

## HEART IN ENGLISH AND TURKISH IDIOMS

## ПОНЯТИЕ «СЕРДЦЕ» В АНГЛИЙСКИХ И ТУРЕЦКИХ ИДИОМАХ

**Аннотациясы:** Журок адамдын сезимдерин сактоочу жай болуп эсептелет. Ал озунун коптогон сырлары, иштеши жана ар бир маданиятка таасир бергендиги менен философтордун, лингвисттердин, психолоктордун жана акындардын конулун тартып алган. Башкача айтканда, Журок озундо суйууну да, жаман коруучулукту да сактайт. Бул макалада журок деген создун устундо салыштырма анализ жүргүзүлгөн. Анализде англис жана турк тилдери алынган.

**Негизги сөздөр:** фразеологизм, англис жана турк тилдери, журок, суйуу, салыштыруу, маани, урп-адат, маданият.

**Аннотация:** Как часть тела “сердце” является центром человеческих чувств, которое привлекло внимание лингвистов, поэтов, психологов и даже философов своими тайнами, функциями и своим действием в каждой культуре. Можно сказать, что это место для любви и ненависти в организме человека. Эта статья может быть принята в качестве короткого сравнительного исследования, которое фокусируется на значении слова «сердце» в английском и турецком языках.

**Ключевые слова:** Фразеологизм, английский, турецкий, сердце, сравнение, любовь, смысл, образ, традиции, культура.

**Abstract:** As a body part “heart” is the centre of human feelings which attracted the attentions of linguists, poets, psychologists and even philosophers with its mysteries, functions and effects in every cultures. It can be said that it is a room for love and hate in human body. This article may, be accepted as a short comparative study, which focuses on the meaning of “heart” between the selected English and Turkish idioms.

**Keywords:** Idiom, English, Turkish, heart, comparison, love, meaning, image, tradition, culture.

### Introduction

Idioms encompass our life from all its aspects. The different situations of our daily life can be better communicated and described by the contribution of the idioms. It means that consciously or unconsciously, we often use the idioms in the different steps of social life. It can be said that idioms are back bone of every languages. When people speak each other express their feelings by using a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning.

Idioms are also considered as a strong bridge between the past and present and always carry the old traditions to present day with beautiful, attractive short and effective expression. In addition, idioms are inexhaustible treasure for moral and traditional values. Therefore, it can be said that all nations more or less learn some historical, cultural and traditional principles from the idioms. In other words, idioms may be accepted as important chain of advises for a nation from the ancestors.

For instance; “hold your horses” advises us to wait and not to be impatient.<sup>1</sup> The following idiom “hold your mouth the right way” reminds us to do something very carefully<sup>2</sup>. Also “keep your nose out of it” teaches us not to be involved in something<sup>3</sup> or in someone’s tasks.

Some idioms teach ethical principles to people. For instance; “Piyomiu ayoa sopuk su katmak -pour cold water in cooked meal “ is a Turkish idiom that demonstrates the bad behavior of a person who tries to spoil anybody’s plan, work or business which was already completed and advises not to do it.”Pire için yorgan yakmak-To burn whole quilt because of a little flea” is also a Turkish idiom that teaches not to harm complete work because of a little problem “don’t pour oil on the flame”, is an English idiom

<sup>1</sup> Vas Gratian, The Sterling Book of Idioms, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2006, Page, 72.

<sup>2</sup> Spears Richard, McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms, McGraw Hill Professional, 2006 Page, 236.

<sup>3</sup> Heacock Paul, Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms, Cambridge University Press, 2003, Newyork Page, 287.

which to. advises not to intensify or escalate the tension in between the two sides.

An idiom may be defined as follows:

“*idiom* is an expression that cannot be readily understood according to the actual meanings of the words in the expression.”<sup>4</sup>

Idioms are indispensable to the daily speech of people and to the language of the books and newspapers, television and movies.<sup>5</sup>

“Idiom: The mode of language used by a particular people or by an individual.”<sup>6</sup>

**“idiom is a combination of fixed words which, ease speech and writing and sometimes can not be understood logically.”**<sup>7</sup>

“Idiom is a traditional way of saying something.”<sup>8</sup>

“Idiom is a characteristic of native speakers and can not be understood on the basis of the usual meanings of the individual words”<sup>9</sup>

Above given definitions prove that, idioms are not only a simple group of words or kinds of fixed metaphorical structures but they are also colorful part of tradition which take place in every steps of social and cultural life.

Contribution of idioms to the development of literature, social and ethical values is indisputable. However, the richness and the metaphorical structures of idioms prevent even the native speakers of language from proper understanding of them. They are not always transparent. At times, idioms are understood in their literal meaning and at times, they should be understood metaphorically without losing the connection of their literal forms.

As a body part “*heart*” is the centre of human feelings which attracted the attentions of linguists, poets, psychologists and even philosophers with its

mysteries, functions and effects in every cultures. It can be said that it is a room for love and hate in human body. This article may be accepted as a short comparative study which focuses on the meaning of “*heart*” between the selected English and Turkish idioms. In order to indicate the similarities and differences, first of all, an English idiom was given on the top as a source, after that either Turkish idiom or its translation into English was written. Then both idioms were analyzed with detailed expressions about the similarities and differences in meanings and images. Finally, usage of English and Turkish idioms demonstrated with examples.

❖ **Aching heart** - Kalp ağrısı - Heart pain

Meaning of English Idiom: “Feeling of pain because of love”<sup>10</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: “Aşk nedeniyle duyulan üzüntü-Feeling pain because of love for someone”<sup>11</sup>

From the very beginning of life love became a very sweet part of human life. Unfortunately, it always didn't bring happiness and pleasure to our life. Sometimes it brought pain, tear and sadness. Above given idioms express the pain of heart due to love for beloved. It can be said that English and Turkish idioms have the same meaning and same images. “*aching*” in a heart shouldn't be understood as literal pain that was caused by heart diseases. *Aching* is in above given idioms used figuratively to demonstrate the deeply love for beloved who perhaps doesn't put her heart into lover's love.

**English example:** “She's got my love and my aching heart.”<sup>12</sup>

**Turkish example:** “Yarap ! hele kalp ağrılarım ! » durdu diyordum. His var mı bu âlemde nekahet gibi tatlı?”<sup>13</sup>

❖ **Break one's heart**-Kalbini kırmak – Break somebody's heart

Meaning of English Idiom: “Make one unhappy/sorrow-stricken”<sup>14</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: “Birini küstürecek

<sup>4</sup> Wanda Kelly, Teachers Stephanie Buehler, Created Recourses, America, 2011, page, 36.

<sup>5</sup> Gaines Barbara K., Idiomatic American English: A Step-by-step Workbook for Learning Everyday American Expressions, Kodansha International press, 1986, Page, vii.

<sup>6</sup> Cunningham W.T. The Nelson Contemporary English Dictionary, Nelson Thornes Publications, 1977, Page, 258

<sup>7</sup> Çotuksöken, Yusuf, Deyimlerimiz, Özgül Yayınları Eğitim ve Öğretimde Kaynak Kitaplar Dizisi, İstanbul, 1992.

<sup>8</sup> Hirsch Eric Donald, Trefil Joseph F. Kett, James S., The New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Printing, 2002, Page, 154.

<sup>9</sup> Carole Sue Bailey, Kathy Dolby, Hilda Marian Campbell, The Canadian Dictionary of ASL, University of Alberta, Canada, 2002, Page, 326.

<sup>10</sup> Richard A. Spears, McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, McGraw Hill Professional, 2006, Page, 4.

<sup>11</sup> Hamidoğlu Fethi Gözler, Örnekleriyle Türkçemizin Açıklamalı Büyük deyimler Sözlüğü, İnkilâp ve Aka Kitabevleri, 1975, Page, 229.

<sup>12</sup> C. R. Crane, The Empty Room Authorhouse, Bloomington, Indiana, 2007, Page, 30

<sup>13</sup> Orhan Seyfi Orhon, Yahya Kemal Hayatı ve Eserleri, Cumhuriyet Kitap hanesi, 1937, Page, 15.

<sup>14</sup> Prof. V.N. Sadasiva Rau, Idioms and Phrases, Sura Books, Anna Nagar, India, 2004, Page, 28.

kadar çok gücendirmek, - to make someone sorry<sup>15</sup>

Human character has two sides on the one hand, make people happy on the other hand, make everybody unhappy and sad. Actually, English and Turkish idioms deal with unacceptable behavior of human being. Both idioms figuratively indicates a rude act that creates cold relations among the people. Heart is a metonymy which stands for a person. It can be said that English and Turkish idioms have similar meaning with similar images.

**English example:** "There she was, openly showing her care and love, and all I did was tell myself that she was Her accomplice and that I had to get rid of her before she broke my heart"<sup>16</sup>

**Turkish example:** "Herkesin yanında arkadaşına çıkışarak kalbini kırdı."<sup>17</sup>

❖ **Follow one's heart**- Kalbinin sesini dinlemek - listen to one's heart.

Meaning of English Idiom: "Act according to one's feelings."<sup>18</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: "Duygularının etkisinde kalmak - be under the influence of one's feelings."<sup>19</sup>

Sentimental people usually act in accordance with their feelings rather than thoughts. May be it is a disputable attitudes for realistic people. However, it is a fact that many people follow their hearts in daily discourses. Above given idioms demonstrates the act of man that based only on feelings. English idiom demonstrates that act with the image of "**following one's heart**" However, Turkish idiom describes the same act with the image of "**listening to heart**" In fact, in Turkish giving an ear to heart or listen to one's heart shows the sentimental and gracious character of a person. Finally, it can be said that both idioms have same meaning but different images.

English example: "She followed no one, only her heart."<sup>20</sup>

**Turkish example:** "Kalbinin sesini dinle Ne olur bana geri dön Hep mutlu yaşayalım Aşkımız

<sup>15</sup> Kâzım Yetiş, Sâmiha Ayverdi, Türkçenin nakışları: atasözleri, deyimler, tekerlemeler Kubbealtı Neşriyatı, İstanbul, 1993, Page, 118.

<sup>16</sup> Rahel Asghedom, Before She Breaks My Heart, Hdri Publisher s, Asmara, Eritrea, Page, 171

<sup>17</sup> Nejat Muallimoğlu, Deyimler, atasözleri, beyitler ve anlamdaş kelimeler, Muallimoğlu Yayınları, 1983, Page, 308.

<sup>18</sup> Zhanna Hamilton, 117 Most Common English Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, Inspired By English.com Page, 72

<sup>19</sup> Hatice Şahin, Türkçede organ isimleriyle kurulmuş deyimler, Uludağ Üniversitesi, 2004, Page, 265

<sup>20</sup> Stephanie Sorrell, Nature as Mirror, John Hunt Publishing, 2011, Page, 81.

sonsuz olsun Dillerde dolaşalım."<sup>21</sup>

❖ **Bare one's heart** – Kalbini açmak-open one's heart

Meaning of English Idiom: "Make known one's deepest feelings."<sup>22</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: "Kalbini açmak, birine sırlarını söylemek - Open one's heart to someone"<sup>23</sup>

As it is well known that heart is not a simple organ of human kind but it is a central room for our feelings and senses. It can be accepted as store of human secrets. Therefore, a person always tries to find out a reliable friend to share some secrets of heart. English and Turkish idioms deal with the act of sharing some secrets or deepest feelings by making them known. English idiom expresses that act with the image of "**baring heart**" on the contrary Turkish idiom expresses the same act with the image of "**opening heart**" Heart is used in idioms as a metonymy which stands for feelings or secrets of a person. Opening one's heart to somebody means in Turkish share everything with someone friendly. Finally, it can be said that both idioms have same meaning but different images.

**English example:** "All she could think of was how she'd bared her heart and soul to this man in the early dawn hours."<sup>24</sup>

**Turkish example:** "Sen annamazsın! Bu benimki derin bi dava! — Yavru Kocakurt, n' olur kalbini aç bana!"<sup>25</sup>

❖ **One's heart in one's mouth** - Yüreği ağzına gelmek - have one's heart in one's mouth

Meaning of English Idiom: "To be afraid<sup>26</sup> to be in trepidation, great fear or anxiety."<sup>27</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: "Birdenbire çok korkmak – to have fear suddenly or scare suddenly."<sup>28</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Fehmi Kılıç, Aşkın Tarifi, Cinius Yayınları, 2013, İstanbul, Page, 91.

<sup>22</sup> Vas Gratian, The Sterling Book of Idioms, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2006, Page, 6.

<sup>23</sup> Büyük lûgat ve ansiklopedi, Meydan Yayınevi, 1985, Volume, 6, Page, 817.

<sup>24</sup> Abby Green, Secrets of the Oasis, First North American Publications, 2011, Page, 13

<sup>25</sup> Ahmet Say, Kocakurt, Milliyet Yayınları, 1976, Page, 57.

<sup>26</sup> Martin Manser, Heinemann English Dictionary, CTPS, China 2001, Page, 467

<sup>27</sup> The Chambers Dictionary, Allied Publishers, India, 1998, Page, 742

<sup>28</sup> Bezirci Asım, Deyimlerimizin sözlüğü, Gendaş Yayınevi, İstanbul, 1990, Page, 386.

Fearing is a nature of man and occupies a very important place in our life. Actually fearing is sometimes beyond the human control. A person may be afraid of anything. So this situation is expressed by different ways in different literatures. Above English and Turkish idioms deals with scary character of human kind. **“One’s heart in one’s mouth “ figuratively means great fear of something and shows high level of fearing.”** *Yüreği ağzına gelmek* - (have one’s heart in one’s mouth “ means great fear and shows sudden fear. It can be said that both idioms have same meaning and same images. **“Heart”** which comes into one’s mouth is a metonymy that demonstrates fear and scary situation of a person.

**English example:** “She had her heart in her **mouth** when someone knocked on the door.”<sup>29</sup>

**Turkish example:** “Mustafa, babasının bu halini gördüğünde yüreği ağzına geldi.”<sup>30</sup>

❖ **Have a heart of stone:** Taş yürekli - have a stone heart, stone-hearted

Meaning of English Idiom: “hard-hearted”<sup>31</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: “Acıklı şeylerden üzüntü duymayan, acımasız. - hard - hearted who has no mercy”<sup>32</sup>

English and Turkish idioms depict the hard, merciless and brutal personalities. Actually, **“stone”** is a symbol of hardness and cold nature of man in many cultures. For instance, in Turkish culture stone used with heart like **“taş yürekli - taş kalpli”** “reflects the negative personalities. Both above given English and Turkish idioms have same meaning and same images. “stone” symbolizes negative nature of man in English and Turkish idioms.

**English example:** “He says she has a heart of stone and doesn’t know what it is to be loved or to love.”<sup>33</sup>

**Turkish example:** “Mevlâna’nın dediği gibi ‘taş yürekli bir zorba gibi bizi sürüklüyor...’”<sup>34</sup>

❖ **Have a heart of gold** - Altın Yürekli/kalpli - Have a heart of gold

<sup>29</sup> Shori Brig, A.K., Rajpal Dictionary Of English Idioms & Phrases, Rajpal Publishing, Delhi, 2003, Page, 279.

<sup>30</sup> Zafer Çon, Delice Bir Sevda, Cinius Yayınları, 2014, Page, 97

<sup>31</sup> Copper David, Idioms, Lotus Press, New Delhi, 2005, Page, 70.

<sup>32</sup> Ömer Asım Aksoy, Atasözleri ve Deyimler Sözlüğü, II, İnkılap Yayınları, İstanbul, 1988. Page, 915.

<sup>33</sup> Shani Mootoo, He Drown She in the Sea, Grove Press, New York, 2005, Page, 209.

<sup>34</sup> Ahmet Kabaklı, Türk Edebiyatı – Issues, 351-356, Türk Edebiyatı vakfı, 2003, Page, 71

Meaning of English Idiom: “to be a very kind, generous, worthy person”<sup>35</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: “Çok iyi niyetli, merhametli olmak - have a good intention, be kind and merciful”<sup>36</sup>

English and Turkish idioms describe the soft and merciful personalities. In fact, **“gold”** is a symbol of wealth in many cultures. Because gold is a worthy element in the world. When the gold is being used with “heart” the most important part of human body which manages our feelings, describes good nature of man. For instance, in Turkish culture gold used with heart like **“altın kalpli - altın yürekli”** “reflects good intention, pure nature and helpful personalities. It can be said that above given idioms have same meaning and same images. Besides, to demonstrate worthy and gracious nature of man English and Turkish idioms used **“gold”** as a metaphor.

**English example:** “Ah efendim, bilmeniz ne altın yüreklidir komşum.”<sup>37</sup>

**Turkish example:** “She has a heart of gold and loves everything and everyone.”<sup>38</sup>

❖ **One’s heart bleeds for somebody** - Yüreği/İçi kan ağlamak - One’s heart bleeds for sb.

Meaning of English Idiom: “one pities or feels sorry for somebody”<sup>39</sup> Meaning of Turkish idiom: “Üzülme”<sup>40</sup> “Dıştan belli etmemeğe çalıştığın halde içten derin bir üzüntü içinde bulunmak - to feel sorry for someone, be sorrowful despite looking happy”<sup>41</sup>

Having pity on someone who faces difficulties is a good nature. English and Turkish idioms shows the psychological condition of a person who takes pity and worries for someone’s problems. As it is known that blood is a sign of sadness and sorrow. English and Turkish idioms have same meaning and indicates “worrying for someone” or “sympathy

<sup>35</sup> Mc Laren Elizabeth, Kirkpatrick, C. M. Schwarz, The Wordsworth Dictionary of Idioms, Chambers Harrap Publishes, 1993, UK, Page, 159.

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.tdk.gov.tr>

<sup>37</sup> Adalet Ağaoğlu, Oyunlar, Remzi Kitabevi, 1982, Page, 190.

<sup>38</sup> Garland Ladd, Return of the Owl, Xlibris Corporation, 2007, Page, 89

<sup>39</sup> Kumar Vijaya, Sterling Dictionary of Idioms, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, India, Page, 223.

<sup>40</sup> Ülkü Yalım, Özcan Yalım, Türkçe de Eş ve Karşıt Anlamlılar Sözlüğü, Bilgi Yayınevi, Ankara, 1983, Page, 598.

<sup>41</sup> Hamidoğlu Fethi Gözler, Örnekleriyle Türkçemizin açıklanmalı Büyük Deyimler Sözlüğü, İnkılap ve Akakitapevleri, 1975, İstanbul, Page, 200.

for another person.”<sup>42</sup> “However, Turkish has got additional meaning “worrying for someone and for his individual problems too” “Bleeding heart” in both idioms symbolize sadness and unhappiness.

**English example:** “ My heart bleeds for the victims of the tragedy. ”<sup>43</sup>

**Turkish example:**”Yüreğim kan ağlıyor; Yârimi görmeyeli.”<sup>44</sup>

❖ **Steal someone's heart**-Gönlünü avlamak- To hunt someone's heart

Meaning of English Idiom:”to cause someone to love you”<sup>45</sup>

Meaning of Turkish idiom: “Onu kendine aşık etmek. - to make someone love you, to attract someone's love”<sup>46</sup>

English and Turkish idiom focus on a tricky character of someone who succeeds to gain the love of opposite gender. Stealing is a bad behavior however, here it is a natural behavior for a person who figuratively steals hearts rather than money, wealth etc. English and Turkish idioms have same meaning. However, both idioms express the same act differently. For instance, English idiom expresses the attracting someone's love with the act of “*stealing*” on the other hand, Turkish idiom expresses the same situation with the act of “*hunting*” someone's heart rather than stealing. Finally, it can be said that “*heart*” is a metonymy that stands for love.

**English example:**”Then he laid eyes on the captive girl in the parade and she stole his heart.”<sup>47</sup>

**Turkish example:**”Senin saçın vefalı âşıklarının gönlünü avlayan bir tuzaktır.”<sup>48</sup>

❖ **(Have) one's heart sinks** - Hayal kırıklığına uğramak - have one's dreams broken

Meaning of English Idiom: “to feel disappointed or to lose hope “<sup>49</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Ian Stuart-Hamilton, Dictionary of Everyday Expressions, Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 2007, London, Page, 116.

<sup>43</sup> O'Dell Felicity, McCarthy Michael English Idioms in Use Advanced with Answers, Cambridge University Press, UK, 2010 Page, 112.

<sup>44</sup> Kızıltuğ Fırat, Dilbeste, Kubbealti Neşriyat, 2005, Page, 105.

<sup>45</sup> Heacock Paul, Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms, Cambridge University Press, 2003, New York Page, 180.

<sup>46</sup> Mehmet Ali Ağakay, Türkçede mecazlar sözlüğü, Doğu Matbaası, 1949, Page, 8.

<sup>47</sup> Radwá Āshūr, William Granara, Granada, Syracuse University Press, New York, 2003, Page, 59.

<sup>48</sup> Ali Nihad Tarlan, Yavuz Sultan Selim Divanı, Ahmet Halit Kitabevi, 1946, Page, 282.

<sup>49</sup> Elizabeth Walter, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge University Press, 2008, Page, 668

Meaning of Turkish idiom: “çok istenilen veya umulan bir şeyin gerçekleşmemesinden üzüntü duymak - “to feel disappointed because of failure in expectations”<sup>50</sup>

Above given idioms figuratively depict the state of a disappointed person. Both idioms have same meaning. However, each idioms use different images in description. For instance, on the one hand, English idiom describes the disappointed person with the image of “*sinking heart*.” On the other hand, Turkish idiom expresses the same situation with the image of “*broken dreams* “without using heart. Finally, it can be said that both idioms figuratively demonstrate the disappointed condition of a person by using different images.

**English example:** “Maura's face dropped and her heart sank when she realised that any thoughts of picking up where they left off were now no longer possible.”<sup>51</sup>

**Turkish example:**”Hayal kırıklığına uğramıştı. Hüzünlü ve müteessirdi.”<sup>52</sup>

**To sum up:** The comparison between the two idioms of different languages is a remarkable work. Of course, it is very hard to find out unlimited/complete similarities between the idioms that belong to different languages. No doubt, lifestyle, cultural and religious backgrounds of the nations cause differences between the idioms. However, it doesn't mean that there would be no any similarities. Cultural exchange, positive or negative relations, psychology and logic of mankind independently gave birth to the similarities between the idioms of different cultures and languages.

During comparison, despite different language structures of English and Turkish, two kinds of similarities have been observed between the selected English and Turkish idioms.

a. limited similarities: which appear in meaning only.

It means that the idioms have same meaning but different images. (SMDI)

b. unlimited (complete) similarities: which include meaning, image and “rarely” same syntactical complex. (SMSI)

**table shows limited and unlimited/complete similarities**

<sup>50</sup> <http://ne-demek.net/25.04.2015>.

<sup>51</sup> Bridie Costello, Home Comforts, Troubador Publishing Ltd, Leicester, 2010, Page, 77

<sup>52</sup> Mükerrer Kâmil Su, Aynadaki kız, İnkılâp ve Aka Kitabevleri, 1962, Page, 36.

English idiom	Turkish idiom	Turkish Translation into English	Similarity in meaning	Similarity in images	Similarity in syntactical complex
Aching heart	Kalp ağrısı	Heart pain/ache	+	+	-
Break one's heart-	Kalbini kırmak -	Break somebody's heart	+	+	-
Follow one's heart	Kalbinin sesini dinlemek	listen to one's heart.	+	-	-
Bare one's heart	Kalbini açmak	open one's heart	+	-	-
One's heart in one's mouth-	Yüreği ağızına gelmek	have one's heart in one's mouth	+	+	-
Have a heart of stone	Taş yürekli	have a stone heart, stone-hearted	+	+	-
Have a heart of gold	Altın Yürekli/ kalpli-	Have a heart of gold	+	+	-
One's heart bleeds for somebody	Yüreği/İçi kan ağlamak	One's heart bleeds for sb	+	+	-
Steal someone's heart	Gönlünü avlamak-	To hunt someone's heart	+	-	-
(Have) one's heart sinks	Hayal kırıklığına uğramak	have one's dreams broken	+	-	-

Finally, common sense, psychology, logic of both nations, cultural interactions, exchanging the social and scientific experiences, positive and negative historical and economic relations between English speaking nations and Turkish people prepared the ground for limited or unlimited similarities between

the idioms. For instance, above given table shows that all idioms have unlimited /full similarities in meaning and limited similarities in images. In addition, special characteristics and grammatical structures of both languages left no any room for syntactical similarities.