

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Факультет германської філології і перекладу
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Представлено на
кафедру _____
(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)

Рецензування

(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на доопрацювання»),
дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)

Захист _____
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова
оцінка _____
(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною системою,
дата, підпис викладача)

КУРСОВА РОБОТА
З ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВА
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ ІДИОМ У
МАС-МЕДІЙНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ

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Керівник курсової роботи _____
(підпис)

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TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: Peculiarities of translation of idioms in mass media discourse into
Ukrainian

Group PA21-19

School of translation studies

Educational Programme:

Theory and Practice of Translation

from English to Ukrainian

Majoring 035 Philology

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INTRODUCTION

The term paper focuses on the peculiarities of translating English idioms in the mass media discourse.

Domestic and foreign scholars have made an essential contribution to studying idioms. Among the Ukrainian scholars, it is worth highlighting the works of such researchers as A. M. Prykhodko, N. M. Amosov, O. O. Potebnya, L. A. Bulakhovskyi, M. F. Alefirenko, and R. P. Zorivchak. Among the foreign scholars studying this topic are S. Balli, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, O. Jespersen, J. Katz, Y. Naida, and W. Fleischer. However, all these scholars did not come to a single conclusion regarding the definition of the term "idiom" and their features, so this needs to be studied today. A separate mention should be made of A. Denysova, L. Komar, and M. Kovalchuk, who in their works analyze the classification of phraseological units and the difficulties of their translation. The work of R. Zorivchak "Phraseological Unit as a Translation Category" is also worthy of attention.

The rationale for the study. Given the rapid pace of development of society, the amount of news in various sources is considerable. The number of articles in journalism is increasing rapidly, making it important to study them as units of informing and imposing thoughts and ideas. To accomplish the above, texts of the journalistic style contain various lexical units that add imagery and interest to the text. The use of idioms in media texts adds metaphorical and meaningfulness to the texts.

Idioms are a big part of the linguistics of any language and function in all spheres of communication in society. Through the presence of different idioms in different languages, it is possible to study the history of the language and culture of a particular people in a certain period. It is the study of idioms as part of the lexical wealth of a nation that helps to explore its historical experience. The study of idioms is an important aspect of the development of linguistics in English and Ukrainian. Since English is considered to be an international language, the connection between English and Ukrainian is unconditional. That is why the study of these units in journalistic texts is important.

The **aim** of the study is to describe the translation of idioms in journalistic texts from English into Ukrainian.

Given the purpose of the study, the following research **objectives** have been set:

- 1) to define the concept of "idioms" and its features;
- 2) to outline the peculiarities of the translation of idioms;
- 3) to review the analysis of a journalistic text;
- 4) to analyze the translation of idioms in journalistic texts from English into Ukrainian.

The **object** of the study is the study of idioms in journalistic texts.

The **investigation subject** of the study is the translation of idioms from English into Ukrainian, selected from mass media texts.

Data sources are the mass media text.

The following **methods** were used in the course of the study:

1. **the method of analysis**, which helped gain knowledge about idioms in different periods of existence and studying these units;
2. **the method of synthesis** for combining the collected information about idioms into a single whole and establishing a connection between different types;
3. **the descriptive method** to explain the peculiarities of the structure of idioms and their functioning in the language;
4. **the method of sampling** for the selection of the studied units;
5. **the method of comparison** to highlight the differences between idioms in journalistic texts in English and Ukrainian;
6. **the method of analogies** to establish the relationship between English and Ukrainian idioms selected from journalistic articles.

The **practical value** of the study is to improve knowledge of translating idioms from English into Ukrainian. The results of the study will help in further research on the translation of idioms.

The **theoretical value** of the study lies in the use of the obtained results in teaching linguistic units, in the study of lexicology and phraseology, or in the study of translation studies.

Structure of the paper. The paper consists of an introduction, two chapters - theoretical and practical, conclusions, a list of references and annexes.

The first section provides an overview of the main studies of the chosen topic; the concept of "idiom" in linguistics, the difference in its meaning in linguistic science, its main features and characteristics are considered.

The second section examines the translation of idioms from English into Ukrainian in mass media discourse.

The conclusion summarizes the work and describes the results achieved in the course of the study.

The list of references contains a list of works and literature used for the study.

The annexes contain a list of sentences used for the study.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL BASIS OF IDIOM RESEARCH AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE

1.1 Idiom as a language phenomenon

Phraseology makes up a large part of the entire lexicon and in human communication and is the layer that adds imagery and metaphor to speech. However, the problem with idioms is that their meaning is not always clear from the context or components of the idioms.

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies the stable word combinations of a particular language. The smallest unit of phraseology is a phraseology, or idiom.

The concept of "idiom" causes different interpretations among scholars, which makes it important to study these units in modern linguistics. P. Simpson believes that such units originate from metaphors, which are stable phrases. The researcher also believes that these are clusters of words whose meaning is difficult to understand from their components [simp: 93]. A similar opinion is expressed by F. Palmer: "a sequence of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the words themselves" [14: 41].

Longman's dictionary describes idioms in a rather complicated way as expressions whose meaning is primarily metaphorical rather than literal and have a stable form [25: 3].

Having analyzed the above definitions of the concept of "idiom", we can note that an idiom is a stable set of words whose translation does not correspond to its meaning. These units can include both full-sense words and partial-sense words.

It is worth noting that linguistics distinguishes between different types of idioms. Among them are:

1. Traditional idiomatic expressions (*give up the ghost - to die*). The peculiarity of such idioms is that "everyone understands the essence of phraseological expressions under the structure of such expressions" [11: 102].

2. Pairs of words are those idioms that are combined with the conjunctions "by", "and", "or" (*hammer and tongs - to do something with all your might*);

3. Idioms with the pronoun it (*live it up - to have a good time/"hang out" at parties*);
4. Idioms-allusions - expressions that are not defined in the dictionary and are used only in English;
5. Archaic idioms that are still in use today (*kith and kin - close people*);
6. Idiom-phrasal verbs, which include a verb and adverbial particles or prepositions (*put up with - to put up with something*) [23].

The types of idioms described above are most commonly used in colloquial speech and everyday communication.

In modern linguistics, there are two approaches to idioms: "broad" and "narrow". According to the "narrow" approach, idioms are "stable phrases whose semantics is not derived from the meanings of its components but is formally integrated by them; they arise as a result of the loss of motivational relations" [8: 173].

In English linguistics, researchers pay attention to a "broad" approach to the problem of idiom. Western scholars include not only phraseological units of all types, but also paremics (sayings, proverbs, quotations, etc.) as idioms. It is worth noting that Richard Spiers in his work "A Dictionary of American Idioms" explains the choice of units presented in the dictionary as follows: "Every language has phrases or sentences that cannot be translated literally. Many cliches, proverbs, slang phrases, phrasal verbs, and common sayings offer this kind of problem. A phrase or sentence of this type is usually said to be idiomatic. This Dictionary is a collection of the idiomatic phrases and sentences that occur frequently in American English" [24: 7].

That is, Spiers draws attention to the fact that the concept of idiom should include both phrases and sentences (slang expressions, proverbs, sayings) that are idiomatic. William Collins, also a dictionary compiler, gave the following opinion: "When studying idioms, you always face two major problems. The first is the problem of origin. As Pearsall Smith notes, even experts are unable to explain the meaning of many idiomatic expressions clearly and confidently. Second, there is the problem of the connection between the origin and current usage.

Often it becomes necessary, when studying an idiom whose existing meaning is understood and generally used correctly, to recognize that the connection between origin and meaning is not known." [22: 11].

The main features of idioms that distinguish them from other units are:

1. they may contain neologisms and archaisms;
2. syntactic indecomposability;
3. components have a fixed place in the idiom and cannot change it;
4. no new words are added to the idiom.

J. Seidl and W. McMurdy believe that idioms are those structures that cannot be changed, i.e. they are stable (*to give someone the cold shoulder*). However, scholars also distinguish between those in which certain parts are fixed (*to make a clean breast of it*) and those that allow certain changes in the non-fixed parts (*to have/to take/to enjoy forty winks*) [16].

The next classification worthy of attention is the etymological classification of idioms. This classification is distinguished by J. Seidl and W. McMurdy. According to it, the following are distinguished:

- Biblical and literary (*to kill the fatted calf, the green-eyed monster*);
- everyday (*to make a clean sweep of something, to hit the nail on the head*);
- agricultural idioms (*to go to seed, to lead someone up the garden path*);
- culinary idioms (*to eat humble pie, to be in the soup*);
- military idioms (*to cross swords with someone, to fight a pitched battle*);
- nautical idioms (*to be in deep waters, to be in the same boat as someone*);
- of animalistic origin (*to play cat and mouse with, to be top dog*);
- with a color component (*to be in the pink, to have green fingers*);
- with a component denoting body parts (*to lose heart, to pull leg*) [16: 6].

Sam Glugzberg classified idioms according to their transparency and identified the following types:

- 1) opaque compositional phraseology (*kick the bucket*);
- 2) transparent compositional phraseology (*break the ice*).

So, to summarize, we can say that idioms are an important part of linguistics and are characterized by such features as indecomposability, presence of figurative meaning, and reproducibility.

1.2 Translation transformations of idiom translation

The use of idioms in texts and people's speech adds expressiveness to them and serves as an aid to expressing emotions, so to convey this feature, it is important to translate the text accurately and adequately from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). To adequately translate idioms, you should choose the most accurate translation technique and strategy.

The mediator between the idioms of the SL and the TL is the translator, who must have a thorough knowledge of the lexicology and phraseology of both languages and the ability to recognize the idiom and choose an accurate and correct translation. When translating, it is also important to understand the context in which the idiom is used, as they are characterized by polysemy and stylistic characteristics that complicate the translator's work.

In order to achieve adequate translation of idiomatic units, translators use translation transformations, which help to make the transition of an idiom from the source language to the target language. The use of translation transformations in the translation of idioms is the main method of transferring idioms from the source language to the target language. The feature of these transformations is that they serve as a means of changing the characteristics of the idiom's linguistic personality.

Methods of translating idioms are divided into non-equivalent and equivalent translations. The equivalent types of translation include full and partial translation, while the non-equivalent types include calquing and descriptive translation [17: 100].

Idiomatival equivalents are those phraseological units in the target language that are characterized by the preservation of the meaning of the source idiom. Equivalents make it easier for the translator to choose the target language.

Equivalents are divided into:

1) Full equivalents, i.e. those idioms that are fully equivalent in both the source and target languages. The use of this translation transformation leads to a single translation, which fully preserves the meaning of the phraseology from the original text, its lexical, stylistic and grammatical composition [13: 45].

2) Partial equivalents, i.e. those idioms that are not the same in all meanings. These idioms have the same meaning but different forms [3: 211].

However, the most accurate translation is considered to be the one using the method of equivalents, but their number is small. This category mostly includes international idioms, for example, an old fox, skin and bones.

The next type of translation is the translation of an idiomatical analog. An analog is a translation transformation that has the same figurative meaning but a different image [13: 207].

The technique of descriptive translation is worthy of attention, which consists in reproducing the idiom with a free phrase, but the main features of the idiom - metaphorical and figurative - are lost. Such translational transformation is rarely used in the translation process, only when there is no equivalent or analog [7: 65].

A method often used by translators is calquing, i.e. copying an idiom based on a model of another language. This type is used only when other types of translation fail to convey the semantic and stylistic meaning, imagery, and emotional and expressive coloring [13: 54].

The next method of translation is combined (mixed) translation. This method is characterized by a combination of different translation methods (literal and descriptive translation, etc.) [4: 280].

It is also worth highlighting antonymic translation, i.e., the selection of the opposite meaning [9: 56]. This method is not often used.

Literalism is the exact and verbatim copying of the words of the original idiom while preserving the grammar of this idioms. Unlike such a translation transformation as calquing, literalism distorts the idiom of the target language. In this regard, translators' resort to translation using this translation transformation.

Lexical translation is the translation of an idiom that was in the source language, a lexeme, into the target language.

Contextual translation is the selection of phraseology in the target language that will be as similar to the original as possible, according to the context. An example of such a translation is *dog doesn't eat dog*.

There is a division of translation transformations into grammatical, lexical, lexico-grammatical, and lexico-semantic. Lexical transformations include transcription, transliteration, traditional reproduction, and borrowed translation. Lexical and semantic transformations include generalization, differentiation, substantiation, and modulation. Grammatical transformations include transposition, substitution, addition, and omission. Lexical and grammatical transformations include such translation transformations as antonymic translation, complete reorganization, compensation, and idiom transformation in translation.

The translation of idiomatic units is a complex phenomenon due to the following factors:

1) the words in the idiom acquire a new meaning, which makes a literal translation of such a lexical unit impossible due to the loss of figurative meaning;

2) due to the diversity of idioms, recognizing them in the text is a complex process, which is why, if the translator does not have sufficient knowledge of phraseology, the choice of translation transformations may complicate their understanding in the target language;

3) selection of translation transformation, adaptation and adequate translation is a complex and time-consuming process during the translator's work.

For the above reasons, translators face a number of difficulties when translating idioms.

Difficulties in translating idioms are also caused by the difference between the English and Ukrainian grammatical and lexical systems, as well as the special status of idioms, which are semantically indivisible lexical units in both languages.

The cultural or national coloring of idioms also causes difficulties in translation. It is this coloration that is difficult to convey in the target language, so the

translator is required to understand this feature and transfer it to the target language as clearly as possible for the recipient and with minimal transformation of the idiom. It should be noted that the idiom should be accepted by Ukrainian society without difficulty in its interpretation.

The problem of combining the universal and the idioethnic has been of interest to researchers for many years, for example, M. F. Alefirenko [1]. The idiom has in its structure and meaning idioethnic features of a nation or people, which reveals their perception of the world, basic principles, etc. The peculiarities of the worldview pose a challenge for translators, as the question of their transmission arises. There are two types of such transmission: preserving the worldview of the nation of the source language or modifying it, taking into account the worldview of people who use the target language, in our case, Ukrainian.

Another aspect of idiom translation is that recognizing idioms in a text is a complex phenomenon, since similar linguistic units can be both free phrases and idioms. An example of such a unit is *the boy next door*, which can mean "neighbor" and is a free phrase, and another meaning is "an ordinary guy", which is an idiom with such a lexical composition. Therefore, a translator must have a large theoretical base of idioms in both languages in order to accurately convey them in the target language. The translator must also have a good sense of both languages, understand the semantics of words accurately, and keep up with the development of the language, as the fund of idioms is replenished along with the development of the language.

In the process of translating of idioms, one should take into account the following translation limitations:

- it is important to preserve expressiveness, emotionality and imagery in the target language;
- the inequality of stylistic coloring in the source language and in the target language should be noted;
- the national coloring of the idiom, which should be transformed into the target language, should be noted [21].

In the process of translating phraseological units, the translator should take into account the following aspects of the translation of these units:

- main and side meaning of the sentence;
- actualized meaning;
- the coloring of the idioms in the sentence;
- genre and style of the idioms;
- the degree of usage of idiomatic units.

In order to achieve an adequate translation of a phrase, a translator should:

- 1) have a good knowledge of the theoretical basis of phraseology;
- 2) have the ability to recognize idiomatical units in the text;
- 3) explain idioms;
- 4) choose the appropriate translation transformations [5].

Therefore, the translation of idioms is a complex phenomenon and requires constant analysis. The problem with translating idioms is that they cannot be translated literally, as the meaning and figurative significance of the idiom will be lost. For this reason, the idiom will become incomprehensible to the recipients. Therefore, translating idioms requires high professionalism and a thorough knowledge of both the target language and the source language.

It is worth noting that the translation of idiomatic units is a complex phenomenon that requires a lot of effort when working with them and necessitates high professionalism and in-depth knowledge of the concepts of "idiom" and "idiomatics". When translating, one should pay attention to the context, metaphor, meaning, and national and cultural coloring of the idiom.

1.3 Specifics of media discourse text analysis

The study of media texts is the basis for forming an idea of how reality is constructed and represented in the media, how reality is constructed and represented in the media.

Distinctive features of contemporary media texts:

- corporate nature of production;

- ideological pluralism;
- dynamic nature;
- specificity of the means of creation;
- multidimensionality;
- multidimensionality;
- extended interpretation of verbal level units;
- inclusion in the hypertext stream [2: 24].

As special trends in contemporary media texts, researchers note, on the one hand, the expansion of the author's presence, and, on the other hand, his minimization, i.e., the effect of absence. The author's beginning is expressed through a huge range of means - implicit, paraphrase, grammatical, lexical constructive, and precedent phenomena. If cultural analysis positions the text as an adtext, a universal way of storing, transmitting and transforming national values, then a media text within the linguistic approach is understood as any communicative event within the media space in a broad sense and as a sequence of signs and meanings that is broadcast. The focus of scholars' attention is on the means and methods of constructing a speech event in connection with pragmatic, socio-cultural and other approaches.

According to H. Kuzenko, the main information and structural elements of a traditional media text are:

- coherence and integrity;
- logicity
- accuracy
- clarity
- intelligibility;
- accessibility [6: 77].

New to the study of media texts is discourse analysis, which allows researchers to describe and understand the processes of creating, exchanging and differentiating meanings in the space of mass communication (e.g., what is depicted in the media text as normal, acceptable, acceptable and what is not, and what contextual

connections are responsible for this), hierarchization of representations (for example, how and why certain images are labeled as more or less attractive), legitimization of certain experiences and practices (what actions are approved and how this is done discursively). In connection with the development of the artistic paradigm, postmodernism, which is characteristic of contemporary textual creation, a large sector of research is formed by those aimed at studying new ways of linguistic representation of a situation, word creation, and ambiguity. In the postmodern situation, the real is subject to various transformations, and a conditional context is created that is, in fact, more interesting than the information itself. The media text does not reflect reality as much as it models it and creates a new reality.

Given the characteristics of media discourse texts, the use of idioms in these texts is natural.

The main features of idioms used in media texts are metaphorical, expressive, and idiomatic. These features add imagery to the text, which makes it easier for the reader to understand. L. Smith believes that the main function of idioms in journalistic texts is expressiveness [19].

The use of idioms in the texts of both English and Ukrainian media also has an ironic character. This character of idioms differs from the main meaning, so it can be perceived by the reader with the opposite connotation.

The most commonly used idioms in media texts are:

- 1) interstylistic (not expressive)
- 2) bookish (emphasizing humor in the text)
- 3) colloquial and vernacular (those used in everyday communication).

It is worth noting the use of allusive phrases in media articles. Allusive phrases are units that serve to appeal to readers to certain persons or events. Such phraseology is used to emphasize the tension and semantic load in the presentation of the essence of the article and makes readers think about other concepts related to the topic.

A special type of phraseological units in the journalistic style is euphemistic phrases, which serve as a means of softening incorrect expressions or replacing harsh

concepts. Such units are often used to describe war, bombings and all the horrors of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Headlines are important in journalistic texts because they serve as the first contact with the reader and a way to get the reader interested in reading the entire article. Therefore, headlines often use phraseology to draw attention to the article, for example, the headline from The BBC "*Never say never again: When celebrities eat their words*" [27]. The headline contains the phrase *eat the words*, which means to recognize the incorrectness of previously said words. In the example, the idioms add imagery to the headline and appeals to the person's curiosity, which makes them read the article.

Title: *Irpin: Russia's reign of terror in a quiet neighbourhood near Kyiv'*

Text: *In a corner of the leafy town of Irpin, the brutality of the Russian occupation was clear from the start. The body of a young woman in a red coat would remain in the street for four weeks - lying where she had been trampled not once, but over and over again, under the wheels of Russian armoured vehicles.*

Irpin is on the doorstep of Kyiv, and in early March Russian troops intent on conquering the capital took hold of the town. Its blown-up bridge and river crossing became known internationally as a risky escape route from next-door Bucha, the scene of many of Russia's alleged war crimes. In Irpin itself, the bodies of 290 civilian victims have been found and witnesses and prosecutors tell of a month of terror in a narrow zone in the town's south-western quarter. A disproportionate number of victims were women.

Before the war, a handful of streets a short bus-ride away from the capital were a haven for families from the bustle of a busy capital. Now Pushkinska St, Lermontova St, Davidchuka and Vygovskogo all bear the scars of a brutal occupation. Walking along Pushkinska St shortly after it was liberated, I saw signs of damage to almost every home. Many had been burned to the ground. But far more terrifying than the destruction were the accounts of violence against civilians, of shootings and summary executions and of people being held by force in a basement.

During the occupation, Pushkinska St became a vital artery - a route to safety for civilians. If you made it out to Universytetska St, then it was a short drive to the ring road and a Ukrainian-held position. All the way down Universytetska St, civilian cars were riddled with bullets and shrapnel.

Close to Central Park, near the junction with Pushkinska, one of the local deputies Artem Hurin says he saw bodies in three cars and an elderly man lying dead on the street. Eleven units of the Russian army and police are alleged by Ukraine's intelligence and prosecutors to have taken part in the occupation and destruction in Irpin, Bucha and nearby Hostomel.

Among them was the 141st motorised regiment - otherwise known as the notorious Kadyrovtsi from Chechnya. So was the 234th airborne assault regiment, whose servicemen were once rewarded for taking part in the occupation of Crimea. Armoured vehicles were stationed behind almost every house in Pushkinska St, according to Hurin, who served as a military volunteer when Irpin was under attack. Inside this narrow quarter the Russians set up at least two fortified checkpoints with firing positions on Lermontova St, where it meets Kyivska and Pushkinska. There were at least two bases, at a former children's sanatorium at Lastivka, on the southwestern corner of the quarter, and at a big residential complex close by. The complex was close to the junction of Pushkinska and Vygovskogo St where the woman in the red coat was run over by Russian armoured vehicles.

Town mayor Oleksandr Markushyn and several other residents told the BBC that her body lay there for almost a month. Her face was unrecognisable from being run over numerous times, said Artem Hurin: "But I saw from her hands she was very young." On the other side of the street lay the body of an older man: "From his age he could have been her dad."

Ukrainian military volunteers found a plastic card and a handwritten shopping list in the woman's purse and determined that she was probably around 25. "We didn't find any ID on her," said Petro Korol, in charge of gathering bodies for burial.

More than half the victims in this part of Irpin were shot. So many of the dead in this residential quarter were women that the mayor renamed it the place of "women's killings".

On 8 March local residents risked constant shelling and gunfire to bury four people shot by the Russians in a shallow grave beside a bus stop where Davidchuka meets Lysenka St.

"We buried a civilian woman in a pink coat in her 40s with a man. They were killed in the car," resident Tetyana told me. "And two territorial defence volunteers were shot dead in their car." The volunteers were later identified as local residents Dmytro Ukrainets and Sergiy Malyuk.

Dozens of the 290 victims are yet to be identified, but prosecutors told me so far they had details of 161 men, 73 women and one child. Many were shot dead in Pushkinska and neighbouring streets. Others died by artillery fire or starved to death.

Most of the suspected war crimes here, as identified by prosecutors and witnesses, happened in mid-March and then in the final days before the Russian withdrawal.

As the Ukrainian army regained control of the outskirts of Kyiv, the Russians became more nervous and began shooting on sight. For residents, misunderstanding an order or refusing to wear a white armband as the Russians insisted could end in death.

"I heard shots in the middle of March beneath the windows of my flat," recalled Ludmila Menkivska, 54, who lives in a residential building on Pushkinska St. The next morning she saw a woman's body on the street through her window. There was nothing she could do. Had she tried to bury her, she could have been killed herself.

"Every morning for over two weeks I came to my window to check if she was still there. Then every time I looked from my window after shelling I saw her again. I knew nothing about her but my heart was broken. She looked between 40 and 45."

Rather than leave her home, Ludmila decided to stay where she was. No stranger to war, she had fled her home in eastern Ukraine when war broke out in 2014 between the Ukrainian army and Russian-backed separatists.

After the liberation, the woman's body was taken away. She was called Alyona and had a hearing disability, said local resident Mykhailo Kuzmenko, who fears she was killed because she failed to hear the orders of Russian soldiers.

The last week of occupation proved to be the deadliest.

Larisa Osypova, 75, had run the local kindergarten for years, raising generations of children. Around 24 March she was shot dead in her backyard with her husband Vadym at 8A Davydchuka St.

They had been sheltering in their house from shelling when shots rang out. "I saw my neighbour running out to help me," said Kostyantyn Bielkin. "Then I heard a round of gunshots and Vadym crying out 'Larisa! Larisa, then there was an explosion and more shots across the fence." He was hit three times and remembers nothing more. His neighbours were left unburied for days. Osypova was shot in the face.

For 43 years she had run the Vinochok kindergarten, retiring not long before. "People keep calling me and saying: 'We grew up in her hands.' Nobody can believe what happened," says her niece Natalya Dovga.

"Kids used to run up to her immediately," said Vinochok's new head teacher Oksana Ptashnyk. "They never understood she was elderly. For thousands of children she was like a mother, warm, caring and easy-going." Around the same time, Oleksandr Sheremet and two other men were shot dead in the yard of his apartment block at 9A Vygovskogo St, just around the corner from Larisa Osipova's house. Inside the building a fourth man was killed in his flat. Sheremet, 37, was a children's orienteering coach and had just returned home on the eve of the invasion with a group of children he had taken to the Carpathian Mountains. He had sent his wife Yulia and two of their three children to stay with friends in France.

"He could have fled to the west of Ukraine or abroad but he chose to stay to look after his father, the elderly and to help evacuate children," she said. His father Leonid saw him alive for the last time on 22 March. He next saw his body in Kyiv

morgue with five bullet wounds, to his chest, stomach, hand and leg. Irpin's other summary executions took place around the same time at 42 Davidchuka St. Two men, one of them an elderly disabled man, were shot. Another man was killed at a sports club in the same block - award-winning boxer and children's trainer Oleksiy Dzhunkivsky.

Almost next door to the murders in Davidchuka St, Tetiana Levchenko spent the final days of occupation holed up in a basement with other residents, at the mercy of Russian soldiers. "I was worried they would force all of us to sit on their tanks and act as a human shield." Her son and daughter had fled with their children but Tetiana, a 54-year-old engineer, had decided to stay hiding in the basement.

"On 23 March the Russian military forced open the door. The next day they forced almost 30 people altogether to stay with us. As they were bringing people in, they killed a male civilian," she recalls. While she had been in the basement, her elderly parents remained at home. "The Russians blew up two grenades next to them and fired a round of shots into the wardrobe. That was how they made the elderly reveal where the younger people were hiding." Freedom came finally on 26 March, but Tetiana and the others waited for hours to venture outside, scared that the Russians were still there. Before the war she had worked as an activist to keep Irpin green and keep the local river clean. "Then the foreigners came in and destroyed our town and our lives."

Visit Vygovskogo and Pushkinska St now and you will find residents in almost every backyard, trying to clean up and rebuild. They have learned to take pleasure in the simple things - like having their electricity, gas and water restored. Those whose homes are still standing can even cook in their own kitchens. But beneath this facade of normality, the atrocities committed in four weeks in March are never far away. Pushkinska St resident Oleksandr Bielokon shows me an enormous stain on the road where the body of a woman in a red coat lay throughout the occupation.

"Look, it's still here: the bloody silhouette of a woman run over by Russian tanks." [27]

The text under analysis headlined '*Irpin: Russia's reign of terror in a quiet neighbourhood near Kyiv*' [27] belongs to journalistic article. It is of journalistic discourse. There are non-verbal means in the text as images and maps.

The text was taken from The BBC News website. The text is aimed at foreign reader (in the field of war and conflicts, which is evident from facts about the war in Ukraine). The aim of the textual information is to present information about the war in Ukraine in order to reveal the true facts about the war.

Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion.

A. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition – *base* – *bases*;
- complex lexical repetition – *risky* – *risked*;
- simple paraphrase - *killings* – *executions*;
- complex paraphrase – *narrow* – *quiet*;
- co-reference – *terror* – *war*;
- substitution – *residents* – *they*.

B. Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses.

C. The definite article in this case *the body* shows that it's identify noun that is known by the readers. The use of the indefinite article here *a quiet neighborhood* means that the concept is mentioned for the first time in the text.

D. Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion.

Stylistic characteristics of the text are:

1) Strong positions of the text are the beginning of the article, where the author gives the main idea of the article and the ending in summary of the article.

2) Weak positions: none.

3) Tropes: epithets: *red coat*, *risky route*, *narrow zone*; metaphors: *Pushkinska St*, *Lermontova St*, *Davidchuka* and *Vygovskogo* all bear the scars; comparison: *he was like a mother*.

4) The author used special vocabulary, that is different military terms, for example, armored vehicles, bullets and shrapnel etc.

Basic transformation: transliteration, calque, generalization.

Thus, the role of phraseological units in media texts is imagery, expressive and emotional coloring, and making the text easier for the recipients to understand. In addition, idioms are used to replace incorrect concepts or appeals to certain persons or events.

CHAPTER 2. FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH IDIOMS IN THE MASS MEDIA DISCOURSE

2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of idioms in mass media discourse

The basis of our study is articles in English and Ukrainian by *The BBC*. After analyzing the selected articles and phraseological units in these articles, the following lexical translation transformations were identified:

- 1) calque, or loan translation;
- 2) descriptive translation;
- 3) idiomatic equivalents;
- 4) idiomatic analogues.

The first method noticed in the translation of idioms is the method of calquing. This method raises many questions, as it consists of copying the idiom from the source language into the target language exactly. Such copying can distort the meaning of idioms and make them incomprehensible to the target language recipient. Translators should consider whether the idiom will be understandable in Ukrainian when using this method. Examples of such translations:

- *hope for the best* [27] – *сподіватися на краще* [26] (in the example above, it was found that the translator conveyed the meaning of the idiom, but with the use of calquing);

- *give a green light* [27] – *дати зелене світло* [26] (the translator translates the idiom verbatim into Ukrainian, which reveals the use of calquing);

- *to keep them in place* [27] – *утримувати їх на місці* [26] (the idiom is translated literally, but is understandable and adequate for readers);

- *under fire* [27] – *нід вогнем* [26] (in this example, the translator rendered the phraseology *under fire* as *нід вогнем*, which is an exact copy of the idiom from the English language. In our opinion, the translator appropriately used the calquing method since the figurative meaning of the phrase and its place in the sentence have not changed and are clear in the translated text);

- *under constant stress* [27] – *в постійному стресі* [26] (the idiom *under stress* has been translated into Ukrainian by calquing. The Ukrainian version of the phraseology is copied after the English model);

- *win people's hearts and minds* [27] – *завоювати серця та уми людей* [26] (from this example, we can conclude that the translator also used the calquing method when translating this idiom since it is worth noting that this is an exact example of copying a phraseology in Ukrainian based on the English language);

- *bear the scars* [27] – *вкрити шрамами* [26] (if we take into account the meaning of this phraseology, namely "to still suffer emotional pain from something unpleasant that happened in the past," the translator accurately conveyed this meaning using the calquing method, translating the phraseology literally into Ukrainian);

- *to melt the toughest of hearts* [27] – *розтопити найчирствіші серця* [26] (in the transformation of an idiom and the idiom is accurately rendered, so exact copying is made based on the English language in Ukrainian);

- *fight for her life* [27] – *боротися за життя* [26] (according to some data, we can assume that the idiom *боротися за життя* is in the fund of Ukrainian phraseology, but none of the dictionaries record it. Therefore, the translation of these singular expressions is a copy, not a selection of an equivalent);

- *a matter of time* [27] – *питання часу* [26] (after analyzing the translation transformation of the phraseology in the example, we noticed that the translator used the method of calquing, rendering the idiom *a matter of time*, literally *питання часу* in Ukrainian, preserving the form of the idiom but adapting it to the target language. The use of the unit "matter of time" is common in the Ukrainian language, and in the press in particular, so we can say that the translation is adequate and effective for the reader's perception);

- *change the face of* [27] – *змінити обличчя* [26] (having analyzed the translation of the idiom *change the face of* the phraseology *змінити обличчя*, it should be noted that the translator used the method of calquing, i.e. he resorted to preserving the form and meaning of the original idiom in the translated phraseology.

The Ukrainian version of the phraseology is understandable to the Ukrainian reader, so in this case, the use of this FP is appropriate and effective in the reader's perception);

- *it takes two to Tango* [27] – *для такго потрібні двоє* [26] (here, the old expression *it takes two to tango* is translated into Ukrainian literally as *для танго потрібні двоє*. The meaning of the expression is quite clear to the Ukrainian reader, although this translation cannot be considered equivalent. This phraseology is used in the sense of "two people are responsible for a particular event");

- *made his day* [27] – *зробив його день* [26] (the English idiom *to make someone's day* has no equivalent in Ukrainian, although it is already part of youth slang in the form of a calque translation – *зробити чийсь день*. It is with the help of a calque that we translate this expression in the given sentence of the media discourse. The meaning of the idiom is "to do something that will cheer you up for the whole day");

- *what the doctor ordered* [27] – *тим, що лікар прописав* [26] (In this example, the phrase *what the doctor ordered* is used, which means "exactly what is needed". We translate this phrase into Ukrainian by using calquing as *те, що лікар прописав*).

The most numerous group of translation transformations used in translating idioms in the selected articles into English and Ukrainian is the method of descriptive translation, i.e., rendering the idiom as a word or free phrase in Ukrainian. This type of translation implies the loss of the idiom's imagery. Still, in most cases, it is impossible to find an analog or equivalent, so translators resort to this type of translation. Such a translation may or may not be adequate, so it must be done carefully. Examples of the use of this method include:

- *under more pressure* [27] – *зазнати більшого тиску* [26]. Having studied the translation of the idiom in the example above, we can conclude that the translation of the chosen idiom is adequate and accessible for the Ukrainian reader to understand. The translator used a descriptive translation, which we consider appropriate.

- *draw appropriate conclusions* [27] – *зробити відповідні висновки* [26]. In the above examples, the idiom *draw conclusions* and the phrase *зробити відповідні висновки* are the same sentence members in the source and target sentences, respectively, and the idiom was translated using descriptive translation. In our opinion, the translator replaced the idiom with a phrase because the phrase *draw conclusions* is not an idiom but a phrase similar in meaning, significance, normative, and is widely used in mass media texts in Ukrainian.

- *risk your own life* [27] – *вибір стоїть між власним життям* [26]. The given idiom was translated using a descriptive construction since the Ukrainian language does not have an idiom with the same meaning.

- *took a deep breath* [27] – *глибоко вдихати* [26]. In the original sentence, the journalist used the idiom *take a breath*. The translator used the phrase *глибоко вдихати*. The chosen construction is not an idiom but a common phrase. There is no analog or equivalent of the idiom in Ukrainian, so the translation is appropriate and understandable to the reader, although it does not follow the principle of "an idiom is translated by an idiom."

- *do the best* [27] – *зробити все можливе* [26]. The idiom *do one's best* means to do as well as one can, and *зробити все можливе* is not an idiom but a free phrase. The choice of translation method is because the original idiom has no equivalent in Ukrainian.

- *burst into tears* [27] – *розплакатися* [26]. The highlighted idiom *burst into tears* is translated into Ukrainian by the word *розплакалася*, which accurately describes the meaning of the idiom. The translator used this word because it is impossible to find an analogue or equivalent to this idiom, and the calquing method would distort its meaning and make it incomprehensible to Ukrainian recipients.

- *did not pull their weight* [27] - *не погодяться якнайшвидше збільшити свої оборонні витрати* [26]. In the example above, the idiom *pull their weight* is rendered with a detailed description, and with a specification of the military theme of the article (the use of the phrase increases their defense spending). This method of

rendering the idiom is an appropriate option in this example since other methods of translating the idiom would make the context unclear to the Ukrainian reader.

- *make a big difference* [27] – *серйозно змінити* [26]. In this example of idiom translation, the translator used a descriptive translation and rendered the idioms in free phrases.

- *in tears* [27] – *плакала* [26]. The translator resorted to descriptive translation in order to convey the meaning of the sentence in Ukrainian in a more specific and understandable way for readers. In this case, it is possible to render the idiom by literal translation, i.e., calquing, but using the phrase *in tears* would not fully describe the person's state of mind, as its meaning has less tension and specificity of the situation.

- *in a matter of weeks* [27] – *впродовж кількох тижнів* [26]. The idiom *a matter of weeks* was translated by the translator as *впродовж кількох тижнів*, i.e., using a descriptive translation. In our opinion, the translator resorted to this method to better adapt the text into Ukrainian.

- *get hands on* [27] – *отримати* [26]. The replacement of the idiom *get hands on with* the word *got* is an example of calquing, and the translation is understandable to the recipient. Although, in our opinion, in this case, the translator could have translated the Ukrainian equivalent of the idiom – *прибирати до рук*, which has the same meaning as the idiom *get hands on*, since translating an idiom with an idiom is the best alternative.

- *take root* [27] – *вкоренитися* [26]. In the examples presented here, the idiom *take root* is replaced by a word in the figurative sense – *вкоренитися*, which is identical to the meaning of the idiom used, so the use of the descriptive method and the replacement of the idiom with a word is appropriate and accurate in the context and easy for the recipient to understand.

- *putting a brave face on things* [27] – *продовжувати хитрити* [26]. Taking into account the context and understanding of the text, the translator has used a correct descriptive translation but slightly changed the meaning of the idiom. *Put a brave face on* means to try to keep a brave face and not show that something is going

wrong, so the word *xumpumu* does not accurately convey the meaning of the idiom. A possible translation option is the Ukrainian idiom *тримати лице*, which has a similar meaning to the English version. Resorting to such a translation using the method of analog selection would comply with the principle that an idiom translates an idiom;

- *set things in stone* [27] – *виносити остаточний вердикт* [26] (there is no equivalent or analogue of the idiom *set things in stone* in Ukrainian, which is why the translator omitted it in the target language and described the meaning of this phrase in Ukrainian for the recipients to better understand the meaning of the entire sentence. The method of transferring the phraseology is appropriate because the meaning and context of the original sentence is preserved and easy for the reader to understand);

- *crossed a red line* [27] – *переведе ситуацію у несприятливе русло* [26] (the example above shows translation actions performed in the form of a full description of a phraseologism, using completely different language structures due to the adaptation of a phraseology into Ukrainian due to the lack of its analog or equivalent);

- *paint a picture of* [27] – *вважають* [26] (the idiom *paint a picture of* in the Ukrainian translation is rendered by the word *вважати*, which corresponds to the meaning of the English idiom. The chosen descriptive method is appropriate in this case and the translator has adequately translated the phraseology);

- *breaks its word* [27] – *порушення обіцянки* [26] (the above sentences also use the descriptive translation method to convey the phraseology. The phraseology *break (one's) word* means "To fail to act as one has promised; not to do what one said one would do; not to keep one's promise." [22] and in Ukrainian it is rendered by the free phrase *порушення обіцянки*, since this form is typical for the Ukrainian language and is easy for the reader to understand);

- *take a deep look* [27] – *глибоко розглянути* [26] (the idiom *take a deep look* is translated with the free phrase *deeply look*, which is an adequate translation, since the meaning of the sentence is accurately conveyed in the target language, as it is

often used in Ukrainian, does not change the meaning of the sentence and is understandable to the Ukrainian recipient);

- *make its way* [27] – *потрапити* [26] (in the above sentences, the translator used a similar descriptive translation, rendering the idiom *to make way* with the word *потрапити*. It is worth noting that this idiom has an equivalent in Ukrainian – *проторувати шлях, прокласти шлях*, but this equivalent is a translator's "false friend" because in Ukrainian this phraseology is applied to people and means to succeed in something through effort, to gain someone's recognition. Therefore, having analyzed it, it is worth noting that the translation used by the translator in the Ukrainian article is adequate and effective);

- *calls the shots* [27] – *рішення про потріли ухвалює* [26] (after analyzing, we came to the conclusion that the idiom *call the shots* is conveyed by a free word combination with the loss of phraseological and metaphorical meaning. This method of translation was used due to the absence of an analog or equivalent in the Ukrainian phraseological fund and the impossibility of translation by calquing due to the possible misunderstanding of the phraseological unit in the Ukrainian text by the recipient);

- *breaks into a smile* [27] – *усміхатися* [26] (in the above sentences, the idiom *breaks into a smile* is rendered using descriptive translation. There is no equivalent or analogue of the idiom in the Ukrainian phraseological fund, so the translator chose the appropriate translation method and made an effective and appropriate translation while preserving the context and meaning of the sentence);

- *put on trial* [27] – *перед судом* [26] (in the example above, the translator used a descriptive construction, as this translation is understandable to readers in Ukrainian);

- *out of his control* [27] – *від нього не залежала* [26] (such an idiom can be translated using the literal translation *поза його контролем*. However, the translator prefers the variant: it was not in his control, which is translated using a descriptive translation);

- *once in a blue moon* [27] – *неможливе* [26] (in this example, it is difficult to translate the phrase *once in a blue moon* with its equivalent when *коли рак на горі свисне*, given the structure of the original sentence and its semantics. Instead, it is necessary to use descriptive translation, when the phraseology is deciphered and used in its direct meaning, which *неможливе*. The metaphoricity and expressiveness of the phraseology are lost. In addition, the structure of the original element changes significantly, as the method of abbreviation is used, when one word is used instead of the expression in the translation);

- *not usual cup of tea* [27] – *не типове зайняття* [26] (in this case, the phraseology *not one's cup of tea* is used, which means "not a usual, not a favorite activity." It is the negative form of the phrase *one's cup of tea*. There is no equivalent to this expression in Ukrainian, and at the same time, we cannot translate it literally using the technique of calquing. Accordingly, we use the technique of descriptive translation, which allows us to convey this expression as an atypical activity).

One of the methods used in the transmission of idioms in the media is the method of idiomatic equivalents, the selection of an identical idiom in the target language, in our case, Ukrainian. It may be noted that translating idioms in this way requires an equivalent in Ukrainian, which, on the one hand, facilitates the translator's work, but, on the other hand, is confusing since idioms do not always have the same meaning in the source language and in the target language. For example:

1) *play crucial role* [27] – *відігравати ключову роль* [26]; *play an important role* [27] – *відігравати важливу роль* [26]. The idioms to play a role and to play a role are in the idiomatic fund of both languages and are idiomatic total equivalents. By using this translation method, the translator preserved the emotional load given to the idioms and the sentence by the author of the article, so we conclude that the use of the method of and mode translation is appropriate and adequate.

2) *in good hands* [27] – *в надійних руках* [26]. In this example, the translator used the equivalent method because there are idioms with similar semantics, form, and figurative meaning in both languages.

3) *behind closed door* [27] – *за закритими дверима* [26]. After analyzing this example, we noticed that the translator used the method of equivalence since the phrases *behind closed doors* and *за закритими дверима* are identical in meaning, lexical, stylistic, and grammatical composition, i.e., they are complete idiomatic equivalents.

4) *take the side of* [27] – *ставати на бік* [26]. The idiom *to take the side of* and the Ukrainian idiom *ставати на сторону* are partial (incomplete) equivalents, as they have the same meaning and significance but have different lexical meanings of the words *ставати* and *take*;

5) *to burn bridges* [27] – *спалювати мости* [26]. The expression "to burn bridges" means to break decisively with someone or something, to make it impossible to return to someone or something. In ancient times, this expression, or the similar *спалювати кораблі* was used in a literal sense, but later it acquired a metaphorical meaning. In this example, the full equivalent of the idiom is used;

6) *bite their tongues* [27] – *прикусити язика* [26]. The phraseology *прикусити язика* is used here (in the sense of asking/ordering someone to keep quiet). In Ukrainian, this phraseology is also actively used, so the translation of the statement does not cause any significant difficulties;

7) *time is money* [27] – *час – це гроші* [26]. The translation in this case is realized through the full equivalent *час – це гроші*. This coincidence is due to the fact that this idiom is borrowed from Latin. That is, the idiom is international in nature, which makes it much easier to translate;

8) *not by bread alone* [27] – *не хлібом єдиним* [26]. In this case, a well-known biblical expression is used, which in English sounds like *not by bread alone*. This phraseology is also used in Ukrainian, so it is possible to use the full equivalent of *не хлібом єдиним*;

9) *to buy a pig in a poke* [27] – *купити kota в мішку* [26]. The English text uses the phraseology *to buy a pig in a poke*, which literally translates as *купити свиню у мішку*. In Ukrainian, a partial equivalent of this expression is used, in which the animal image is changed *купити kota в мішку*. In both languages, these phrases

have the same meaning - to buy something without knowing anything about the product. Since the key animal image in the expressions is different, this translation can only be considered a partial equivalent;

10) *cool as a cucumber* [27] – *спокійний як удав* [26]. In this case, the English-language text uses a classic English idiom based on the comparison *cool as a cucumber*. Literally, it means *холодний як огірок* and has the meaning of a calm, cool-blooded person. There is no such equivalent in Ukrainian, but there is a common phraseology that is also based on the simile and uses a biomorphic figurative code – *спокійний як удав*. The image underlying the comparison in these two phraseologies is different - in English it is a cucumber, while in Ukrainian the image of a reptile is used - удав. However, both phraseologies are equivalent in their meaning;

11) *a piece of cake* [27] – *раз плюнути* [26]. The original text uses the popular English idiom *a piece of cake*, which has no full equivalent in Ukrainian. In addition, a literal translation is not possible in this case, as the expression *шматок пирога* would sound absolutely ridiculous to a Ukrainian reader. Since the English phraseology means "very easy, elementary," the translator must find a similarly meaningful stable expression in Ukrainian. The translation has two options – *раз плюнути* and *простіше простого*, and the translator chose the first option because it has greater semantic stability and imagery, while the simple option has a looser form, so it is not able to convey the exact expression of the original idiom

A large group of idioms is those that are transferred to the target language using idiomatic analogues. Since idiomatic equivalents are not a large group of idioms, it is easier for a translator to find an idiomatic analog. An idiomatic equivalent is an idiom of the target language with the same figurative meaning but a different lexical form. The main thing when translating an idiom use this method is to preserve the figurative meaning but using a different image. For instance:

- *on the cards* [27] – *не за горами* [26]. The translator rendered the idiom in a different form – *не за горами*, which means not far, close, soon. Even though the idiom is not transmitted literally, the figurative meaning of idioms in the two languages is the same.

- *pull all the strings* [27] – *тиснути на всі необхідні важелі* [26]. The examples use the idioms *pull all the strings* and *тиснути на всі необхідні важелі*, which are idiomatic analogues because they have the same figurative meaning but are represented by different forms of idioms in Ukrainian and English.

- *fingers crossed* [27] – *тримаємо кулаки* [26]; *keep fingers crossed* [27] – *тримати кулаки* [26]. In both examples, the idioms *fingers crossed* or *keep fingers crossed* have the same meaning. Their Ukrainian counterpart, *тримати кулаки*, has the same meaning: to completely subdue someone or something. The similar meaning and the difference in forms reveal their idiomatic equivalence.

- *wipe off the map* [27] – *стерти із лиця землі* [26]. In the examples above, the translator also used the method of analogies, translating the phrase *to wipe off the map* into its Ukrainian equivalent, *стерти з лиця землі*. Both phrases have the same figurative meaning (they mean to destroy, to destroy) but differ in lexical composition and the words used.

- *to turn the tide* [27] – *переломити ситуацію* [26]. Having studied the translation transformation in the above sentences, we conclude that the translator used the method of analogization since the idiom *to turn the tide* corresponds to its Ukrainian counterpart – *переломити ситуацію*. The use of this method of translation adapts the sentence for the Ukrainian recipient and determines the correctness and adequacy of the chosen translation method in a particular case.

- *held to account* [27] – *притягнути до відповідальності* [26]. These idioms have the same meaning but a different form, so they are idiomatic analogues.

We analyzed 56 examples of translating idioms by the lexical transformations. Among the lexical translation transformations, 14 examples of calquing, 25 examples of translation of idioms by descriptive translation, 11 examples of idiomatic equivalents and 6 examples of idiomatic analogues were found. In terms of percentage, lexical translation transformations are as follows:

- 1) calculation translation account for 25%;
- 2) descriptive translation for 45%;
- 3) equivalent translation for 20%;

4) analog translation for 10%.

From the total amount of the analyzed idioms lexical transformations occur 73% (calque – 18%, descriptive translation – 33%, equivalents – 14%, analogues – 8%)

2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of idioms in mass media discourse

Among the grammatical transformations used in the translation of idioms of mass media discourse, only the use of omission of idioms was found.

In media texts, there are cases where an idiom is omitted in the translation. There are not many such cases, but translators use the grammatical transformation of omission of an idiom to make the sentence in Ukrainian more understandable despite the omission of the idiom. For example:

...its proxy forces captured more than a third of Ukraine's east in a war that never came to an end [27] - її проксі-сили захопили понад третину сходу України. [26]

The translator left out a part of the sentence. In our opinion, this is because the phrase "the war that will never end" can serve as a destructive factor for Ukrainian society, as it lowers the national spirit. For this reason, we consider it appropriate to omit the part of the sentence and the phraseology within it.

Another example is:

So was the 234th airborne assault regiment, whose servicemen were once rewarded for taking part in the occupation of Crimea. [27]

Також злочини в Ірпені офіс генпрокурора інкримінує 234-й гвардійському десантно-штурмовому полку. Військовослужбовців цього підрозділу в Росії нагородили за окупацію українського Криму. [26]

The omission of the idiom to participate is due to the grammatical structure of the Ukrainian version of the sentence. The form participating in is grammatically incorrect because the Ukrainian language tends to omit participles in order to make the sentence readable and easy for the reader to understand.

Thus, the omission of idioms accounts for 3% of the total number of idioms in mass media discourse.

2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of idioms in mass media discourse

The study revealed that such lexical and grammatical translation transformations were used:

- 1) concretization;
- 2) modulation;
- 3) generalization;
- 4) compensation.

Concretization is a narrowing of the semantic field of idioms to establish a particular meaning of the phraseology. An example of using such a transformation:

- *took a pity on her* [27] – *змилосярдується* [26]. In the above example, it was found that the translator narrowed the meaning of the idiom by replacing it with a verb. This substitution is due to the accuracy of the idiom in Ukrainian for better understanding by the recipient.

- *to give birth* [27] – *народити* [26]. In the above sentences, the meaning of the idiom is narrowed by the verb. It is worth noting that the idiom has an analogue in the Ukrainian translation (*дати/подарувати життя*), but this idiom has a broad meaning and can cause confusion in understanding the meaning of the sentence as a whole. With this in mind, the translator clarified the meaning of the idiom.

- *to be in pain* [27] – *боляче* [26]. This translation of the idiom into Ukrainian because such an idiom is not used in Ukrainian phraseology and would not be understood by an accurate translation, i.e., the translation would not be adequate.

- *to make progress* [27] – *просунутися* [26]. When translating a given idiom, the context in which it is used is essential. Therefore, the translator narrowed the meaning of the idiom in the translation to accurately convey the fact that the troops are advancing and to present an understandable meaning for Ukrainian readers.

- *to take account of* [27] – *враховувати* [26]. This translation of the idiom is due to the fact that the construction in English is not peculiar to the Ukrainian language, so the meaning is accurately conveyed by specifying it.

- *run lows on* [27] – *зникнути* [26]. The translator used the transformation of concretization to clarify that the product is disappearing, not just running out, because the main thing is that it will not appear again.

- *loss of life* [27] – *людські втрати* [26] (the idiom *loss of life* refers to death, to situations where people die. The translator accurately rendered with the concretization in Ukrainian as *людські втрати*. This choice of translation method is adequate and understandable for the Ukrainian audience. It is worth noting that the words death, fatal accident, etc. are omitted in media texts due to censorship of public information, as the mention of these words affects people's feelings, so both the author and the translation resort to replacing these concepts with idioms or free phrases with this meaning);

- *put university on hold* [27] – *покинути навчання в університеті* [26]. The chosen descriptive method was used by the translator due to the lack of an equivalent or analog of the English idiom put on hold, so the translation is adequate and corresponds to the original text.

- *make the way* [27] – *пропанути* [26]. In the example above, the translator used similar concretization, rendering the idiom *to make way* with the word to get. It is worth noting that this idiom has an equivalent in Ukrainian - *проторувати шлях, прокладати шлях*, but this equivalent is a translator's "false friend" because in Ukrainian this phraseology is applied to people and means to succeed in something through effort, to gain someone's recognition. Therefore, having analyzed it, it is worth noting that the translation used by the translator in the Ukrainian article is adequate and effective.

The opposite translation transformation to concretization is a generalization, i.e., the expansion of the semantic meaning of an idiom. This transformation was used since the idiom in the original does not reflect the exact meaning for the Ukrainian reader. For instance:

- *burned to the ground* [27] – *спалені та розтпощені вщент* [26]. The idiom *burn to the ground* has no phraseological analog or equivalent in Ukrainian, so the translator used a generalized free phrase. The used free phrase conveys the emotionality and imagery of the idiom from the original text, so we can conclude that the translation is effective and the choice of translation choice is accurate and adequate. This translation reveals that the translator has expanded the meaning of the idiom by expanding the structure of the idiom. This translation leads to a more accurate understanding of the idiom for Ukrainian readers;

- *paint a picture of* [27] – *вважати* [26]. Such a translation expands the meaning of the idiom and is useful for better understanding the sentence in which the idiom is used;

- *running on empty* [27] – *була майже порожньою* [26]. The expression *running on empty* was translated almost empty using generalization.

One more lexical and semantic translation transformation used in the translation of idioms in mass media discourse is modulation, which is manifested in the replacement of the causal relationship between the idiom of the original and the idiom of the translation. For example:

- *in charge of* [27] – *оператор* [26]. The example demonstrates a complete change in the semantic field of the idiom, as it is replaced by a simple word that has a completely different meaning. This translation is based on the context of the sentence and the reader's understanding.

- *drag feet* [27] – *затягування* [26]. As in the previous example, the idiom is translated into Ukrainian by changing the semantic meaning in the translation, which contributes to a better understanding of the phraseology.

- *from the face of the earth* [27] – *спалена земля* [26]. It is worth noting that this idiom has an equivalent in Ukrainian, namely, *стерти із лиця землі* but the translator adapted the phraseology into the Ukrainian text and used a concept related to military operations. The scorched earth technique is a method of warfare through the destruction of all buildings and infrastructure. Thanks to the use of modulation, the Ukrainian translation conveys emotionality and lexical meaning, which

contributes to better perception by the recipient through the use of military terminology.

- *to throw in the towel* [27] – *швидко здатися* [26]. Having studied the translation of the idiom in this example, we can conclude that the translation of the chosen idiom is adequate and easy for the Ukrainian reader to understand. The translator used modulation, which we consider appropriate.

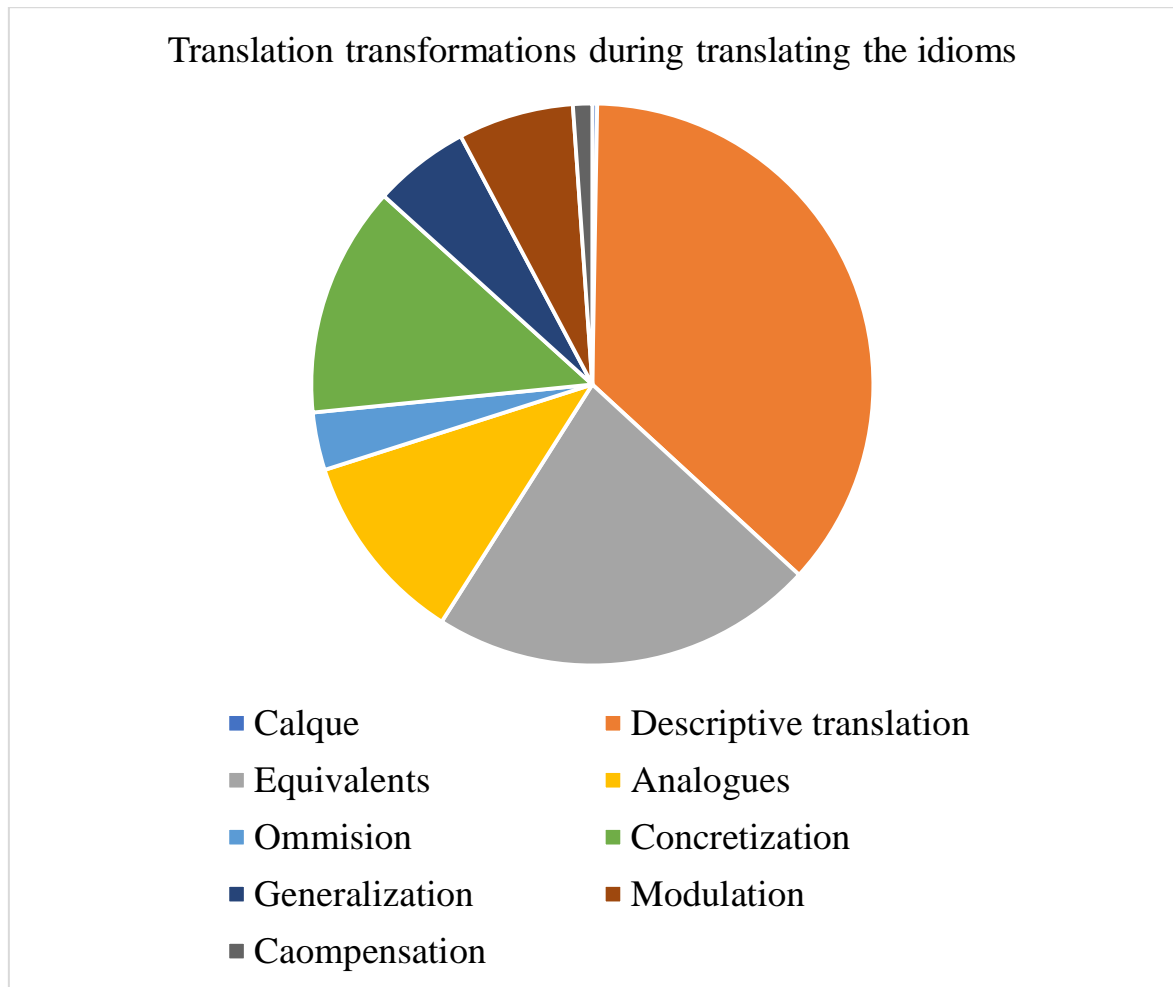
- *when came it the confidence about their handling* [27] – *коли йдеться про їхню реакцію* [26]. The phrase *when it came to confidence about their handling* is very successfully transformed by means of semantic development, a technique based on logical proximity. However, this method should be used with caution, as a significant semantic development of the word meaning can distort the meaning of the original and impair the adequacy of the translation.

The next stylistic translation transformation is compensation. Its principle is to add the necessary language units that are lost in translation or that cannot be conveyed at all. For example:

- *talking himself into trouble* [27] - *створює собі проблеми власними словами* [26]. The technique of compensating for losses is used to reproduce the phrase *talking yourself into trouble*. There is no exact equivalent in Ukrainian for this phrase, which means *вплутувати себе в проблеми через довгий язик*. However, such a translation would sound rude and incorrect, so the phrase was slightly changed.

Thus, the analysis revealed that the translators used such lexical and grammatical transformations as concretization (9 examples), generalization (3 examples), modulation (5 examples) and compensation (1 example). Concretization accounts for 12%, generalization for 5%, modulation for 6%, and compensation for 1%.

Given the examples of idiom translation in mass media discourse analyzed above, a diagram illustrating the frequency of different translation transformations has been created.



Thus, we can conclude that lexical translation transformations are the most used. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that these transformations are the most accurate and most fully convey the meaning of idioms in Ukrainian.

The analysis revealed that the translator most often uses descriptive translation, which is due to the fact that the phraseological funds of English and Ukrainian have a different system, which is manifested in a small number of equivalents or analogues.

Therefore, in order to accurately convey the meaning of an idiom in Ukrainian, translators of BBC articles resort to describing the meaning of these lexical units so that they function exactly in the context as they did in the original text.

CONCLUSIONS

Idioms comprise a large part of the entire lexical system of both Ukrainian and English. These units are used to express a person's thoughts and emotions with more significant emotional load. In order to influence people's feelings and encourage them to think about what they have read, the use of idioms is often noticed in texts of the journalistic style, which makes it necessary to translate them.

During our work, we analyzed articles from the English and Ukrainian versions of The BBC and identified the main types of idiom translation.

In the course of the study, we have reviewed theoretical studies of idioms and defined the concept of idioms. Idioms and idiomatic are not yet fully explored concepts in linguistics, so the interest in these units is high. Because of this, many researchers analyze these units, which leads to different approaches to studying these concepts. In this review, we have identified two approaches to the study of idioms: broad and narrow. Most researchers use the overall approach and consider idioms to be stable expressions, quotes, proverbs, and sayings.

We analyzed translation transformations in the translation of idioms from English into Ukrainian. When translating idioms, translators must accurately and adequately convey the figurative meaning of an idiom. For this reason, knowledge and understanding of the idiom is essential factors when translating phraseological fusions. We have found that the following methods are used when translating idioms: calque, descriptive translation, equivalents, analogues, concretization, generalization, modulation, omission, and addition.

We reviewed the use of idioms in journalism. The main features of idioms used in media texts are metaphorical, expressive, and idiomatic. The most commonly used idioms in media texts are interstitial idioms (not expressive), bookish idioms (emphasizing humor in the text), and colloquial idioms (those used in everyday communication).

We analyzed 76 sentences with the idioms from journalistic texts and found that the following translation transformations were used to translate these units:

1) lexical translation transformations: descriptive translation (25 idioms, which is 45% of the total number of analyzed phraseological fusions), calquing method (14 idioms, which is 25%), method of selecting equivalents (11 idioms, which is 20% of the total number of idioms), method of selecting analogues (6 idioms, which is 10% of the total number).

2) grammatical transformation of omission (2 examples, 3%).

3) lexico-grammatical transformations: concretization (9 examples, 12%), generalization (3 examples, 5%), modulation (5 examples, 6%), and compensation (1 examples, 1%).

Thus, having analyzed the translation of idioms in journalism, we have identified its unexplored aspects, so, taking into account the results of the study, we can say that all the research objectives have been achieved and the work has been successfully completed.

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ANNEX

№	Sentence in English	Sentence in Ukrainian
Calque		
1.	<i>With no safe way of escaping the front line, Mariana had little choice but to stay with her unit despite her pregnancy, and <u>hope for the best</u> for her and her baby.</i>	<i>Не маючи безпечного способу втекти з лінії фронту, Мар'яна не мала іншого вибору, окрім як залишатися у своєму підрозділі, попри свою вагітність, і <u>сподіватися на найкраще</u> для неї та її дитини.</i>
2.	<i>But over the weekend, something changed. Mariana doesn't know why but all of a sudden the swap was given the green light.</i>	<i>Але на вихідних щось змінилося. Мар'яна не знає чому, але раптом обміну <u>дали зелене світло</u>.</i>
3.	<i>His crew screwed the fuses on to the front of the missiles by hand and tightened a small fastening <u>to keep them in place</u>.</i>	<i>Його екіпаж вручну прикручує запобіжники до передньої частини ракет і затягує невелике кріплення, щоб <u>утримати їх на місці</u>.</i>
4.	<i>It's likely they were fleeing <u>under fire</u>.</i>	<i>Ймовірно, вони тікали <u>під вогнем</u>.</i>
5.	<i>Ukraine's First Lady Olena Zelenska has told the BBC that the whole of the country is "<u>under constant stress</u>".</i>	<i>Перша леді України Олена Зеленська заявила BBC, що вся країна живе "<u>в постійному стресі</u>".</i>
6.	<i>Unlike other regions occupied by Russian forces, the military in Melitopol have been trying to <u>win people's hearts and minds</u>.</i>	<i>На відміну від інших окупованих регіонів, у Мелітополі російські військові намагаються <u>завоювати серця й уми людей</u>.</i>
7.	<i>Now Pushkinska St, Lermontova St,</i>	<i>Відтепер ці ірпінські вулиці <u>вкриті</u></i>

	<i>Davidchuka and Vygovskogo all <u>bear the scars</u> of a brutal occupation.</i>	<i><u>шрами</u>, залишеними брутальною окупацією.</i>
8.	<i>Despite everything, Masha appears to be doing well and when she occasionally breaks into a smile, it's enough <u>to melt the toughest of hearts</u>.</i>	<i>Попри все, Маша виглядає добре, і коли вона час від часу усміхається, цього достатньо, щоб <u>розтопити найчорствіші серця</u>.</i>
9.	<i>When we first met her, three months ago, Masha was <u>fighting for her life</u> in the same Zaporizhzhia hospital as Diana.</i>	<i>Коли ми познайомилися з нею три місяці тому, Маша <u>боролася за життя</u> в тій самій запорізькій лікарні, що й Діана.</i>
10.	<i>It's just <u>a matter of time</u>.</i>	<i>Це лише <u>питання часу</u>.</i>
11.	<i>Speaking during an interview with CBS News, Mr Biden said such action would "<u>change the face of war unlike anything since World War Two</u>".</i>	<i>Про це він заявив в інтерв'ю CBS Evening News. За його словами, такі дії "<u>змінять обличчя війни на щось, чого не було з часів Другої світової</u>"</i>
12.	<i><u>It takes two to Tango</u>: the difficult Japan–South Korea relations as clash of realities.</i>	<i><u>Для танго потрібні двоє</u>: складні відносини Японії та Південної Кореї як зіткнення реальностей.</i>
13.	<i>The movie “Frozen” also <u>made his day</u>.</i>	<i>Фільм «Крижане серце» також <u>зробив його день</u>.</i>
14.	<i>Brexit may be just <u>what the doctor ordered</u> – for Ireland.</i>	<i>Для Ірландії Брексит може стати саме <u>тим, що лікар прописав</u>.</i>
Descriptive translation		
1.	<i>It is possible, however, that the Russian command might decide that the line of the Dnipro River is</i>	<i>Однак, можливо, що російське командування може вирішити, що русло річки Дніпро є найкращим</i>

	<i>the best natural defence available, especially as its forces on the western bank come <u>under more pressure</u>.</i>	<i>доступним природним захистом, особливо тому, що її сили на західному березі зазнають <u>більшого тиску</u>.</i>
2.	<i>The Russian leader said that if missiles with longer ranges did arrive in Ukraine, his country would <u>"draw appropriate conclusions"</u> and "strike at those targets that we are not striking yet".</i>	<i>Російський лідер заявив, що якщо ракети більшої дальності прибудуть в Україну, його країна <u>"зробить відповідні висновки"</u> і "вдарить по тих цілях, які ми ще не вражаємо".</i>
3.	<i>Sometimes the choice is between <u>risking your own life and the lives of wounded guys</u>.</i>	<i>Іноді <u>вибір стоїть між власним життям і життям поранених хлопців</u>.</i>
4.	<i>Katerina closed her eyes <u>and took a breath</u> when I asked about her husband, a fighter, who is still thought to be in the maze of tunnels beneath the Azovstal steel plant in Mariupol.</i>	<i>Катерина заплющує очі й <u>глибоко вдихає</u>, коли я запитую про її чоловіка - військового, який досі, як вважають, перебуває в лабіринті тунелів під металургійним заводом "Азовсталь" у Маріуполі.</i>
5.	<i>This is our land and we <u>will do our best</u>.</i>	<i>Це наша земля, і ми <u>зробимо все можливе</u>.</i>
6.	<i>When asked if her friends had left, she stood still and <u>burst into tears</u>.</i>	<i>Коли її запитали, чи поїхали її друзі, вона стала на місці і <u>розплакалася</u>.</i>
7.	<i>When Donald Trump was US President, he famously threatened to take America out of the alliance if other member states <u>did not pull their weight</u>.</i>	<i>Під час свого президенства Дональд Трамп погрожував союзникам НАТО вивести США зі складу альянсу, якщо члени НАТО <u>не погодяться якнайшвидше збільшити свої</u></i>

		<u>оборонні витрати.</u>
8.	<i>Captain James Oliphant, of the Royal Artillery, said he believes it is a weapon that will <u>make a big difference.</u></i>	<i>Капітан королівської артилерії Джеймс Оліфант упевнений, що РЗСО <u>серйозно змінять баланс сил на полі бою.</u></i>
9.	<i>I have had phone calls with my mum where she has been <u>in tears</u>, but they are just really proud of what I am doing.</i>	<i>Я говорила з мамою телефоном, вона <u>плакала</u>, але вони дуже пишаються тим, що я роблю.</i>
10.	<i>Maj Gen Marchenko believes they will take Kherson back "in the near future" - and <u>in a matter of weeks.</u></i>	<i>Генерал-майор Марченко вважає, що Україна поверне Херсон "найближчим часом" - <u>впродовж кількох тижнів.</u></i>
11.	<i>So how exactly has Russia been able to <u>get its hands on these high-tech components?</u></i>	<i>Отже, як саме Росія змогла <u>отримати</u> ці високотехнологічні компоненти?</i>
12.	<i>Ukraine is concerned Russia has started shelling the area it occupies to try to create a false narrative, such as: "Ukraine is attacking you - so better vote to join Russia so we can <u>take root and protect you.</u>"</i>	<i>Україна стурбована тим, що Росія почала обстріл окупованої нею території, щоб спробувати створити неправдивий наратив, наприклад: "Україна атакує вас, тому краще проголосуйте за приєднання до Росії, щоб ми могли <u>вкоренитися та захистити вас</u>".</i>
13.	<i>Still, Russian state media are <u>putting a brave face on things.</u></i>	<i>Однак російські державні ЗМІ <u>продовжують хитрити.</u></i>
14.	<i>"It is absolutely fine to be talking about potential war crimes, but the moment you <u>set things in stone</u> you</i>	<i>"Абсолютно нормально говорити про потенційні воєнні злочини, але у той момент, коли ви <u>виносите</u></i>

	<i>make it easier for the other side to discredit your work," said Philippe Sands, a UCL law professor who has served at the UN International Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights</i>	<i>остаточний вердикт, ви полегшуєте іншій стороні дискредитацію вашої роботи", - каже Філіп Сендс, професор права UCL, який працював у Міжнародному суді ООН та Європейському суді з прав людини</i>
15.	<i>The Kremlin has indicated Western weapons striking Russian soil <u>crosses a red line</u> so the risks here of escalation would dramatically increase</i>	<i>У Кремлі заявили, що використання "західної зброї проти цілей на російській території <u>переведе ситуацію у несприятливе русло"</u></i>
16.	<i>It's not known why the kidnapping takes place - but residents <u>paint a picture of intimidation</u> as Russians look to lay down down law</i>	<i>Невідомо, чому відбувається викрадення, але жителі <u>вважають</u>, що метою є залякування, тому що росіяни намагаються встановити свої закони</i>
17.	<i>Poland's President Andrzej Duda has accused Berlin of <u>breaking its word</u>, saying that modern German Leopard tanks, promised by Berlin to backfill Soviet-era tanks sent to Ukraine, have not arrived</i>	<i>Президент Польщі Анджеј Дуда звинуватив Берлін у <u>порушенні обіцянки</u> - мовляв, сучасні німецькі танки "Леопард", якими Берлін обіцяв замінити відправлені в Україну радянські танки, так і не прибули</i>
18.	<i>But after this is all over, someone really impartial could <u>take a deep look</u> at all these cases and find problems</i>	<i>Але після того, як це все закінчиться, хтось дійсно неупереджений міг би <u>глибоко розглянути</u> всі ці справи та знайти проблеми</i>

19.	<i>But there is no evidence that this message is <u>making its way</u> to the top</i>	<i>Але немає жодних ознак того, що це повідомлення <u>потрапить</u> нагору</i>
20.	<i>This is a country with few checks and balances; it's the Kremlin that <u>calls the shots</u></i>	<i>Це країна, яка майже не має системи стримувань і противаг. <u>Рішення про постріли ухвалює сам Кремль</u></i>
21.	<i>Despite everything, Masha appears to be doing well and when she occasionally <u>breaks into a smile</u>, it's enough to melt the toughest of hearts</i>	<i>Пропри все, Маша виглядає добре, і коли вона час від часу <u>усміхається</u>, цього достатньо, щоб розтопити найчорствіші серця</i>
22.	<i>Along with Aiden Aslin, from Nottinghamshire, they were put <u>on trial</u> in the self-declared and Russian-backed Donetsk People's Republic and <u>told they faced the death sentence</u>.</i>	<i>Разом з Ейденом Асліном із Ноттінгемшира їх представили <u>перед судом</u> у самопроголошеній "ДНР", яку Росія у вересні незаконно приєднала до своєї держави. Чоловіками тоді сказали, що їм загрожує смертний вирок.</i>
23.	<i>Perhaps the biggest reason Biden won the presidency was something entirely <u>out of his control</u></i>	<i>Мабуть, головна причина, чому Байден здобув президентську посаду, насправді абсолютно <u>від нього не залежала</u></i>
24.	<i>Copeland by-election: Is a "<u>once in a blue moon</u>" result on the cards?</i>	<i>Додаткові вибори у Коупленді: коли <u>«неможливе» стає можливим</u></i>
25.	<i>Not a politician's <u>usual cup of tea</u></i>	<i><u>Не типове зайняття</u> для політика</i>
Equivalent		
1.	<i>Ukraine <u>plays crucial role</u> in the global food supply.</i>	<i>Україна <u>відіграє ключову роль</u> у поставках харчів у світі.</i>

2.	<i>She's far from home, with only her grandmother for company, but she's now <u>in good hands</u> and is making progress.</i>	<i>Вона далеко від дому, лише з бабусею, але тепер вона <u>в надійних руках</u>, і поступово одужує.</i>
3.	<i>The question being discussed <u>behind closed doors</u> is who do Latvian Russians really believe: Latvian, Western and Ukrainian leaders - or Russian propaganda, which was allowed on Latvia's airwaves for 30 years.</i>	<i>Питання, яке обговорюють <u>за закритими дверима</u>, полягає в тому, кому насправді вірять латвійські росіяни: латвійським, західним і українським лідерам - чи російській пропаганді, яка була дозволена в ефірі Латвії протягом 30 років.</i>
4.	<i>"They always <u>take the side of the ruler</u>".</i>	<i>«Вони завжди <u>стають на бік правителя</u>».</i>
5.	<i>BBC Business Correspondent Joe Lynam: <u>Don't Burn Old Bridges, Just Build New Ones</u></i>	<i>Кореспондент Бі-Бі-Сі Джо Лінам: <u>Не спалюйте старі мости, просто будуйте нові.</u></i>
6.	<i>Republicans <u>bite their tongues</u> following Trump's election threats</i>	<i>Республіканці <u>прикусили язика</u> після виборчих погроз Трампа</i>
7.	<i><u>Time is money: the cost of waiting for the government</u></i>	<i><u>Час – це гроші: вартість очікування уряду</u></i>
8.	<i><u>Not by Bread Alone: Russian Foreign Policy under Putin</u></i>	<i><u>Не хлібом єдиним: Російська зовнішня політика за часів Путіна.</u></i>
9.	<i>Come September, Scots will have to decide whether <u>to buy a pig in a poke</u></i>	<i>Прийде вересень, і шотландцям доведеться вирішити, чи <u>купувати kota в мішку</u></i>
10.	<i>The politician kept <u>cool as a cucumber</u> throughout the interview with the aggressive journalis</i>	<i>Протягом інтерв'ю з агресивним журналістом політик був <u>спокійним як удав</u>.</i>
11.	<i><u>A piece of cake: Iain Duncan</u></i>	<i><u>Раз плюнути: особлива порада Ієна</u></i>

	<i>Smith's peculiar advice to Theresa May on Brexit</i>	<i>Дункана Сміта Терезі Мей щодо Брекситу</i>
Analogues		
1.	<i>US officials believe annexation <u>is on the cards</u>, and Russia's puppet leader in Donetsk, Denis Pushilin, has said referendums would make sense when Russian forces complete the capture of both regions.</i>	<i>США вважають, що анексія Донбасу - <u>не за горами</u>, але маріонетковий лідер "ДНР" Денис Пушилін заявив, що референдуми матимуть сенс, коли російські війська захоплять обидві області регіону.</i>
2.	<i>She wants a transparent list of what Germany is delivering and better coordination, saying the chancellor "<u>can pull all the strings</u>" when it comes to arms deliveries.</i>	<i>Вона хоче отримати прозорий список того, що постачає Німеччина, та покращити координацію, заявивши, що канцлер "<u>може тиснути на всі необхідні важелі</u>" у питанні постачання зброї.</i>
3.	<i>"He's spent a lot of time trying to work with Russia to see if an arrangement can be made, so, we'll <u>keep our fingers crossed</u>," she said.</i>	<i>"Він провів багато часу, намагаючись домовитися з Росією, тож <u>тримаємо кулаки</u>", - сказала вона.</i>
4.	<i>"They could <u>wipe us off the map</u>," she says.</i>	<i>«Вони можуть <u>стерти нас з лиця землі</u>», — заявила прем'єр Естонії, пославшись на збитки, яких було завдано Україні за 120 днів.</i>
5.	<i>Dmitro, and many others here, believe they are helping <u>to turn the tide against Russia</u>.</i>	<i>Дмитро та багато інших тут вважають, що ця зброя допомагає <u>переломити ситуацію</u> на користь України.</i>
6.	<i>These people [who share it] and</i>	<i>Ці люди [які це поширюють] та і</i>

	<i>Telegram itself should be <u>held to account</u>.</i>	<i>сам Telegram мають бути <u>притягнуті до відповідальності</u>.</i>
Omission		
1.	<i>Donbas is predominantly Russian-speaking and after Russia seized Crimea in 2014, its proxy forces captured more than a third of Ukraine's east in a war that never <u>came to an end</u>.</i>	<i>Донбас - переважно російськомовний, і після того, як Росія анексувала Крим у 2014 році, її проксі-сили захопили понад третину сходу України.</i>
2.	<i>So was the 234th airborne assault regiment, whose servicemen were once rewarded for <u>taking part in the occupation of Crimea</u>.</i>	<i>Також злочини в Ірпені офіс генпрокурора інкримінує 234-й гвардійському десантно-штурмовому полку. Військовослужбовців цього підрозділу в Росії нагородили за окупацію українського Криму.</i>
Concretization		
1.	<i>When she returned to the prison, some guards <u>took pity on her</u> and brought her home-cooked food and vitamins.</i>	<i>Коли вона повернулася до в'язниці, деякі охоронці <u>змилосердилися</u> і принесли їй домашню їжу та вітаміни.</i>
2.	<i>By then she could have <u>given birth</u> any day.</i>	<i>Тоді вона вже могла <u>народити</u> в будь-який день.</i>
3.	<i>I told them 'I won't be able to get it in' and 'I'm <u>in pain</u>'.</i>	<i>Я сказала їм, що не зможу цього зробити, і що мені <u>боляче</u>.</i>
4.	<i>It's very hard to <u>make progress</u> here.</i>	<i>Тут дуже важко <u>просунутися</u>.</i>
5.	<i>We have <u>to take account of</u> everything.</i>	<i>Ми повинні все <u>враховувати</u>.</i>

6.	<i>Russia's McDonald's replacement <u>runs low on fries.</u></i>	<i>Чому з російського "клону McDonald's" <u>зникне картопля фрі.</u></i>
7.	<i>Without these things there will be enormous <u>loss of life.</u></i>	<i>Без цього будуть величезні <u>людські втрати.</u></i>
8.	<i>Back then, the 19-year-old had just <u>put university on hold</u> and <u>volunteered to fight.</u></i>	<i>Тоді 19-річний юнак щойно <u>покинув навчання в університеті</u> й пішов <u>добровольцем воювати.</u></i>
9.	<i>But there is no evidence that this message is <u>making its way to the top.</u></i>	<i>Але немає жодних ознак того, що це повідомлення <u>потрапить нагору.</u></i>
Generalization		
1.	<i>Many had been <u>burned to the ground.</u></i>	<i>Чимало будинків <u>спалені й розтрощені вщент.</u></i>
2.	<i>It's not known why the kidnapping takes place - but residents <u>paint a picture of intimidation</u> as Russians look to lay down down law.</i>	<i>Невідомо, чому відбувається викрадення, але жителі <u>вважають</u>, що метою є залякування, тому що росіяни намагаються встановити свої закони.</i>
3.	<i>Earlier this year, Biden's campaign coffers were <u>running on empty.</u></i>	<i>На початку цього року передвиборча скарбниця Байдена <u>була майже порожньою.</u></i>
Modulation		
1.	<i>The man <u>in charge of one of them</u> did not want to use his real name.</i>	<i><u>Оператор</u> однієї з них не називає свого справжнього імені.</i>
2.	<i>Germany has been accused of <u>dragging its feet</u> over promised weapons deliveries while Hungary, led by a prime minister with close links to President Putin, has</i>	<i>Німеччину звинувачують у <u>затягуванні</u> обіцяного постачання зброї, а Угорщина, яку очолює прем'єр-міністр, що має тісні зв'язки з президентом Путіним, не</i>

	<i>refused to stop buying Russian oil.</i>	<i>хоче відмовлятися від російських нафти.</i>
3.	<i>He also accused Russian tanks of firing on residential buildings during fighting in the city and of seeking to erase Severodonetsk "from the face of the earth".</i>	<i>Тим часом керівник Луганської ОВА Сергій Гайдай звинуватив Росію у тому, що вона намагається захопити <u>Севєродонецьк</u>, застосовуючи тактику <u>"спаленої землі"</u>.</i>
4.	<i>No one expects President Putin to <u>throw in the towel</u>.</i>	<i>Ніхто не очікує, що Путін <u>швидко здасться</u>.</i>
5.	<i>A poll last month by Pew Research, suggested Biden held a 17 percentage point lead over Trump <u>when it came to confidence about their handling of the Covid outbreak</u></i>	<i>Опитування, проведене Pew Research минулого місяця, показало, що Байден мав 17-відсоткову перевагу над Трампом, <u>коли йдеться про їхню реакцію на спалах коронавіру</u></i>
Compensation		
1.	<i>Over the course of his political career, Biden established a well-earned reputation for <u>talking himself into trouble</u></i>	<i>Протягом своєї політичної кар'єри Байден заробив репутацію людини, яка <u>створює собі проблеми власними словами</u></i>

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей перекладу ідіом у мас медійному дискурсі. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки у галузі фразеології, описано наявні способи перекладу ідіоматичних одиниць у мас медійному дискурсі, проаналізовано зразок тексту мас медійного дискурсу та здійснено аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (ідіом мас медійного дискурсу, усього 76 одиниць).

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, ідіоми, ідіоматичні одиниці, мас медійний дискурс.