in safe hands*.

j) ... SPC im zabi nož v grb na Rusite ... (D, 2016, title) [... SPC stabbed the knife in the Russians' back ...];

Macedonian PE > *zabiva nekomu nož vo grbot* (PD, K – P, 2008, p. 249; MEDi, 2002, p. 137) > meaning > *to attack somebody meanly and surprisingly*;

English equivalent > *to stab someone in the back* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 137) > meaning > *to do something harmful to someone who trusted you*.

Expressing of the meaning: *zabiva nekomu nož vo grbot = to stab someone in the back*.

The Macedonian phraseological expression contains the part *nož (knife)*. The English equivalent does not explicitly contain this part. However, the Cambridge online Dictionary shows that the verb *to stab* has the meaning > *to injure someone with a sharp pointed object such as a knife*. Thus, this is a confirmation that the verb *to stab* contains the same *knife* in its meaning and this phenomenon is confirmed with the research of Siljanova-Delova (2011).

4.2. Phraseological expressions with same meaning and different lexical units in both of the languages

In the section, we present the phraseological expressions that are partially equivalents. This means that the meaning of the phraseological expressions is the same, but they differ according to the lexical units used to express the meaning. Thus, this group is divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup represents the phraseological expressions that have same meanings, but the lexical units used to express the meaning are partially different. One part of the phraseological expression's meaning in the Macedonian language is expressed with same lexical unit or units as in the English language and the other part of the meaning is expressed with different lexical units in both of the languages. The second group represents the phraseological expressions that have same meaning but it is expressed with completely different lexical units.

4.2.1. Phraseological expressions with same meaning and partially different lexical units

First, we cite the sentence in Macedonian, and in rounded brackets, we show the information about the source, i.e. the newspaper, year and page. In square brackets, we provide literally translation in English. Then we cite the phraseological expression in the Macedonian sentence, indicate the source where it is present and give its meaning. After that, the English equivalent is provided, in the rounded brackets, the source where it is registered is given and the meaning is shown. Finally, we show the way the meaning is expressed, i.e. one part of the phraseological expressions in the Macedonian language has equal meaning with one part of the phraseological expressions in the English phraseological expressions. However, the others parts in both of the language are different. Regarding the translation, these phraseological expressions show that some of them refer to the point 4.1., as in the example *to open the door for something or somebody*, but the other might be an indicator of the translator's poor knowledge of the phraseological expressions in both of the languages. For ex., the phraseological expression from the Macedonian language *zarabotuva leb* can cause confusion if the translator does not know the English equivalent *to earn a living*, because the literally translation is *to earn a bread*. Thus, the mutual understanding can be involved.

a) Si go stava sopstveniot život na kocka ... (D, 2014, p. 28) [He puts his own line on hazard ...];

Macedonian PE > *stava život na kocka* (PD, A – J, 2003, p. 333; MEDi, 2002, p. 63) > meaning > *to expose oneself to deadly threat*;

English equivalent > *to lay (one's) life on the line* (FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 63) > meaning > *to put oneself in harm's way to achieve something, especially at the risk of losing one's life*;

Expression of the meaning > *stava život = to lay (one's) life*, but *na kocka (on hazard) ≠ on the line*.

b) ... pregovori za da se otvori patot za nova liderska sredba (NM, 2016b, p. 3) [... negotiations in order to open the way for a new leader meeting];

Macedonian PE > *otvora pat za nekogo ili za nešto* (native speakers and our experience as native speakers and researchers of the Macedonian language) > meaning > *to allow something to happen*;

English equivalent > *to clear the way for (someone/something)* (FD) > meaning > *to make it easier for someone or possible for something to happen*;

Expressing of the meaning > *otvora (open) ≠ clear* but *pat za nekogo ili za nešto = the way for (someone/something)*.

c) ... treba da otvorite četiri oči bidejkji ... (D, 2014, p. 8) [... you should keep your four eyes open because ...];

Macedonian PE > *otvora (četiri, šest) oči* (PD, K – P, 2008, p. 277; MEDi, 2002, p. 148) > meaning > *to be careful, to act with cautious*;

English equivalent > *to keep one's eyes open* (FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 148) > meaning > *to be watchful and observant; to watch carefully for someone or something*;

Expression of the meaning > *otvora (open) ≠ keep open*, but *oči = one's eyes*.

It is commonly known that phraseological expressions in all of the languages can have modifications as shown with the research of Velkovska (2015). These modifications are

unique for every language and they show its peculiarity. Therefore, the Macedonian phraseological expression *otvora oči* [*keep one's eye open*] can be used with a number in its structure. The number is usually four or six, i.e. the one that contributes to the stylistic effect of the phraseological expression, so literary one keeps open four or six eyes meaning that one should be very careful. This feature i.e. the phraseological expression *keep one's eyes open* with number in its structure does not exist in the English language. Still, the meaning of the two phraseological expressions is the same.

d) ... onie što lebot go zarabotuvaaat vo privatniot sector ... (Uv, 2013, p. 10) [... those who earn the bread in the private sector ...];

Macedonian PE > *zarabotuva leb* (PD, K – P, 2008, p. 120; MEDi, 2002, p. 107) > meaning > *to earn one's bread; to make enough money for living;*
English equivalent > *to earn a living* (CD; FD; MEDi; 2002, p. 107) > meaning > *to make money in order to support oneself financially.*
Expression of the meaning > *zarabotuva = to earn but leb (bread) ≠ living.*

e) ... ja otvori dušata za ... “24 sata” (Uv, 2014, p. 19) [... opens his heart to ... “24 hours”];

Macedonian PE > *otvora duša nekomu* (PD, A – J, 2003, p. 293; MEDi, 2002, p. 55) > meaning > *to say what is on one's soul, to say what one's feel;*
English equivalent > *to open one's heart to someone* (FD; MEDi, 2002: 55) > meaning > *confide in, reveal one's thoughts and feelings to someone;*
Expression of the meaning > *otvora nekomu = to open one's, but duša (soul) ≠ heart.*

f) ... Makedonija sega treba da počne od nula ... (NM, 2013, p. 7) [... Now Makedonija should start from zero];

Macedonian PE > *počnuva od nula* (PD, K – P, 2008, p. 258) > meaning > *start without nothing, without any resources;*
English equivalent > *to start from scratch* > (MEDi, 2002: 129) > meaning > *to start without resources;*
Expression of the meaning: *počnuva = to start but od nula (from zero) ≠ from scratch.*

g) Duri i da go zememe zdravo za gotovo faktot ... (NM, 2013, p. 8) [Even if we take healthy for ready the fact ...];

Macedonian PE > *zema nekogo ili nešto zdravo za gotovo* (MEDi, 2002: 73) > meaning > *to take something as a fact without checking the truth;*
English equivalent > *to take someone or something for granted* (CD; FD) > meaning > *to take something as a fact without checking the truth;*
Expression of the meaning > *zema nekogo ili nešto = to take someone or something but zdravo za gotovo (healthy for ready, which meaning has no sense) ≠ for granted.*

h) ... teatri što čekorat so vremeto (NM, 2016a, p. 15) [... theatres that step with the time];

Macedonian PE > *čekori so vremeto* (PD, R – Š, 2009, p. 273) > meaning > *to go parallel with the changes, not to fall behind;*

English equivalent > *to move with the times* (CD) > meaning > to change and become more modern, because attitudes or fashions are changing;

Expression of the meaning > *čekori (to step) ≠ to move but so vremeto = with the times*. The only slight difference refers to the noun *vreme (time)* which in the English language appears in plural form.

j) ... univerzitetot e vo čekor so svetskite trendovi vo obrazovaniето (NMB, 2016, p. 25) [... the university is compatible with the world trends in education];

Macedonian PE > *e vo čekor so nekogo ili nešto* (PD, R – Š, 2009, p. 273; MEDi, 2002, p. 240) > meaning > *keep moving with somebody or something; to not fall behind*;

English equivalent: *to keep up (with somebody/something)* (FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 240) > meaning > *to stay level or equal with someone or something*;

Expression of the meaning > *e vo čekor (is in step) ≠ to keep up but so nekogo ili nešto = with somebody/something*.

i) ... Španija i ... Francija kje gi odmerat silite (Uv, 2013, p. 23) [Spain and France will compare their strengths];

Macedonian PE > *odmeruva sili so nekogo* (experience as native speakers, MEDi, 2002, p. 196) > meaning > *to contest*;

English equivalent > *to lock horns with somebody* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 196) > meaning > *to begin to argue or fight*;

Expression of the meaning > *odmeruva sili (compare strengths) ≠ to lock horns but so nekogo = with somebody*.

d) ... dokolku Opštinata i natamu ostane gluva za nivnite baranja (Uv, 2016, p. 11) [... if the community still stays deaf for their demands];

Macedonian PE > *ostanuva gluv za nekogo ili za nešto* (PD, A – J, 2003, p. 178; MEDi, 2002, p. 146) > meaning > *to not want to know about something; to not show interest for something*;

English equivalent > *to turn a deaf ear to something* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 146) > meaning > to ignore someone when they complain or ask for something;

Expression of the meaning > *ostanuva gluv (remains deaf) ≠ to turn a deaf ear but za nekogo ili nešto = to something or somebody*;

f) ... go opipuvaat pulsot naq gradjanite (D, 2014, p. 11) [... they feel the pulse of the citizens];

Macedonian PE > *opipuva puls nekomu ili na nešto* (PD, K – P, 2008, p. 430; MEDi, 2002, p. 175) > meaning > *to insist on knowing someone's thought and feelings*;

English equivalent > *to put out (some) feelers on someone or something* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 175) > meaning > *to make informal suggestions as a way of testing other people's opinions on something before any decisions are made*;

Expression of the meaning: *opipuva nekomu puls ≠ put out (some) feelers on someone or something*.

4.2.2. Phraseological expressions with same meanings and completely different lexical units

In the section, we present the phraseological expressions that have the same meaning but it is expressed by completely different lexical units in both of the languages. This means that the separate words from the Macedonian phraseological expression do not have the same meaning of the separate words from the English phraseological expression. However, their meaning as a whole is same in both of the languages. Regarding the translation, these phraseological expressions are quite demanding. The translator has to know the English equivalent; other wise the transfer of the message can be involved. These phraseological expressions are indicator of translator's knowledge of both of the languages. If the translator uses another word that he is familiar with, it can be confusing for the English language speaker and mutual understanding is involved.

First, we cite the sentence in Macedonian, and in rounded brackets, we show the information about the source, i.e. the newspaper, year and page. In square brackets, we provide translation in English. Then we cite the PE in the Macedonian sentence, indicate the source where it is present and give its meaning. After that, the English equivalent is provided, in the rounded brackets, the source it is registered is given and the meaning is shown. Finally, we show the way the meaning is expressed. The meaning of the separate words from the Macedonian phraseological expression is not the same with the meaning of the separate words from the English phraseological expressions. However, the meaning of the phraseological expressions in both languages is the same.

a) ... na površina isplivaa povekje nesoglasovanja ... (Uv, 2014, p. 2) [... many disagreements emerge to surface ...];

Macedonian PE > *isplivuva na površina* (PD, K – P, 2008, p. 368; MEDi, 2002, p. 159) > meaning > *to reveal something, to become publicly known*;
English equivalent > *to come to light* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002: 159) > *to become publicly known*;
Expression of the meaning > *isplivuva na površina (emerge to surface) ≠ come to light*

b) ... da se vodi politka na sedenje na dve stolčinja ... (D, 2016, p. 13) [to run a politic sitting on two chairs ...];

Macedonian PE > *sedi na dva stola* (PD, R – Š, 2009, p. 135; MEDi, 2002, p. 211) > meaning > *to be in a difficult situation; to be hypocritical, dishonest in order to benefit from many places; to be undecided*;
English equivalent > *to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds* (FD, MEDi, 2002: 211) > meaning > *to be in a difficult situation*;
Expression of the meaning > *sedi na dva stola (to sit on two chairs) ≠ run with the hare and hunt with the hounds*.

c) ... nema nitu traga nitu glas ... says Ivica G. ... (NMb, 2016, 17) [... there is no trace or voice ... says Ivica G. ...];

Macedonian PE > *nema nitu traga nitu glas* (PD, R – Š, 2009, p. 170) > meaning > *to not have any sign, any news*;
English equivalent > *to vanish into thin air* (CD; FD) > meaning > *to disappear suddenly and completely*;

Expression of the meaning: *nema nitu traga nitu glas (there is no trace or voice) ≠ to vanish into the thin air.*

e) Nekoi od niv se pomirija so sudbinata ... (Uv, 2016, p. 17) [Some of them have accepted the faith ...];

Macedonian PE > *pomiruva se so sudbinata* (PD, R – Š, 2009, p. 144; MEDi, 2002, p. 214) > meaning > *to conciliate with the faith; not to take any action; to be desperate;*

English equivalent > *to throw in the towel* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002, p. 214) > meaning > *to admit defeat; to stop trying to do something because you have realized that you cannot succeed;*

Expression of the meaning > *pomiruva se so sudbinata (accept the faith) ≠ to throw in the towel.*

g) ... deka naporite ... za rešavanje na sporot ... povtorno padnaa vo voda (NMa, 2016, p. 9) [the efforts ... to resolve the quarrel ... fall in the water again];

Macedonian PE > *pagja vo voda* (PD, A – J, 2003, p. 105; MEDi, 2002, p. 21) > meaning > *to go down/ to vanish;*

English equivalent > *to go up in smoke/in flames* (CD; FD; MEDi, 2002: 21) > meaning > *to be lost suddenly and totally;*

Expression of the meaning > *pagja vo voda (fall in water) ≠ to go up in smoke/in flames.*

4.3. Phraseological expressions that show no equivalence

This part presents the phraseological expressions that show no equivalence. This means that the meaning of the phraseological expressions have to be translated in a descriptive way, i.e. with words that are not phraseological expressions. Still, the meaning has to be the same. These phraseological expressions are the most demanding for the translator, because he has to know the phraseological expression in the L1, to know that it has no equivalent in L2 and still, to translate it in a way that will preserve the meaning.

a) ... koga Portugalija se obiduva da pobedi, a tie parkiraat avtobus ... (Uv, 2016, p. 25) [... when Portugal is trying to win, and they park bus]. The phraseological expression *park the bus* is known in the English language with this meaning > *if a [football team parks the bus](#), it [defends](#) without [trying](#) to [attack](#), with almost all of the [player on the team staying deep inside their own half of the pitch](#)* (CD; FD). However, there is no equivalent in the Macedonian language, thus the meaning should be expressed with a paraphrase or in a narrative way. The use of this phraseological expression in the Macedonian sentence indicates that it is directly translated from the English language, without taking into account the meaning it expresses. This is really an interesting phenomenon, because the two cultures are interested in football and most of the Macedonians know and support the English football teams. Thus, this finding shows that the zero equivalence, though more common for the languages that have a different structure like the Turkish and English as argued by Fazlyeva (2015) are found in the languages with the same structure like the English and Macedonian, i.e. in cultures with the same interest for football. The use of this phraseological expression in the Macedonian sentence indicates the low competencies of the translator, who the most probably has taken the text from an English source.

b) ... deka nokjta e najcrna pred da se zazori ... (Uv, 2016, p. 3) [that the night is the most black before the dawn]. This phraseological expression is known in the English language > *the darkest hour is just before the dawn with the meaning > there is hope, even in the worst of circumstances*. This phraseological expression is directly translated from the English language and there is no equivalent in the Macedonian language, though there are many phraseological expressions connected with the part "hope". The only explanation can refer to the increased tendencies of Macedonians to accept not only phraseological expressions, but other words as well, mostly from the English language and to use them in their everyday activities. The broader context in which this phraseological expression is used, i.e. the whole paragraph does not indicate that the speaker is aware of its real meaning. Thus, again, this is an indicator for the low competencies of the speaker as well as of the proofreaders.

Regarding the translation, these phraseological expressions are the most demanding. The translator has to master both of the languages, to know that phraseological expression is used in the English language, to know that there is no equivalent in the Macedonian, to comprehend the sense of the message and then, to choose words that will describe that sense most correctly.

5. Conclusion

This comparative study demonstrates that the Macedonian language is not an exception from the other world languages and that structural and semantic equivalency of various phraseological expression can be noticed in comparison with the English language. In addition, there are many similarities and differences between these two languages regarding the analyzed phraseological expressions. The findings of the research are completely in accordance with the findings of Guševska & Labroska, (2016); Delova-Siljanova (2015); Nikodinovska (2011); Hristovska-Hadži-Lega (2014); Delova-Siljanova (2014); Fazlyeva (2015); Sakaeva & Nurulina (2013), Pavlova (2014) and Wolkosz (2015). What is new in this research is the introducing of the sentence structure, i.e. all analyzed phraseological expressions have a structure of a sentence. Further, beside the phraseological expressions that are completely equivalents and the one, which show no equivalence at all, there is a group of phraseological expressions with same meaning and different lexical units used to express their meaning. This group is divided into two subgroups and these subgroups are not present in the mentioned researchers. One presents the phraseological expressions that have same meaning, but partially different lexical units to express their meaning and the second are the phraseological expressions that have the same meaning, but completely different lexical units to express their meaning. The influence of the English language is noticed, since there are two phraseological expressions that are directly translated into Macedonian language without considering the level of the semantic equivalence. Although, this suggests an existence of cultural differences (Fazlyeva, 2015) at least in the analyzed phraseological expressions we cannot notice them. We support this with a claim that both of the languages belong to the Indo-European family of languages and the grammatical relations are expressed analytically. Regarding the football, it is commonly known that both cultures love the game and many Macedonians know and support the English teams. Regarding the second phraseological expression > *the darkest hour is just before the dawn* so far, there is not a reasonable explanation. However, both of the phraseological expressions can be explained considering the increased number of phraseological expressions and other words directly taken and translated from the English language. Regarding the translation of these phraseological expressions, it appears that the one, which show no equivalence, and the one, which show partial equivalence (same meaning expressed with different

lexical units) are the most complex for translation, since the translator should master the two languages.

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