

GREEK, RUSSIAN AND SERBIAN “LINGUAL” IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

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Abstract

The polyhedral mechanism of language communication is presented as an ideal combination result that is based on the human sensory stimulations and the cognitive embodiments of experienced reality. In this way simple or complex phraseological structures significantly characterized by psycho-intellectual elements with specific (literal) or abstract (metaphorical) semantic background are formed. This paper harmonized with the primary principles of Contrastive Linguistics follows the conceptual method. It focuses on a clear study of synonymous idiomatic units whose structural component is the lemma “language / tongue”. At the same time, it tends to the essential highlight of the equivalent elements and the differentiated nuances noticed in Modern Greek and two Slavic languages, namely Russian and Serbian. The examined material which is exclusively defined according to the qualitative criterion of frequency comes from monolingual and bilingual, general and phraseological dictionaries.

Key words: *tongue, phraseme, Greek, Russian, Serbian*

Résumé

Le mécanisme polyédrique de la communication linguistique est présenté comme un résultat de combinaison idéale basée sur les stimulations sensorielles humaines et les incarnations cognitives de la réalité vécue. De cette manière, des structures phraséologiques simples ou complexes sont significativement caractérisées par des éléments psycho-intellectuels avec un arrière-plan sémantique spécifique (littéral) ou abstrait (métaphorique). Cet article, en harmonie avec les principes fondamentaux de la linguistique contrastive, suit la méthode conceptuelle. Il se concentre sur une étude claire des unités idiomatiques synonymes dont le composant structurel est le lemme « langage / langue ». Dans le même temps, il vise à mettre en évidence les éléments équivalents essentiels et les nuances différenciées observées en grec moderne et dans deux langues slaves, à savoir le russe et le serbe.

Le matériel examiné, exclusivement défini selon le critère qualitatif de la fréquence, provient de dictionnaires monolingues et bilingues, généraux et phraséologiques.

Mots-clés: *tongue, phrasème, grec, russe, serbe*

A. Basic features of the research (subject – goal – corpus – method)

The main subject of this contrastive linguistics paper covers the phraseological units in Modern Greek and in two genetically similar Slavic languages (Russian and Serbian). Its constituent components are the lexemes “γλώσσα” (Greek), “језик” (Serbian) and “язык” (Russian).

The conducted analysis aims at the clear identification of the literal and metaphorical conceptual mechanisms by which Greek, Russian and Serbian native speakers usually interpret various relationships, surrounding phenomena and ordinary actions, while lexicalizing them through interesting idiomatic expressions.

From descriptive and phraseological, monolingual and bilingual dictionaries we primarily selected characteristic multi-word expressions in order to find their matching parameters and typical diverging points from a lexical-semantic point of view. According to the above-mentioned considerations this attempt cannot be characterized as a complete trilingual review of set phrases.

Using the method of contrastive analysis we deal with the corresponding corpus, which contains a total of five hundred and four (504) lexical units: one hundred and forty-five (145) idiomatic phrases belong to Greek; two hundred and twenty-six (226) idioms come from Russian; one hundred and thirty-three (133) phrasemes are excerpted from Serbian.

B. Contrastive study of phraseological units

In our comparative approach to established multi-morphemic utterances Modern Greek functions as the source language. The role of the target languages is played by Russian, an East Slavic representative with worldwide distribution and a dominant member of the South Slavic group, i.e. Serbian.

For a more comprehensive consideration of the presented phrasemes we add explanatory indications (G = Greek; R = Russian; S = Serbian; M = meaning; ~ = literal translation). Additionally, the Greek idioms are accented and transcribed in accordance with the International Phonetic Alphabet.

On the basis of their commonly accepted semantic framework, we have classified the idiomatic phrases into seven subcategories:

I. Speaking activity

{Total: 288 = Greek: 72; Russian: 141; Serbian: 75}

1.

G₁: από γλώσσα παπούτσι = από γλώσα papútsi ~ as far as tongue is concerned it is a shoe

G₂: γλώσσας μάκρεμα, μυαλού κόντεμα = γλώσας mákrema, mñalú kóndema ~ the lengthening of tongue, the shortening of brain

G₃: γλώσσα που την έχει = γλώσα pú tín éxi ~ he has such a tongue

G₄: έβγαλε (έχει) μια γλώσσα να! = ένγαλε (έχι) mñá γλώσα ná! ~ he put out (has) a tongue to!

G₅: έβγαλε (έχει) μια γλώσσα σαν παντόφλα (παπούτσι) = ένγαλε (έχι) mñá γλώσα sán pandófla (papútsi) ~ he stuck out (has) a tongue like a slipper (a shoe)

G₆: έχω αγοραία γλώσσα = έχο αγορέα γλώσα ~ I have a market tongue

G₇: έχω άσχημη (βρόμικη, κακιά) γλώσσα = έχο άsximi (vrómiki, kaká) γλώσα ~ I have an ugly (dirty, bad) tongue

G₈: έχω γλώσσα πεζοδρομίου = έχο γλώσα pezoδromíu ~ I have a pavement tongue

G₉: έχω μακριά (μεγάλη) γλώσσα = έχο makriá (megáli) γλώσα ~ I have a long (large) tongue

G₁₀: έχω μια γλώσσα = έχο mñá γλώσα ~ I have a tongue

G₁₁: η γλώσσα του θέλει κόντεμα = í γλώσα tu théli kóndema ~ his tongue needs shortening

G₁₂: η γλώσσα του είναι φαρμάκι = í γλώσα tu íne farmáki ~ his tongue is a poison

G₁₃: η γλώσσα του στάζει (χύνει) δηλητήριο (φαρμάκι) = í γλώσα tu stázi (xíni) dilitírio (farmáki) ~ his tongue drips (pours) poison (venom)

G₁₄: είναι άσχημη (κακιά) γλώσσα = íne άsximi (kaká) γλώσα ~ he is an ugly (bad) tongue

G₁₅: είναι μια γλώσσα = íne mñá γλώσα ~ he is a tongue

G₁₆: βγάζω γλώσσα = νγάzo γλώσα ~ I stick a tongue out

G₁₇: βγάζω γλώσσα μια πιθαμή (έναν πήχυ) = νγάzo γλώσα mñá piθamí (énan píxi) ~ I stick a tongue out a span (a cubit)

R₁: выворотить (вытелячивать, сквернить) язык ~ to turn out (pay out, desecrate) the tongue

R₂: дерзкий (плохой, резкий, скорый) на язык ~ impudent (bad, sharp, fast) on the tongue

R₃: длинный (долгий, долговатый) язык ~ a long (long, longish) tongue

R₄: звякать языком ~ to clink with the tongue

- R₅: **язык** как бритва ~ a tongue like a razor
S₁: бити велик на **језику** ~ to be great in tongue
S₂: имати оштар **језик** ~ to have a sharp tongue
S₃: **језик** ко лопата ~ a tongue like a shovel
M: to speak rudely and impudently

2.

G₁: **γλώσσα** παπούτσι, αλλά μυαλό κουκούτσι = **γλώσα** papútsi, alá mñaló kukútsi ~ a tongue like a shoe, but mind like a bone

G₂: δε σταματά η **γλώσσα** του = dé stamatá í **γλώσα** tu ~ his tongue doesn't stop

G₃: δε βάζει **γλώσσα** μέσα του = dé vázi **γλώσα** méssa tu ~ he doesn't put tongue in himself

G₄: δε βάζει τη **γλώσσα** στο στόμα του = dé vázi tí **γλώσα** stó stóma tu ~ he doesn't put the tongue in his mouth

G₅: δε βάζει στη **γλώσσα** του χαλινάρι = dé vázi stí **γλώσα** tu xalinári ~ he does not put a bridle on his tongue

G₆: πήρε η **γλώσσα** του δρόμο = píre í **γλώσα** tu drómo ~ his tongue got away

G₇: ροδάνι (ψαλίδι) πάει η **γλώσσα** του = rodáni (psalídi) pái í **γλώσα** tu ~ his tongue goes like a spinning wheel (pair of scissors)

R₁: балабонить (балмочить, барабанить, бить, блекотать, блеять, блудить, болтать, боронить, ботать, браковать, брехать, брызгать, брякать, ворошить, дрягать, звонить, крутить, лебезить, лопать, лоскотать, лупить, лязгать, лякать, ляпать, мозготать, молоть, наваландать, навалять, похлопать, плести, сечь, стучать, сучить, толочь, трепать, чесать, шлёпать) **языком** ~ to chatter (gabble, thump, beat, stammer, bleat, wander, dangle, harrow, knock, reject, bark, lash, clatter, stir, slam, ring, babble, twist, fawn, gobble, prattle, spank, clank, frighten, knock, mill, thrash, spoil, saw, clap, braid, cut, bang, spin, pound, maul, comb, slap) with the tongue

R₂: баской (бойкий, бросковатый, гораздый, лёгкий, намыленный, невоздержанный, простой, слаб) на **язык** ~ pretty (glib, catchy, capable, light, lathery, uncontrolled, primitive, loose) at tongue

R₃: бить **языком** об зубы ~ to beat with the tongue against the teeth

R₄: булатный (поповский) **язык** ~ a damask (priestly) tongue

R₅: вылезать со своим **языком** ~ to crawl out with someone's tongue

R₆: выпихивать (высунуть, драть, закидывать, молоть, открывать, полоскать, помозолить, пораспустить, точить) **язык** ~ to push out (stick out, tear, throw, grind, open, rinse, make callous, loosen, sharpen) the tongue

R₇: давать волю **языку** ~ to give free rein to someone's tongue

- R₈: мозоль на **языке** натрёшь ~ You rub a callus on the tongue
 R₉: на **языке** болька ~ a sore on the tongue
 R₁₀: съехать с **языка** ~ to get off the tongue
 R₁₁: с **языком** ~ with a tongue
 R₁₂: хоть привяжи **язык** ~ at least stick your tongue
 R₁₃: **язык** без костей ~ a tongue without bones
 R₁₄: **язык** болтается (выработался, гудит) ~ a tongue dangles (was developed, buzzes)
 R₁₅: **язык** гладко ходит ~ a tongue moves smoothly
 R₁₆: **язык** долгой держать ~ to keep a tongue long
 R₁₇: **язык** до пола ~ a tongue to the floor
 R₁₈: **язык** за плечи завязывается ~ a tongue is tied around the shoulders
 R₁₉: **язык** за уши ходит ~ a tongue goes behind the ears
 R₂₀: **язык** из зубов выбивается ~ a tongue gets out of teeth
 R₂₁: **язык** как помело ~ a tongue as a witch's broom
 R₂₂: **язык** мясен ~ a tongue is of meat
 R₂₃: **язык** на полом месте ~ a tongue in a hollow place
 R₂₄: **язык** не заплетётся ~ a tongue is not slurred
 R₂₅: **язык** ниткой не перевязан ~ a tongue that is not tied with thread
 R₂₆: **язык** поветерлив ~ a windy tongue
 R₂₇: **язык** поёт ~ the tongue sings
 R₂₈: **язык** развязался ~ the tongue loosened
 R₂₉: **язык** с балабончиком ~ a tongue with a jingle
 R₃₀: **языком** дёрг-дёрг ~ he disturbed with his tongue
 R₃₁: **язычок** мелёт ~ the tongue grinds
 S₁: бити дуга **језика** ~ to be tongue-longed
 S₂: бити проливлен на **језику** ~ to be spilled on the tongue
 S₃: имати дуг (дугачак) **језик** ~ to have a long (longish) tongue
 S₄: имати **језик** као крава ~ to have a tongue like a cow
 S₅: млатити **језиком** ~ to lash out with the tongue
 S₆: млети **језиком** ~ to grind with the tongue
 S₇: носи **језик** преко рамена ~ he carries his tongue over his shoulder
 S₈: уста има, **језика** нема ~ there is a mouth, there is no tongue
 M: to be chatty, to engage in aimless chatter

3.

- G₁: δαγκώνω τη γλώσσα μου = δαγγόно ті **γλώσα** му ~ to bite my tongue
 G₂: δένεται η γλώσσα μου = δένете ί **γλώσα** му ~ my tongue is tied

G₃: η γλώσσα μου δέθηκε (έγινε) φιόγκος = ί γλόσα mu déthike (éjine) fǐónghos ~ my tongue was tied (became) a bow

G₄: κατάπια τη γλώσσα μου = katápĭa tí γλόσα mu ~ I swallowed my tongue

G₅: σου έφαγε η γάτα τη γλώσσα = sú éfaje í γáta tí γλόσα ~ the cat ate your tongue

R₁: завязать (закусить, заронить, потерять, прикусить, прекратить) **язык** ~ to tie up (fasten, drop, lose, bite, stop) the tongue

R₂: засунуть **язык** в жопу (задницу) ~ to stick the tongue up into the butt (ass)

R₃: зацепиться **языком** ~ to get hooked on the tongue

R₄: лишаться **языка** ~ to be deprived of tongue

R₅: не поспевать с **языком** ~ not to be on time with the tongue

R₆: остаться без **языка** ~ to remain without tongue

R₇: придержать (сдерживать) **язык** ~ to hold (restrain) the tongue

R₈: проглотить (съесть) **язык** ~ to (swallow, eat) the tongue

R₉: **язык** в жопе (заднице) ~ the tongue in the ass (butt)

R₁₀: **язык** в зубах завяз (навяз) ~ a tongue stuck in teeth

R₁₁: **язык** бы на порог не вытянуло ~ the tongue would not stretch out on the threshold

R₁₂: **язык** дома (за порогом) оставлять ~ to leave the tongue at home (behind the threshold)

R₁₃: **язык** к зубам прирос ~ a tongue attached to teeth

R₁₄: **язык** корова отжевала ~ a cow chewed the tongue

R₁₅: **язык** куда дёван ~ the tongue somewhere disappeared

R₁₆: **язык** не выносит (доносит) ~ he doesn't take out (bring) his tongue

R₁₇: **язык** не поворачивается ~ the tongue does not turn

R₁₈: **язык** отнялся (потаился, продал) ~ the tongue was taken away (hidden, sold)

R₁₉: **язык** под лавкой ~ a tongue under the bench

R₂₀: **язык** прилип (присох) к горлу (гортани) ~ a tongue is stuck (dried) in the throat (larynx)

S₁: изгубити **језик** ~ to lose one's tongue

S₂: **језик** се коме завезао (заузлао, прилепио, поткратио, свезао, слепио, узео) ~ somebody's tongue was tied (confused, stuck, shortened, bound, blinded, taken)

S₃: мачка му појела **језик** ~ the cat ate somebody's tongue

S₄: немати **језик** ~ not to have a tongue

S₅: притегнути (пружити, пустити) **језик** ~ to tighten (extend, release) the tongue

S₆: увући **језик** (у уста) ~ to pull the tongue (in the mouth)

S₇: утоплити **језик** ~ to warm the tongue

M: to stop talking suddenly (because of surprise, shame, fear); to surrender to silence

4.

G₁: ακονίζω (τροχίζω) τη **γλώσσα** μου = akonízo (trochízo) tí **γλώσα** mu ~ to sharpen (roll) my tongue

G₂: έχει κοφτερή **γλώσσα** = éhi kofterí **γλώσα** ~ he has a sharp tongue

G₃: η **γλώσσα** του σπάει κόκαλα = í **γλώσα** tu spái kókala ~ his tongue breaks bones

G₄: είναι κοφτερή **γλώσσα** = íne kofterí **γλώσα** ~ he is a sharp tongue

R₁: злой **язык** ~ a bad tongue

R₂: на **язык** нет пошлыны ~ there is no duty on the tongue

R₃: остёр на **язык** ~ sharp on the tongue

R₄: острый **язык** ~ a sharp tongue

S₁: без длаке на **језику** ~ without hair on the tongue

S₂: бити оштар на **језику** ~ to be sharp on the tongue

S₃: брусити (оштрити) **језик** ~ to grind (sharpen) the tongue

S₄: имати лајав (опак, оштар) **језик** ~ to have a barking (vicious, sharp) tongue

S₅: немати длаке на **језику** ~ not to have hair on the tongue

S₆: оплести кога **језиком** ~ to braid someone with the tongue

M: to be poignant, to speak spitefully

5.

G₁: οι κακές **γλώσσες** = í kakés **γλώσες** ~ the bad tongues

G₂: λέει η **γλώσσα** της πολλά = léi í **γλώσα** tis polá ~ her tongue says a lot

R₁: дурные (злые, коварные) **языки** ~ the bad (evil, insidious) tongues

R₂: злой на **язык** ~ wicked on the tongue

R₃: змеиный (метровый, ядовитый) **язык** ~ a snake (meter long, poisonous) tongue

R₄: клепать **языком** ~ to hammer with the tongue

R₅: обмывать **языком** ~ to wash with the tongue

S₁: бити зла (погана) **језика** ~ to be of bad (wicked) tongue

S₂: зли (злобни, неопрани, пакосни, погани) **језици** ~ the bad (malicious, unwashed, wicked, heathen) tongues

S₃: имати прљав (зао, поган) **језик** ~ to have a dirty (evil, heathen) tongue

M: a spiteful person who tends to spread unfounded rumours

6.

G₁: είναι καλή γλώσσα = íne kalí **γlósa** ~ He is a good tongue

G₂: κόβει και ράβει η γλώσσα μου = kóni kḗ rávi í **γlósa** mu ~ my tongue cuts and stitches

G₃: τρέχει η γλώσσα του = tréxi í **γlósa** tu ~ his tongue runs

R₁: броский (весёлый, речистый, щекатый) на **язык** ~ catchy (cheerful, eloquent, elegant) at the tongue

R₂: владеть **языком** ~ to master the language

R₃: наломать **язык** ~ to break the tongue

R₄: **язык** здоровый ~ a healthy tongue

R₅: **язык** подвязан ~ a tied tongue

R₆: **язык** хорошо подвешен ~ a well suspended tongue

R₇: **языком** хороший ~ a person good at his tongue

S₁: бити вешт (јак) на **језику** ~ to be skilled (strong) in the language

S₂: имати добар **језик** ~ to have a good language

S₃: **језик** му лети (иде) као по лоју ~ his tongue flies (goes) as if on tallow

S₄: окретан **језик** ~ a nimble tongue

M: to have an exceptional ability in expression; to manage well in communication

7.

G₁: γλώσσα έχει και μιλιά δεν έχει = **γlósa** éxi kḗ mihá dén éhi ~ he has a tongue, but he has no speech

G₂: βαστώ (κρατώ) τη γλώσσα μου = vastó (krató) tí **γlósa** mu ~ I hold (restrain) my tongue

G₃: βάζω χαλινάρι στη γλώσσα = vázo xalinári stí **γlósa** ~ I put a bridle on the tongue

R₁: держать **язык** за зубами (пазухой) ~ to hold the tongue behind the teeth (the sinus)

R₂: держать **язык** на верёвочке (привязи) ~ to keep the tongue on a string (tether)

R₃: держать **язык** около себя ~ to keep the tongue around myself

R₄: держать **язык** покороче ~ to keep the tongue shorter

R₅: наступи на **язык** – не спихнёт ~ step on the tongue – it does not shove

R₆: укротить (обуздать) **язык** ~ to tame (bridle) the tongue

S₁: владати **језиком** ~ to master the language

S₂: глава без **језика** ~ a head without a tongue

S₃: држати **језик** за зубима ~ to keep the tongue behind the teeth

S₄: држати **језик** на узици ~ to keep the tongue on a leash

S₅: ιματι ριβλι **језик** ~ to have a fish tongue

S₆: οβυζατι (ποδρεζατι, ποτκρατιτι, σκρατιτι, χυατι) **језик** ~ to restrain (trim, cut short, shorten, guard) the tongue

M: to speak briefly and carefully; to consciously refrain from superfluous statements

8.

G₁: εχει γλυκια (καλη) **γλώσσα** = εχι γλιќа (kalí) **γλώσα** ~ he has a sweet (good) tongue

G₂: η **γλώσσα** του είναι (βγάζει, στάζει) μέλι = ί **γλώσα** tu íne (vγázi, stázi) méli ~ his tongue is (pours out, drips) honey

G₃: η **γλώσσα** του είναι πετιμέζι (ρετσέλι, ροσόλι, σερμπέτι) = ί **γλώσα** tu íne petimézi (retséli, rosóli, serbéti) ~ his language is a treacle (spoon sweet, rose-flavoured liqueur, sherbet)

R₁: масляный **язык** ~ the oily language

R₂: медовый **язык**, да каменное сердце ~ a honey tongue, but a stone heart

R₃: на **языке** мёд (медок), а на сердце лёд (ледок) ~ the honey (nectar) on the tongue, but the ice (cat ice) on the heart

R₄: на **языке** реку (через Москву) переедет ~ on the tongue he will cross the river (through Moscow)

R₅: с мягким **язычком** ~ with a soft little tongue

R₆: **языком** кружева плетёт ~ with the tongue he weaves lace

S₁: бити сладак на **језику** ~ to be sweet at the tongue

S₂: тече му мед с **језика** ~ the honey flows from his tongue

M: to flatter or to cover up one's intentions with nice words; to be a sweet talker

9.

G₁: θα σου κόψω (ψαλιδίσω) τη **γλώσσα!** = θά sú kópso (psalidíso) tí **γλώσα!** ~ I will cut out (trim) your tongue

G₂: θα σου βάλω πιπέρι στη **γλώσσα!** = θά sú válo pipéri stí **γλώσα!** ~ I'll put pepper on your tongue!

G₃: για μάζεψε (πρόσεχε, συμμάζεψε) τη γλώσσα σου! = já mázepse (prósexe, simázepse) tí **γλώσα** su! ~ pick up (pay attention to, tidy up) your tongue!

R₁: болтучий твой **язык!** ~ your tongue babbles!

R₂: чирей му на **язык!** ~ boil on his tongue!

S: **језик** ћу да ти одсечем! ~ I will cut your tongue out!

M: a threat against a person who uses obscene words or vulgar vocabulary

10.

G₁: μπερδεύεται η γλώσσα μου = berdevete í **glósa** mu ~ my tongue gets confused

G₂: μπερδεύω τη γλώσσα μου = berdevo tí **glósa** mu ~ I garble my tongue

R₁: кожаный (косой, кривой, кривоzubый) **язык** ~ a leathery (oblique, crooked, bucktoothed) tongue

R₂: **язык** задёрнул (зарос) ~ he pulled up the tongue (the tongue is overgrown)

R₃: **язык** за зубы цепляется ~ the tongue is attached to the teeth

R₄: **язык** заплетается (зачепається, потяжелел) ~ the tongue is braided (knotted, heavier)

R₅: **язык** за щёку завалился ~ the tongue fell behind the cheek

R₆: **язык** плохо подвешен ~ the tongue is not suspended well

S₁: заваљивати (преваљивати) **језиком** ~ to roll over (overturn) with the tongue

S₂: завалити (превалити, претурити) преко **језика** ~ to roll over (overturn, tumble) through the tongue

S₃: запети (заплести, оплести, помешати) **језик** ~ to tangle (entangle, entwine, mix) the tongue

S₄: **језик** је коме отежао ~ someone's tongue became difficult

S₅: подвијати **језик** ~ to roll up the tongue

M: a person who is unable to speak articulately (from drunkenness, fatigue, embarrassment)

11.

G₁: πέφτω στη γλώσσα κάποιου = péfto stí **glósa** kápxu ~ I fall on someone's tongue

G₂: τον παίρνω (πιάνω) στη γλώσσα μου = tón pérno (přáno) stí **glósa** mu ~ I take (catch) him on my tongue

R₁: не спускать (сходить) с **языка** ~ not to move down (go down) from the tongue

R₂: пойти по **языкам** ~ to go in the tongues

R₃: попасть на **язык** ~ to fall into the tongue

R₄: притча во **языцах** ~ a fable in the tongues

S₁: бити коме на **језику** ~ to be on someone's tongue

S₂: разнети кога на бабље **језике** ~ to blow someone up on grandmothers' tongues

S₃: узети кога на **језик** ~ to take someone on the tongue

S₄: чешати **језик** о кога ~ to scratch the tongue against somebody

M: a person or an object that becomes a constant topic of general gossip

12.

G₁: γάνιασε (μάλλιασε) η γλώσσα μου = γáñase (máĩace) í γlósα mu ~ my tongue tarnished (became hairy)

G₂: έβγαλε η γλώσσα μου μαλλί = έvγale í γlósα mu malí ~ my tongue got hair

R₁: колотить (метаться) языком ~ to poke (toss) with the tongue

R₂: оббить (разбивать) язык ~ to beat (break) the tongue

S₁: пустити (тупити) језик бадава (узалуд) ~ to let (dull) the tongue aimlessly (in vain)

S₂: трошити (чешљати) језик ~ to spend (comb) the tongue

M: the futile repetition of the same arguments in order to change somebody's mind; a long and futile explanation

13.

G₁: φάε (δάγκασε) τη γλώσσα σου! = fáe (dãñgase) tí γlósα su! ~ eat (bite) your tongue!

G₂: που να φας τη γλώσσα σου! = (pú) ná fás tí γlósα su! ~ may you eat your tongue!

R₁: прикусить язык ~ to bite the tongue

R₂: типун на язык ~ a rip on the tongue

S₁: језик прегризао! ~ may you bite your tongue!

S₂: ујести се (угристи се) за језик ~ to bite (take a bite of) your tongue

M: a mild admonition to a person who has said or done something that has a tinge of evil; an expression used to prevent an undesirable event

14.

G: μιλώ με (σε) απλή γλώσσα = miló mé (sé) aplí γlósα ~ I talk with (in) a simple language

R₁: говорить русским языком ~ to speak Russian

R₂: объяснить человеческим языком ~ to explain with a human language

M: to present reasonable thoughts

15.

G₁: μιλώ την ίδια γλώσσα με κάποιον = miló tín ídja γlósα mé kápõon ~ I speak the same language as somebody

G₂: βρίσκω κοινή γλώσσα = vrísko kīnī γlósα ~ I find a common language

R: иметь (найти) общий язык ~ to have (find) a common language

S: имати (наћи) заједнички језик ~ to have (find) a common language

M: to come to an agreement; to reach a mutual understanding

16.

G₁: μιλώ τη γλώσσα της αλήθειας = miló tí **γlósa** tís alíthias! ~ I speak the language of truth

G₂: να μου κόψεις τη γλώσσα! = ná mú kópsis ti **γlósa**! ~ You cut my tongue out!

R: отсохни у меня **язык!** ~ You wither my tongue!

M: an emphatic statement of truth

17.

G: λύθηκε η γλώσσα του = líthike í **γlósa** tu ~ his tongue loosened

R₁: просится на **язык** ~ to ask for the tongue

R₂: разрешать **язык** ~ to allow the tongue

R₃: **язык** развязался ~ the tongue loosened

R₄: **язык** скоблещца ~ the tongue of a little spokeshave

S₁: **језик** се коме одрешио (одвезао, развезао) ~ somebody's tongue was loosened (untied, unfastened)

S₂: преврнути **језик** ~ to turn over the tongue

M: to talk too much about a topic

18.

G: έχω κάτι στην άκρη της γλώσσας μου = έχο κάτι stín ákri tís **γlósas** mu ~ I have something on the edge of my tongue

R₁: вертится на кончике **языка** ~ it rolls on the tips of the tongue

R₂: пихаться (проситься) на **язык** ~ to poke (beg) on the tongue

R₃: слово вертится (весится, мотается) на **языке** ~ the word spins (weighs, dangles) on the tongue

R₄: **язык** заталкивает ~ the tongue shoves

S₁: бити (играти, стајати) коме на врху **језика** ~ to be (play, stand) on the top of somebody's tongue

S₂: доћи (налетети, пасти) коме на **језик** ~ to come (run into, fall) on somebody's tongue

M: to be ready to pronounce a word or a phrase; not to be able to remember something; to come to mind

19.

G: δεν πάει η γλώσσα μου να ... = dén pái í **γlósa** mu ná... ~ my tongue does not go to...

R₁: едва (с трудом) vorochat' **языком** ~ to barely (with difficulty) move somebody's tongue

R₂: слова не идут с **языка** ~ the words don't come from the tongue

M: a person does not have enough determination or courage to say something

20.

G: μου δένουν τη **γλώσσα** = mú dénun tí **γλώσα** ~ they tie my tongue

R₁: обкоротить (обрезать, подрезать, привязать, прижнуть, присекать, связать, укоротить, урезать) **язык** ~ to shorten (crop, trim, bind, bite, cut off, tie, make shorter, cut down) the tongue

R₂: хватать за **язык** ~ to catch by the tongue

M: to force a person not to talk

21.

G: η **γλώσσα** του μίσους = í **γλώσα** tú mísus ~ the language of hatred

R: **язык** вражды ~ the language of enmity

S: **језик** мржње ~ the language of hatred

M: any communication that disparages a person based on characteristics (race, skin color, gender, religion, ethnic and national affiliation, sexual orientation)

22.

G: μιλάμε άλλη **γλώσσα** = miláme áli **γλώσα** ~ we speak a different language

R: _говорить на разных **языках** ~ to speak in different languages

S: причати друкчијим **језиком** ~ to speak with a different language

M: to face great difficulty in concluding an agreement

23.

G: φρεσκάρω μια ξένη **γλώσσα** = freskáro mñá kséni **γλώσα** ~ I brush up on a foreign language

R: освежить **язык** ~ to refresh a language

S: освежити **језик** ~ to refresh a language

M: to speak a foreign language after a long time

24.

G: κακοποιώ τη **γλώσσα** = kakopió tí **γλώσα** ~ to abuse the language

R: ломаный **язык** ~ the broken language

M: not to follow the grammatical and syntactical rules of the language

25.

G: να μου κοπεί η **γλώσσα** = ná mú kopí í **γλώσα!** ~ may my tongue be cut off!

S: имати тајну под **језиком** ~ to have a secret under the tongue

M: to keep a secret

26.

G: το λέει και κολλάει η **γλώσσα** του = *tó léi k̃é koláí í **γlós**a tu* ~ he says it and his tongue gets stuck

M: to talk about someone / something with longing or admiration

27.

G: μεταφέρω (αποδίδω) σε μια **γλώσσα** = *metaféro (apodído) sé mñá **γlós**a* ~ to transfer (render) into a language

M: to express the sense of (words or text) in another language

28.

G: μιλώ με τη **γλώσσα** της λογικής = *miló mé tí **γlós**a tíς lojikís* ~ I speak with the language of logic

M: conveying the message in such a way that the recipient understands its meaning

29.

R₁: наступить на **язык** ~ to step on the tongue

R₂: подрезать (связать) **язык** ~ to cut (tie) the tongue

S: скратити (одрезати, подрезати, поткратити) коме **језик** ~ to shorten (cut off, trim, undercut) somebody's tongue

M: to use arguments in order to make the interlocutor speechless

30.

R₁: коверкать (ломать, портить) **язык** ~ to distort (break, spoil) the tongue

R₂: **язык** вывихнешь ~ you will dislocate your tongue

S: преломити **језик** ~ to break the tongue

M: an explicit reference to hard-to-pronounce words

31.

R: толстый **язык** ~ a thick tongue

S₁: бити везана **језика** ~ to be tongue-tied

S₂: бити слаб на **језику** ~ to be weak in the tongue

M: absence of eloquence

32.

R₁: всунуть (втыкать) **язык** ~ to stick (drive) into the tongue

R₂: выпихивать **язык** на губу ~ to stick the tongue out on the lip

R₃: посыкнуться с **языком** ~ to attempt with the tongue

M: to interfere in a conversation at an awkward moment

33.

- R₁: вытянуть с **языка** ~ to pull out of the tongue
R₂: тянуть за **язык** ~ to pull the tongue
S₁: бити кога по **језику** ~ to beat someone on the tongue
S₂: истерати коме реч на **језик** ~ to force a word on someone's tongue
S₃: повући (потегнути) кога за **језик** ~ to pull (drag) someone behind the tongue
S₄: шибати кога **језиком** ~ to whip someone with the tongue
M: to force someone to talk about something against his will

34.

- R₁: вырывать **язык** ~ to pull out the tongue
R₂: гнилой **язык** ~ the rotten tongue
M: a person who talks nonsense

35.

- R₁: досужие (праздные, пустые) **языки** ~ the leisurely (idle, empty) tongues
R₂: пробить **языком** ~ to punch out with the tongue
M: people who engage in idle talks or prejudices

36.

- R₁: вкинуться **языком** ~ to be thrown with the tongue
R₂: **язык** за **язык** ~ a tongue behind a tongue
M: to quarrel noisily over a trivial matter

37.

- R₁: выпялить **язык** ~ to push the tongue out
R₂: сорваться (соскочить) с **языка** ~ to break off (jump off) from the tongue
M: to speak reluctantly or by chance

38.

- R: **язык** иглой к губе пришить ~ with a needle to sew the tongue to the lip
S₁: **језик** за зубе! ~ the tongue behind the teeth!
S₂: **језик** себи! ~ the tongue to yourself!
M: a rude invitation to a person in order to stop talking

39.

- R: развязать кому **язык** ~ to untie somebody's tongue
M: an encouragement to a person in order to talk without hesitation

40.

R: перевернуть **язык** ~ to turn the tongue over

M: the change of the topic of conversation

41.

R: **язык** прорезался ~ the tongue was cut through

M: a little child begins to speak

42.

S: **језик** ти се позлатио ~ may your tongue become golden

M: an immediate approval of expressed words

43.

S: отети с **језика** ~ to forcibly seize from the tongue

M: to preempt somebody in what he wanted to say

44.

S: говорити (рећи) с пола **језика** ~ to speak (say) with half a tongue

M: to speak in a low tone

II. Non-communicative manifestations

{Total: 53 = Greek: 18; Russian: 27; Serbian: 8}

1.

G₁: η **γλώσσα** μου έγινε γραβάτα = í **γλώσα** mu έγινε γραβάτα ~ my tongue became a tie

G₂: κρέμασε η **γλώσσα** μου = krémase í **γλώσα** mu ~ my tongue hung out

G₃: μου βγήκε η **γλώσσα** (ανάποδα, απ' έξω, απ' όξω, μια πιθαμή) = mú vγίke í **γλώσα** (anáποδα, ap' ékso, ap' ókso, mǎá piθamí) ~ my tongue came out (upside down, from outside, from out, a span)

R₁: бегать высунув **язык** ~ to run with tongue hanging out

R₂: вывалить (выпятить, повесить) **язык** на плечо ~ to throw out (stick out, hang) the tongue on the shoulder

R₃: высадить без **языка** ~ to drop off without a tongue

R₄: покусать **язык** ~ to bite the tongue

R₅: перекинуть **язык** через плечо ~ to fling the tongue through the shoulder

R₆: **язык** на боку ~ the tongue on side

R₇: **язык** на губе (виснет) ~ the tongue (hangs) on lip

R₈: **язык** на плече (на стороне, поперечку) ~ the tongue on the shoulder (on the side, across)

S: **исплазити језик** ~ to stick the tongue out

M: to get exhausted, to be extremely tired

2.

G₁: **δεν έτρωγα (κατάπινα) τη γλώσσα μου!** = **δέν έτρογα (katápina) tí γλώσα mu!** ~ I have eaten (swallowed) my tongue!

G₂: **δε μου κοβόταν η γλώσσα!** = **δέ mú κονόταν ί γλώσα** ~ My tongue has been cut!

M: a strong feeling of regret or remorse for something stated

3.

G₁: **από γλώσσα τι κάνεις;** = **από γλώσα τί κάνις?** ~ as far as language is concerned what are you doing?

G₂: **από γλώσσα πώς (τα) πας;** = **από γλώσα πός (τά) πάς?** ~ as far as language is concerned how do you go?

M: a question about knowledge of a foreign language

4.

G₁: **έχει στρωτή γλώσσα** = **έχι stroτί γλώσα** ~ he has a smooth tongue

G₂: **τρέχει η γλώσσα του** = **τρέχι ί γλώσα tu** ~ his tongue runs

M: a well-written literary text

5.

G₁: **θέλει στρώσιμο (χτένισμα) η γλώσσα του** = **θέλι strósimo (xténizma) ί γλώσα tu** ~ his tongue needs layering (combing)

G₂: **στρώνω (χτενίζω) τη γλώσσα** = **stróno (xtenízo) tí γλώσα** ~ I lay (comb) the tongue

M: the correction of grammatical and syntactical errors in a text

6.

G: **δάγκασε τη γλώσσα του** = **δάñgase tí γλώσα tu** ~ he bit his tongue

R₁: **дёрнуло кого за язык** ~ it pulled someone for the tongue

R₂: **лукавый тянет за язык** ~ the Devil pulls for the tongue

R₃: **нелёгкая дёрнула за язык** ~ the evil forces pulled for the tongue

R₄: **приходит на язык** ~ it comes to the tongue

R₅: **пропасть за язык** ~ a precipice for the tongue

R₆: **чёрт дёрнул за язык** ~ the Devil pulled for the tongue

R₇: **ЯЗЫК** до добра не доведёт ~ the tongue will not lead to good

R₈: **ЯЗЫК** мой – враг мой ~ my tongue is my enemy

M: a big trouble due to excessive talkativeness or when a person says something without regard to the danger or the consequences of his words

7.

G: του βγάζω τη **γλώσσα** μου = tú vγázo tí **γλώσα** mu ~ I stick my tongue out at him

R: показать **ЯЗЫК** ~ to show the tongue

S: показати **језик** ~ to show the tongue

M: to regard with contempt; to criticize or disapprove through scornful jocularities

8.

G: η **γλώσσα** της ισχύος = í **γλώσα** tis isx̄íos ~ the language of power

R: говорить (разговаривать) на **ЯЗЫКЕ** силы ~ to speak (discuss) in the language of power

S: **језик** силе ~ the language of power

M: to be in a clear position of superiority

9.

G: του βγάζω τη **γλώσσα** ανάποδα (απ' έξω, απ' όξω) = tú vγázo tí **γλώσα** anáποδα (ap' ékso, ap' ókso) ~ I stick his tongue out (from outside, from out)

M: to cause or contribute to someone's exhaustion, fatigue, or weariness, as by continued strain or exertion

10.

G: φοβάμαι τη **γλώσσα** του = fováme tí **γλώσα** tu ~ I am afraid of his tongue

M: to worry if a person talks about someone else's private or personal business or finds out his secret

11.

G: με τη **γλώσσα** του σπαθιού και της φωτιάς = mé tí **γλώσα** tú spaθ̄ý k̄é tis fot̄x̄ás ~ with the tongue of sword and fire

M: the armed violence; the use of weapons to inflict injury, death or psychosocial harm

12.

G: η **γλώσσα** τιμά το πρόσωπο = ί **glósa** timá tó prósopo ~ the tongue honors the face

M: a man rises by the way he presents his thoughts

13.

R₁: брать **языка** ~ to take the tongue

R₂: захват **языка** ~ the capture of tongue

S: хватање живог **језика** ~ the capture of a living tongue

M: to seize someone by force or stratagem in order to get information about the enemy

14.

R₁: ляцкать **языком** ~ to tell lies with the tongue

R₂: пустой **язык** ~ an empty tongue

M: a person who violates rules in order to gain advantage from a situation; a man who frequently tells lies

15.

R: вычинить **язык** ~ to repair the tongue

M: to make people laugh with jokes or funny stories

16.

R: выпятить **язык** ~ to stick the tongue out

M: to die, to stop living, to become dead

17.

R: хоть на **язык** наступи ~ at least step on the tongue

M: a state of deep sleep or complete indifference

18.

R: идти на **язык** ~ to go to the tongue

M: a person who is willing to comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of those in authority

19.

R: играть в (на) **язык** ~ to play in (on) the tongue

M: to sing a certain melody

20.

S: прирасти коме за **језик** ~ to grow on someone's tongue

M: the speaker's favorite topic

21.

S: говорити пет (седам, десет, сто) **језика** ~ to speak five (seven, ten, one hundred) languages

M: something is made in the best way

22.

S: душа је коме на **језику** ~ the soul is on someone's tongue

M: a person who is dying

23.

S: бити јачи на перу него на **језику** ~ to be stronger on the pen than on the tongue

M: to demonstrate better writing skills than speaking ability

III. The flexible muscular organ in the oral cavity of humans or animals

{Total: 18 = Greek: 5; Russian: 9; Serbian: 4}

1.

G₁: έγινε η γλώσσα μου παπούτσι (τσαρούχι) = éjine í **γλώσα** mu papútsi (tsarúxi) ~ my tongue became a shoe (a rustic shoe)

G₂: κόλλησε (ξεράθηκε) η **γλώσσα** μου = kólise (kseráthike) í **γλώσα** mu ~ my tongue got stuck (dried up)

R: **язык** на порог ~ the tongue on the threshold

S: и мачка исплазила **језик** ~ even the cat stuck out its tongue

M: to be very thirsty; a mark of incredible heat

2.

G: βρέχω τη **γλώσσα** μου = vrécho tí **γλώσα** mu ~ I wet my tongue

R: помазать **язык** ~ to anoint the tongue

S: поквасити **језик** ~ to cover the tongue with liquid

M: to drink some water or alcohol

3.

G: η γλώσσα της **γάτας** = í **γλώσα** tíς gátas ~ the cat's tongue

R: **язык** кошки ~ the tongue of a cat

S: маџи **језик** ~ the cat's tongue

M: a tongue unpleasantly rough to the touch or other senses

4.

G: η άσπρη (λευκή) **γλώσσα** = í áspri (lefki) **γλώσα** ~ the white (white) tongue

R: белый (обложеный) **язык** ~ the white (coated) tongue

S: бели (обложен) **језик** ~ the white (coated) tongue

M: the result of an overgrowth and swelling of the fingerlike projections on the surface of someone's tongue

5.

R: кусать свой **язык** ~ to bite my tongue

M: a reaction to boredom or pain

6.

R: брать **язык** ~ to take the tongue

M: to sample the flavor of something orally

7.

R: своим **языком** подавиться ~ to choke with my own tongue

M: a person hurts himself by swallowing

8.

R: **язык** проглотишь (сглотнёшь) ~ you will swallow (gulp down) your tongue

M: to praise a very tasty food

9.

R: как корова **языком** слизнула ~ as a cow licked her tongue

M: to disappear quickly

IV. An object the shape of which resembles a tongue

{Total: 24 = Greek: 8; Russian: 8; Serbian: 8}

1.

G₁: οι πύρινες **γλώσσες** = í pírinēs **γλώσες** ~ the fiery tongues

G₂: οι γλώσσες της **φωτιάς** = í **γλώσες** tíς fotḗás ~ the tongues of fire

R₁: жгучие (огненные) **языки** ~ the burning (fiery) tongues

R₂: **язы(ч)ки** огня (пламени) ~ the little tongues of fire (flame)

S₁: ватрени (огњени, пламтећи) **језици** ~ the burning (fiery, flaming) tongues

S₂: **језици** ватре ~ the tongues of fire

M: the flames, the hot and glowing gases that occur during combustion; on the day of Pentecost the Holy Spirit appeared as tongues of fire over the heads of the believers

2.

G: η **γλώσσα** της πεθεράς = ί **γλώσα** τίς πεθεράς ~ the tongue of the mother-in-law

R: бабий (тёщин) **язык** ~ the grandmother's (mother-in-law's) tongue

S: свекрвин **језик** ~ the mother-in-law's tongue

M: the flowering plant *Sansevieria Trifasciata*

3.

G: η **γλώσσα** της καμπάνας = ί **γλώσα** τίς камπάνας ~ the tongue of a bell

R: **язык** колокола ~ the tongue of a bell

S: **језичак** звона ~ the little tongue of a bell

M: the clapper, a piece of metal that hangs inside a bell and makes it ring

4.

G: η **γλώσσα** της κλειδαριάς = ί **γλώσα** τίς κλειδαριάς ~ the tongue of a lock

R: **язычок** замка ~ the little tongue of a lock

S: **језичак** браве ~ the little tongue of a lock

M: the part of the lock that protrudes from the door into the door frame/jamb, providing the physical means for securing the door

5.

G: η **γλώσσα** του παπουτσιού = ί **γλώσα** tú папуτσίу ~ the tongue of a shoe

R: **язычок** обуви ~ the little tongue of a shoe

S: **језик** ципеле ~ the tongue of a shoe

M: a strip of leather or other material located under the laces of a shoe

6.

G: το **κυνόγλωσσο** (σκυλόγλωσσο) = τό **κινόγλωσο** (σκίλόγλωσο) ~ the canine tongue (doggy tongue)

R: воловий (песий, собачий) **язык** ~ the ox's (canine, doggy) tongue

S: воловски (пасји) **језик** ~ the ox's (canine) tongue

M: the herbaceous plant *Cynoglossum Officinale*

7.

G: η **γλώσσα** του διαβόλου = ί **γλώσα** tú diavólu ~ the tongue of devil

R: **язык** дьявола ~ the tongue of devil

S: ђавољи **језик** ~ the devil's tongue

M: the herbaceous plant *Amorphophallus Konjac*

**V. The communication system used by a particular community
(Total: 37 = Greek: 13; Russian: 13; Serbian: 11)**

1.

G₁: η **γλώσσα** της μαγκιάς = ί **γλώσα** tís mangǵás ~ the language of grit

G₂: η **γλώσσα** της πιάτσας = ί **γλώσα** tís pǵátsas ~ the language of market

G₃: η **γλώσσα** του υποκόσμου = ί **γλώσα** tú ipokózmu ~ the language of underground (the part of society engaged in crime or vice)

R₁: байковый (блатной, воровской, рыбий, уголовный) **язык** ~ the slangy (rogue, thievish, fishy, criminal) language

R₂: калякать (чирикать) на рыбьем **языке** ~ to chat (chirp) in the fishy language

S: лоповски (мангупски) **језик** ~ the thievish (rogue) language

M: the oral language used by marginalized people

2.

G₁: η εκκλησιαστική (λειτουργική) **γλώσσα** = ί eklisiastikí (liturjikí) **γλώσα** ~ the ecclesiastical (liturgical) language

G₂: η **γλώσσα** της Θείας Λειτουργίας = ί **γλώσα** tís Θείας Liturjías ~ the language of the Divine Liturgy

R₁: литургический (церковный) **язык** ~ the liturgical (ecclesiastical) language

R₂: **язык** богослужения ~ the language of worship

S₁: **језик** Свете Литургије ~ the language of the Divine Liturgy

S₂: литургијски (црквени) **језик** ~ the liturgical (ecclesiastical) language

M: the language used in Christian worship rituals

3.

G: η **γλώσσα** εργασίας = ί **γλώσα** erasías ~ the working language

R: рабочий **язык** ~ the working language

S: радни (процедурални) **језик** ~ the working (procedural) language

M: a language that has been granted a unique legal status as the primary means of communication in government organizations or businesses

4.

G: η αἰσώπεια γλώσσα = í esópia γλώσα ~ the Aesopian language

R: эзопов (эзоповский) язык ~ the Aesopian language

S: Езопов (езоповски) језик ~ the Aesopian language

M: the cryptic or ambiguous language authors used in subversive material, often to avoid censorship; the deliberate concealment of the truth

5.

G: η γλώσσα του δρόμου = í γλώσα tú drómu ~ the language of the street

R: уличный язык ~ the street language

S: уличарски (улични, шатровачки) језик ~ the street (road, tent) language

M: the arcane vocabulary of a specific activity, profession or other ingroup

6.

G: η ποιητική γλώσσα = í piitiki γλώσα ~ the poetic language

R: поэтический язык ~ the poetic language

S: песнички (поетски) језик ~ the poetic language

M: the artistic expressions that a poet commonly uses in order to make the poem more surprising, vivid, complex, or interesting

7.

G: η λογοτεχνική γλώσσα = í logotehnikí γλώσα ~ the literary language

R: литературный язык ~ the literary language

S: књижевни језик ~ the literary language

M: a standard language whose norms are taken as "correct" and generally valid; a way of artistic expression in which the writer tries to convey an idea in a way, aesthetically more beautiful and stylized

8.

G: η μεταφορική γλώσσα = í metaforikí γλώσα ~ the metaphorical language

R: образный язык ~ the figurative language

S: метафорички језик ~ the metaphorical language

M: the language that uses words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison

9.

G: η ξύλινη γλώσσα = í ksílini γλώσα ~ the wooden language

R: деревянный язык ~ the wooden language

S: дрвени **језик** ~ the wooden language

M: a typical and dogmatic language that uses vague, ambiguous, abstract or pompous words in order to divert attention from the salient issues

10.

G: η δημοσιογραφική **γλώσσα** = í dimosioyrafikí **γλώσα** ~ the journalistic language

R: газетный (журналистский) **язык** ~ the newspaper (journalistic) language

S: новинарски (журналистички) **језик** ~ the newspaper (journalistic) language

M: a style of writing that is used to report news stories in a variety of media formats

11.

R: конфетный **язык** ~ the candy language

M: a well-known form of marketing communication that advertisers use in order to promote their products or services

VI. A means (except speech) that enables interpersonal communication

{Total: 26 = Greek: 9; Russian: 9; Serbian: 8}

1.

G₁: η νοηματική **γλώσσα** = í noimatikí **γλώσα** ~ the sign language

G₂: η **γλώσσα** των κωφαλάλων = í γλώσα τόν kofalálon ~ the language of the deaf and dumb people

G₃: η **γλώσσα** των χειρονομιών = í γλώσα τόν χironomión ~ the language of gestures

R₁: молчаливый (невербальный) **язык** ~ the silent (non-verbal) language

R₂: **язык** жестов ~ the language of gestures

R₃: **язык** глухих ~ the language of the deaf people

S₁: знаковни (невербални, неми) **језик** ~ the sign (non-verbal, dumb) language

S₂: **језик** глывонема ~ the language of the deaf and dumb

M: an established way of expressing thoughts and feelings using conventional signs or sounds

2.

G: η **γλώσσα** των ηλεκτρονικών υπολογιστών = í γλώσα τόν ilektronikón ipolojístón ~ the language of computers

R: компьютерный **язык** ~ the computer language

S: програмски (рачунални) **језик** ~ the programming (computer) language

M: a formal language used to communicate with a computer

3.

G: η **γλώσσα** της μουσικής = ί **γλώσα** τίς musikís ~ the language of music

R: **язык** музыки ~ the language of music

S: **језик** музице ~ the language of music

M: the universal sounds of music that function as a type of interpersonal communication

4.

G: η **γλώσσα** των αγγέλων = ί **γλώσα** τόν ańgélon ~ the language of angels

R: ангельский (енохианский) **язык** ~ the angelic (enochian) language

S: анђеоски (енохијански) **језик** ~ the angelic (enochian) language

M: the magical language referring to the English physician, astrologer, mathematician and alchemist John Dee (1527-1609)

5.

G: η **γλώσσα** των αριθμών = ί **γλώσα** τόν ariθmón ~ the language of numbers

R: **язык** чисел ~ the language of numbers

S: бројни **језик** ~ the numeric language

M: the symbolic identity of numbers

6.

G: η **γλώσσα** του κορμιού (σώματος) = ί **γλώσα** tú kormńú (sómatos) ~ the language of the body

R: **језик** тела ~ the language of the body

S: **язык** тела ~ the language of the body

M: a type of communication in which physical behaviors are used to express or convey information

7.

G: η **γλώσσα** της μηχανής = ί **γλώσα** τίς mixanís ~ the language of the machine

R: машинный **язык** ~ the machine language

S: стројни **језик** ~ the machine language

M: a base-2 number system made up of only two numbers or digits: 0 (zero) and 1 (one)

VII. The language system for the transmission of thoughts, knowledge and emotions

(Total: 58 = Greek: 20; Russian: 19; Serbian: 19)

1.

G₁: η γλώσσα της διπλωματίας = í γλώσα tíς diplomatías ~ the language of diplomacy

G₂: η διπλωματική γλώσσα = í diplomatikí γλώσα ~ the diplomatic language

R₁: язык дипломатии ~ the language of diplomacy

R₂: язык дипломатический ~ the diplomatic language

S₁: дипломатски језик ~ the diplomatic language

S₂: језик дипломатије ~ the language of diplomacy

M: the language used by the representatives of a group of governments for the convenience of discussion without interpreters and for the unhindered conduct of interstate negotiations

2.

G₁: η γλώσσα του κράτους = í γλώσα tú krátus ~ the language of the state

G₂: η επίσημη γλώσσα = í epísimi γλώσα ~ the official language

R: государственный (официальный) язык ~ the state (official) language

S: државни (званичан, службени) језик ~ the state (official, formal) language

M: the language given supreme status in a particular country, state, or other jurisdiction

3.

G: οι αδελφές γλώσσες = í adelfés γλώσες ~ the sister languages

R: братские языки ~ the brother languages

S: братски језици ~ the brother languages

M: the languages that descend from a common ancestral language, their so-called proto-language

4.

G: η δεύτερη γλώσσα = í défteri γλώσα ~ the second language

R: другой язык ~ the second language

S: други језик ~ the second language

M: a foreign language that is not the native language of the speaker, but is learnt later

5.

G: η ζωντανή γλώσσα = í zontaní **γλώσα** ~ the living language

R: живой **язык** ~ the living language

S: живи **језик** ~ the living language

M: a language which is still spoken in the contemporary period

6.

G: η οικογένεια γλωσσών = í ikojénia **γλωσόν** ~ the language family

R: семья **языков** ~ the family of languages

S: породица **језика** ~ the family of languages

M: a set of languages which have evolved from a common ancestor

7.

G: οι κλασικές γλώσσες = í klasikés **γλώσες** ~ the classical languages

R: классические **языки** ~ the classical languages

S: класични **језици** ~ the classical languages

M: the languages that have an independent tradition and a large and rich body of ancient literature

8.

G: η μητρική γλώσσα = í mitrikí **γλώσα** ~ the mother tongue

R: родной **язык** ~ the native tongue

S: матерњи **језик** ~ the mother tongue

M: one's first language, learned in early childhood

9.

G: οι νεκρές γλώσσες = í nekrés **γλώσες** ~ the dead languages

R: мёртвые **языки** ~ the dead languages

S: изумрли (мртви) **језици** ~ the extinct (dead) languages

M: a language which no longer has any native speakers

10.

G: η φυσική γλώσσα = í fisikí **γλώσα** ~ the natural language

R: естественный **язык** ~ the natural language

S: обични (природни) **језик** ~ the usual (natural) language

M: a language that has evolved naturally in humans through use and repetition without conscious planning or premeditation

11.

G: η παιδική **γλώσσα** = ί παιδική **γλώσα** ~ the children's language

R: детский **язык** ~ the children's language

S: дечји **језик** ~ the children's language

M: the language spoken by children and young adolescents

12.

G: η καθομιλουμένη **γλώσσα** = ί καθομιλουμένη **γλώσα** ~ the spoken language

R: разговорный **язык** ~ the colloquial language

S: говорни **језик** ~ the spoken language

M: the linguistic style used for casual and informal communication

13.

G: η καθολική **γλώσσα** = ί καθολική **γλώσα** ~ the universal language

R: всеобщий (универсальный) **язык** ~ the general (universal) language

S: универзални **језик** ~ the universal language

M: a hypothetical or historical language spoken and understood by all or most of the world

14.

G: η επαγγελματική **γλώσσα** = ί επαγγελματική **γλώσα** ~ the professional language

R: профессиональный **язык** ~ the professional language

S: стручни **језик** ~ the professional language

M: a specific language code that is valid for a certain profession

15.

G: η συνθηματική **γλώσσα** = ί συνθηματική **γλώσα** ~ the sign language

R: птичий **язык** ~ the avian language

S: шифровани **језик** ~ the coded language

M: a language code that uses predetermined secret characters to convey a message

16.

G: η τεχνητή **γλώσσα** = ί τεχνητή **γλώσα** ~ the artificial language

R: искусственный (плановый) **язык** ~ the artificial (planned) language

S: вештачки (плански) **језик** ~ the artificial (planned) language

M: a language whose phonology, grammar, and vocabulary are composed for some purpose, which may include being devised for a work of fiction

17.

G: η διεθνής (παγκόσμια) **γλώσσα** = í διεθνίς (πανῶζμία) **γλώσα** ~ the international (global) language

R: международный (светский) **язык** ~ the international (worldly) language

S: међународни (светски) **језик** ~ the international (worldly) language

M: a constructed language that is geographically widespread and makes it possible for members of different language communities to communicate

18.

G: η **γλώσσα** επαφής = í **γλώσα** επαφίς ~ the contact language

R: контактный **язык** ~ the contact language

S: контактни (додирни) **језик** ~ the contact language

M: a mixed language that is the result of the need for international communication in a multilingual territory

C. Concluding remarks

On the basis of the conducted comparison, in which the excerpted examples in Russian are significantly more (Russian: 226; Greek: 145; Serbian: 133), we can draw the conclusion that Grecophones, Russophones and Serbophones tend toward an extremely equal conceptualization of relations, phenomena and activities marked by semantic nuances of phraseologisms with constituent lexemes “language” or “tongue”.

The historical development of human civilization, the geographical closeness, and the cultural syncretism between the Greek, Serbian and Russian people lead to cross-linguistic typological connections. Actually, they emphatically show that in the examined languages these universal language features are used with limited distinction. In parallel, basic Proto-Slavic parameters function as the common denominator of Russian and Serbian, while explaining the emergence of similar conceptions and the formation of synonymous linguistic units.

However, we must point out that intercultural stereotypes and stylistic nuances of metaphors are manifested in very interesting differences that reflect the complexity of the cognitive framework and the individual aspects of linguistic behavior as well.

Finally, it is obvious that multi-word lexical units describing the tongue as a primary means of speech practice appear as a dominant subgroup (288 examples = 141 Russian; 75 Serbian; 74 Greek). In terms of frequency, idioms denoting the result of thought processes and sentimental states (58 examples = 20 Greek; 19 Russian; 19 Serbian), while the fixed expressions illustrating non-communicative activities (53 examples = 27 Russian; 18 Greek; 8 Serbian) follow. The set

expressions motivated by a separate code of certain social groups occupy the fourth place (37 examples = 13 Greek; 13 Russian; 11 Serbian). Paralinguistic types (26 examples = 9 Russian; 9 Greek; 8 Serbian) and objects whose external form is associated with language (24 examples = 8 Russian; 8 Serbian; 8 Greek) are represented by an almost identical number of phrasemes. The least number of phraseologisms (18 examples = 9 Russian; 5 Greek; 4 Serbian) refers to the flexible muscular organ.

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