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(on the material of modern mass media discourse)**

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Особливості перекладу англійських мілітарних фразеологізмів українською мовою (на матеріалі сучасного мас-медійного дискурсу)

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
для студентів IV курсу

студент 4 курсу Па 08-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад
Тема роботи Особливості перекладу англійських мілітарних фразеологізмів українською мовою (на матеріалі сучасного мас-медійного дискурсу)

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1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

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Студент _____ (підпис)

Київ–2023

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента(ки) 4 курсу групи Па 08-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Росінська Анастасія Сергіївна

за темою Особливості перекладу англійських мілітарних фразеологізмів українською мовою (на матеріалі сучасного мас-медійного дискурсу)

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – 5 , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – 0)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , незначні помилки в оформленні – 8 , значні помилки в оформленні – 4 , оформлення переважно невірне – 0)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 15 , відповідність неповна – 10 , відповідність часткова – 5 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 20 , відповідність неповна – 15 , відповідність часткова – 10 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту» _____
(42-70 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання» _____
(0-41 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

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INTRODUCTION

Idioms quite often become the subject of research in various linguistic studies, so there is a significant number of works, in which various aspects of phraseology are considered. At the same time, attention to phraseology does not decrease, which leads to the appearance of new developments on this issue [5, p. 156].

Today, in particular in connection with current events in the world, there is a problem of researching the features of military phraseology and the specifics of their translation into another language.

Theoretical principles of idioms were studied in the works of I. Temchenko [9], L. Koval [6], I. Vasylenko [2], Yu. Sokalska [8], G. Kovacs [14], J. Seidl [18], W. McMordie [18], C. Cacciari [12], S. Glucksberg [12], D. Vasylenko [1], T. Shpenyk [10], T. Kryshen [7] and many others.

The relevance of the research topic is due to the general tendencies of translation studies to analyze the features of military idiom. The relevance of this study is the need to give a holistic interpretation of the concept of military idiom, to identify its main types and consider the principles of their translation.

The aim of the work is to substantiate the main features of military idioms and their translation and to analyze the features of the English military phrases translation into the Ukrainian language on the materials of the periodical “The New York Times”.

Achieving this goal involves the implementation of the following tasks:

- 1) to make the analysis of the notion of the military idiom;
- 2) to analyze the classification of types of the military idioms;
- 3) to outline features of principles of translation of idioms;
- 4) to make the analysis of lexical groups of idioms in the periodical;
- 5) to study the peculiarities of military idioms in the periodical “The New York Times”;
- 6) to analyze the features of military idioms’ translation.

The object of our research is the periodical “The New York Times”.

The subject of our work is the features of the English military idioms’ translation into Ukrainian on the material of the periodical “The New York Times”.

Research methods. To achieve the goal and set the main scientific objectives, we highlight the following research methods:

1) descriptive method – for the classification and interpretation of structural and functional properties of military idioms;

2) deductive-inductive method – for analysis and synthesis of scientific theories and concepts;

3) the method of continuous sampling, which was used to collect the actual material of the study;

4) analysis of dictionary definitions – to identify the environment of words and their definitions in dictionaries.

Theoretical and practical value of the research lies in the possibility of their use in the further study of the military idioms’ translation. The results of our research can be used in writing scientific papers and serve as a basis for creating manuals.

The purpose and objectives of the study determined the structure of our work, which consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, a list of sources and the annex. The total amount of work is 35 pages, of which 27 pages – the main text.

CHAPTER I

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE RESEARCH

1.1 The notion of the military idiom and their types

Phraseology is a treasury of language. The history of the people, the uniqueness of its culture and way of life is reflected in phraseology. Phraseologisms often have a distinctly national character. Along with purely national phraseology, there are many international phraseological units in the English phraseology. The English fund of phraseology is a complex conglomerate of ancient and borrowed phraseology with a clear predominance of the former. Archaic elements – representatives of previous eras – are preserved in some idioms [3].

In linguistics, there are many definitions of a phraseological unit, but none of them has found universal recognition. Some linguists rightly believe that defining a phraseological unit is as difficult as defining a word. This difficulty lies primarily in the fact that it is difficult to establish common features that could be attributed to each of them without exception.

Thus, I. Temchenko considers a phraseological unit as a semantically related combination of words, which, unlike syntactic structures similar to it in form (expressions or sentences), does not arise in the process of speech in accordance with the general grammatical and semantic patterns of the combination of lexemes, but is reproduced in the form of an indivisible and integral structure. Phraseologisms are established expressions, the meaning of which does not correspond to the sum of the values of their components [9, p. 1].

In English, stable combinations of words are called idioms. According to L. Smith, the expressiveness inherent in idioms plays not the least role in speech: “idioms are especially needed in emotional, excited speech: imagery and metaphoricality give them expressiveness, energy” [6, p. 162]. The English phraseologist also adds: “they (idioms) perform a necessary function in the language. This function is ... to return concepts from pure abstraction to the sensations that gave

rise to them, to embody them again in visual images and, above all, in the dynamic sensations of the human body” [6, p. 162].

In Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics, the term idiom is defined simply as “an expression which functions as a single unit and whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separate parts. For example: She washed her hands of the matter means She refused to have anything more to do with the matter” [17, p. 210].

I. Vasylenko notes that when trying to use idioms correctly, one must remember that they are indivisible lexical units just like words, i.e. they have inherent semantic integrity [2, p. 4].

Yu. Sokalska believes, that the phraseological unit or the idiom is a figurative stable turn of speech that expresses a single concept, rather than what follows from the meanings of its individual constituent elements. That is, the general meaning of an idiom is not the sum of the meanings of its constituent components [8, p. 116].

Idioms come from native speakers, but for non-native speakers of English, finding the right word at the right time can be problematic and confusing, so it's important to know when and how to use idioms [6, p. 122].

The idiom is a stable expression peculiar only to this language, which, regardless of the meaning of the words in it, conveys a single concept and is mostly not literally translated into other languages. This is an expression understood only by native speakers or those who are familiar with it. That is, it is a fixed expression, peculiar only to a specific language and culture, it cannot be translated literally. Idiomatic expressions are included in the section of formulaic language. The literal translation of this concept is “communication formula” or “speech pattern”. Formulaic language contains invariable and indivisible expressions, which are the single speech unit, and not a combination of several different words.

Many English idioms are based on analogies and metaphors. In order to understand the true meaning of idioms, they must be learned in context [6, p. 123].

Among the various types of idioms, today military idioms play the important role in phraseology. It is necessary to consider this issue in more detail.

The military sublanguage has a dynamic character, which is explained by the rapid development of its continuously evolving conceptual sphere in connection with the use of the achievements of military science, which makes it possible to reveal the social conditioning of the language in its historical development. The emergence of new military idioms reflects changes in the inventory, composition and properties of objects and phenomena related to military affairs, human military activity and the work of human consciousness, that is, the multifaceted nature of the world's extralinguistic information.

Phraseologisms fill the gaps in the lexical system of the language, which cannot fully ensure the naming of new aspects of reality mastered by a person. They function in the language like individual words, since one semantic meaning is embedded in their nominative state. The main feature by which the idiom differs from a free combination of words is its ability to be reproduced as a complete unit in the process of communication. Stability is characteristic of all types of phraseological units (reproduction in a finished form, semantic complication, constancy of the lexical structure, morphological and syntactic fixity) [1, p. 9].

By military phraseology, D. Vasylenko understands a special layer of the phraseological composition of the military subtext, which includes language units denoting concepts directly related to military affairs, the armed forces, which are divided into stable combinations of lexemes with a completely or partially reinterpreted meaning, as well as stable combinations words that do not contain reinterpreted components, the inclusion of which in the research object is based on a broad understanding of phraseology, which studies not only idioms and phraseological combinations, but also stable phrases of various structural types. Therefore, in the composition of military phraseology, phraseological units turns of special vocabulary, phraseological units-slangisms, which belong to peripheral phraseology, are distinguished [1, p. 10].

The formation of military phraseology is directly related to the development of military science and technology, the history of wars and military conflicts. Among the main reasons for the emergence of military phraseology, it is necessary to note the

emergence of new concepts, the need to replace archaic vocabulary, a person's constant need for figurative expressions relevant in certain historical periods. The study of military idioms belonging to different synchronistic sections allows analyzing the processes of correlation between military historical events, quantitative and qualitative indicators of military idioms.

New military idioms turns reveal an even distribution in synchronous sections, which indicates the continuity of the process of word formation of the terminological vocabulary. Military idioms of the substandard lexicon are a manifestation of folk creativity. The value system of a person, the experience gained by him in conducting an armed struggle is reflected in the idioms of the language of certain historical periods of time and is manifested in the increase in the number of neoplasms in certain historical periods.

One of the sources of replenishment of military idioms is the sayings of military personnel, writers, journalists, and political figures. Their commentators on important military events spread the military phraseological fund.

Military phraseology is replenished not only due to the creation of new phraseological units, but also due to the development of new meanings in already existing phraseological units, although examples of such idioms are isolated. The meanings of military idioms are narrower, which is due to their specialization.

Thus, military phraseology is not homogeneous in its composition and includes both idioms of a terminological nature and figurative idioms belonging to the military substandard vocabulary.

In the English military vocabulary, there are different types of the English phraseological units:

- 1) splicing of phraseological units;
- 2) unity of phraseological units;
- 3) a combination of phraseological units [3].

According to their structure, military idioms are divided into substantive, verb, adjective and adverbial.

1. Substantive idioms:

- 1) N + N;
- 2) N's + N;
- 3) N + Prep + N;
- 4) N + Prep + N + N;
- 5) N + Prep + Adj + N + N .

2. Verbal idioms:

- 1) V + N;
- 2) V + Adj;
- 3) V + N + N;
- 4) V + Prep + N;
- 5) V + Adj + N;
- 6) V + N + Prep + N;
- 7) V + N + Prep + Prep + N.

3. Adjective idioms:

- 1) Adj + N;
- 2) Adj + Prep + N;
- 3) Adj + Prep + Adj.
- 4) Part I + Pron / N's + N;
- 5) Part I + N;
- 6) Part II + Prep + N [1, p. 12].

Military slang includes phraseological units-slangisms that belong to the substandard vocabulary, that is, the periphery of the language system. They are divided into the following thematic groups:

- 1) military personnel;
- 2) military actions and weapons;
- 3) combat losses [1, p. 15].

Different scientists classify idioms according to different criteria. Consider classifications of idioms that can be used for military idioms as well.

By origin, I. Temchenko divides English idioms into four groups:

- 1) purely English;

- 2) interlanguage borrowings;
- 3) intra-language borrowings;
- 4) phraseological units borrowed in a foreign language form [9, p. 2].

I. Vasylenko, depending on the way of writing, divides idioms into:

- 1) phrasal (for example, *wise man*);
- 2) phrase-lexical (for example, *lion's tooth*);
- 3) lexical (for example, *bulldog*) [2, p. 4].

The scientist claims that the main feature of idioms is the contrast between semantic integrity and morpheme divisibility. Thus, she concludes that phrasal and lexical idioms form a common structural-semantic class of language units. At the same time, phrasal idioms are often transformed into lexical ones without losing their idiomaticity [2, p. 5].

From the point of view of lexical classification, idioms are divided into the following groups:

1. Idioms. They are absolutely indivisible, although in the past they were free phrases. The primary meaning of these phraseological units can be determined only with the help of etymological analysis (for example, *with half a heart*).

2. Proverbs (phraseological phrases with transfer of meaning). These phraseological units are formed on the basis of specific life situations (for example, *when two Sundays meet together*).

3. Paired phrases. Such phraseological units describe a certain concept, being synonymous, antonymous or a pair of words related in meaning, which are combined with the help of a conjunction (for example, *ups and downs*).

4. Proverbs. A characteristic feature of the proverb is that, like a sentence, it expresses a judgment, not a concept, moreover, in a concise form (for example, *East or West home is best*), which is the most important stylistic law of this phraseological unit.

5. Traditional comparisons, both those that have existed in the language for a very long time, and new ones that the language is replenished with due to the environment (for example, *as blind as a bat*) [2, p. 6].

Although, phraseological units are characterized by stability, there is always a possibility of their deformation due to the constant development of linguistic forms. In addition, the degree of lexicalization of idiomatic expressions is different.

According to Z. Fernando, there are three sub-classes of idioms:

1. Pure idioms are conventionalized, non-literal multiword expressions. They are always nonliteral. They may be either invariable or may have little variation. In addition, these idioms are considered to be opaque.

2. Semi-idioms can have one or more literal constituents and one with non-literal sub-sense. Therefore, this type of idiom is considered partially opaque.

3. Literal idioms are either invariable or allow little variation. They are considered to be transparent because they can be interpreted based on their parts [19, p. 14].

J. Seidl and W. McMordie point out that idioms can have different structures and different forms. However, the structure does not determine the clarity of meaning. The three main types according to them are:

- 1) idioms with irregular form and clear meaning;
- 2) idioms with regular form, but unclear meaning;
- 3) idioms with irregular form and unclear meaning [18, p. 13].

C. Cacciari and S. Glucksberg proposed a functional approach based on their degree of compositionality and their semantic transparency. According to the dimension of compositionality, idioms can be:

- 1) non-compositional;
- 2) partially compositional;
- 3) fully compositional [12].

P. Kvetko proposes a classification of idioms from a semantic point of view, based on their fixedness or stability. He claims that there are unchangeable idioms, which are completely fixed and cannot undergo any modifications, and there are changeable idioms allowing certain variations. Among changeable idioms, he distinguishes the following possibilities for variation:

1) grammatical variations involve limited, irregular syntactical or morphological changes such as tense, word order, form, articles, and their results are grammatical variants;

2) lexical variations refer to optional or obligatory variations regarding the lexical structure of idioms, and their results are lexical variants;

3) orthographic variations refer to changes in spelling, using different punctuation marks, or using small or capital letters; the results of these changes are orthographic variants;

4) geographic variations are preferred only in certain parts of the Englishspeaking world and they can include any of the previously mentioned variations [15, 104-105].

Thus, military idioms reveal structural and semantic features common to all idioms, as well as a number of specific features that are determined by the nature of these innovations and the scope of their use. The analysis of various classifications of military idioms depending on their criteria makes it possible to qualitatively systematize stable English phrases according to various signs and characteristics. One and the same idiom may fall under several classification features.

1.2 Principles of translation of idioms

Translating idioms has always been considered a challenging decision-making process for translators, which requires a lot of experience and creativity. Even acknowledged and experienced translators, who ideally have a well-founded knowledge of the target language and its cultural aspects, cannot match the ability of native speakers in deciding when – meaning in what text type or context – certain idioms would or would not be appropriate. A thorough knowledge of the source and target language is indispensable in this process, which also requires creativity and the skill, willingness, and perseverance to search for the best equivalent. Along their studies and the subsequent years of experience, translators usually develop – consciously or instinctively – different strategies and solutions regarding the translation of idioms [14].

Another important factor contributing to efficient translations is that translators should ideally translate into their native language and not into a second language. It is well known, that they possess a more profound knowledge of the linguistic and cultural aspects of their mother tongue than of a second language studied at school or university. S. Hervey and I. Higgins point out that translator trainings usually focus on translations into the native language because this way higherquality works can be achieved as compared to translating into a second language [13].

M. Baker also believes that translators should try to work mostly into their native language, one of her supporting arguments being that foreign language speakers' competence in using idioms almost never equals that of native speakers' [11].

Therefore, those who translate into a foreign language can never achieve the sensitivity of a native speaker in judging how and when an idiom should be used. K. Reiss highlights, that translators should make it possible for the target-language readers to understand and see the text in the terms of their own cultural context. However, because of the increasing market demands for translations, translators often have to translate into a second language. In these circumstances, it becomes even more imperative to concentrate on culture-specific elements in translator training and the different strategies that can be applied in dealing with their translation [16].

It is impossible to translate an idiomatic expression literally, because the meaning of the phrase may be lost. The difficulty of understanding the meaning of a phraseological unit using a literal translation creates a problem for studying an idiom. When understanding the meaning of a phraseological unit, the following methods of translation are used:

- 1) translation by absolute equivalent;
- 2) relative equivalent;
- 3) phraseological analogue of the native language;
- 4) descriptive translation [8, p. 116].

In the process of getting acquainted with idiomatic expressions, various methods of semanticization can be used: translatable and non-translatable.

Translatable methods of disclosure meanings of English phraseological units include:

- single-word translation;
- multi-word translation;
- phrase-by-phrase translation;
- interpretation of the meaning;
- explanation of the idiom in the native language.

To untranslatable ways of revealing meanings of the English phraseological units include:

- visual semanticization (for example, gestures);
- linguistic semanticization (with the help of context, illustrative sentence, comparison of one idiom with another previously known);
- definition – description of the meaning of a phraseological expression using already known words [8, p. 117].

M. Baker proposes five strategies for translating idioms:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.
3. Translation by paraphrase.
4. Translation by omission.
5. Strategy of compensation [11].

T. Kryshen proposes such ways of translating idioms:

1. Searching for a phraseological equivalent in the target language. This method is used when both languages have borrowed the idiom from the same source.
2. Using a phraseological analogue, that is, the idiom that conveys the same meaning, but using a different image. This method is used when translating proverbs.
3. The absolute equivalent that is used when the expressions are international.

4. The relative equivalent is used in the case when, while preserving the meaning of the English expression, there are some differences in the Ukrainian version [7: p. 66-67].

Thus, translation of idiomatic expressions is a very difficult task. The choice of a certain type of translation depends on the peculiarities of phraseological units, which the translator must be able to recognize and convey their meaning. Since idioms are widely used, a competent translator should not allow inaccuracies in the translation of them. Without knowing the phraseology, it is impossible to assess the brightness and expressiveness of the language. Thus, it can be concluded that the main specificity of the translation of idiomatic expressions is taking into account the equivalence of the idiom when transferring it into another language.

CHAPTER II

FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH MILITARY PHRASES TRANSLATION INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE ON THE MATERIALS OF THE PERIODICAL “THE NEW YORK TIMES”

2.1 Lexical transformations of idioms in the periodical and their thematic groups

In the process of work, the issue of lexical features of English idioms in the modern periodical “The New York Times” [20] was considered. The selection of idioms was compiled, examples of which are divided into the following thematic groups [4, p. 36-38]:

1. Relationships between people:

*U.S. struggles to keep exports from **falling into wrong hands*** [20]

to fall into the wrong hands – потрапити в погані руки

*A long way down: **friends in high places*** [20]

friends in high places – друзі у вищих ешелонах влади

*A liberal wit **builds bridges** to the G.O.P.* [20]

build bridges – будувати мости, покращувати стосунки

2. Emotions:

*A **penny for your thoughts**, and 1.4 cents for the penny* [20]

a penny for your thoughts – про що ти задумався

*I'm Not Here to **Make Friends*** [20]

make friends – заводити друзів

*A **fish out of water**, for real and on TV* [20]

fish out of water – некомфортно, не у своїй тарілці

***Chasing rainbows**, and their cousins, on North Carolina's trout trail* [20]

chasing rainbows – гнатися за нездійсненим

3. Family:

*To yankees fans, two of the best are not **two of a kind*** [20]

two of a kind – з одного тіста, два чоботи пара

*Two meaty visions of **flesh and blood*** [20]

flesh and blood – кровиночка

4. Work:

*Knicks **go extra mile** but earn no bonus* [20]

to go extra mile – викладатися на повну

*India becoming a crucial **cog in the machine** at I.B.M.* [20]

a cog in the machine – простий працівник, деталь механізму

*Computers that **think outside the box*** [20]

to think outside the box – креативно, нестандартно мислити

5. Body:

*Buyouts and banks: **once bitten, twice shy?*** [20]

once bitten, twice shy – обпікшись на молоці, дутимеш на воду

*Democrats to see if **two heads are better than one*** [20]

two heads are better than one – дві голови краще, ніж одна

*A laptop, its **head in the cloud*** [20]

head in the clouds – літати в хмарах

6. Time:

*A **race against time** for a second child* [20]

a race against time – спішити поперед батька в пекло

*Just in the **nick of time**, a connection* [20]

in the nick of time – в останній момент, якраз вчасно

7. Character and preferences of a person:

*A Chinese miner with a **heart of gold*** [20]

to have a heart of gold – мати золоте серце

*Man with '**heart of stone**' dies after an operation* [20]

to have a heart of stone – мати кам'яне серце

8. Animals:

***Busy bees** need death notices, too, to move on to the next keeper* [20]

a busy bee – бджілка-трудівниця

***Crocodile tears** for the teamsters* [20]

crocodile tears – удаваний сум, крокодилячі сльози

9. Culture, traditions:

In a nutshell, beauty marks [20]

in a nutshell – як зіницю ока

A recipe for hamptons controversy: piping plovers, piping hot? [20]

piping hot – щойно з печі, ще гарячий

10. Money, success, entertainment:

From rags to riches. Then what? [20]

go from rags to riches – перетворитися з бідного на дуже багатого

11. Food:

Confronted with cookie that doesn't crumble, lawyers find patent case a hard nut to crack [20]

a hard nut to crack – міцний горішок

Eugenia Cheng makes math a piece of cake [20]

a piece of cake – як два на два, нехитра справа

Thus, it was found out that a significant number of idioms functioned in the periodical “The New York Times”. In the process of work, such lexical groups of idioms were selected as “ Relationships between people”, “Emotions”, “Family”, “Work”, “Body”, “Time”, “Character and preferences of a person”, “Animals”, “Culture, traditions”, “Money, success, entertainment”, “Food”.

According to the lexical transformations there are following types in the examples found in New York Times periodical and that are listed above:

1. Metaphoric transformation:

Crocodile tears - удаваний сум, крокодилячі сльози

A piece of cake - як два на два, нехитра справа

In a nutshell – як зіницю ока

Once bitten, twice shy - обпікшись на молоці, дутимеш на воду

Fish out of water – некомфортно, не у своїй тарілці

Head in the clouds – літати в хмарах

In the nick of time – в останній момент, якраз вчасно
A race against time – спішити поперед батька в пекло

2. Specification:

a busy bee – бджілка-трудівниця
make friends – заводити друзів
friends in high places – друзі у вищих ешелонах влади

3. Diferentiation:

go from rags to riches – перетворитися з бідного на дуже багатого

2.2 Gramatical transformations and clasification in the translation of military idioms in the periodical

In the process of work, a selection of sentences from the periodical “The New York Times” was compiled. The sentences contain examples of military idioms. The sample consists of 34 units.

Following I. Korunets, the idioms can be divided from the point of view of the belonging of their structural components to parts of speech as follows:

1. Verbal idioms.

Verbal phraseological units are considered such phraseological units, where the main word that carries a semantic load is expressed by a verb.

2. Nominative idioms.

Substantive phraseological units should be considered those phraseological units where the main word, which carries a semantic load, is expressed by a noun.

Quantitative analysis of the belonging of military idioms from our sample according the structural components is presented in Fig. 2.1.

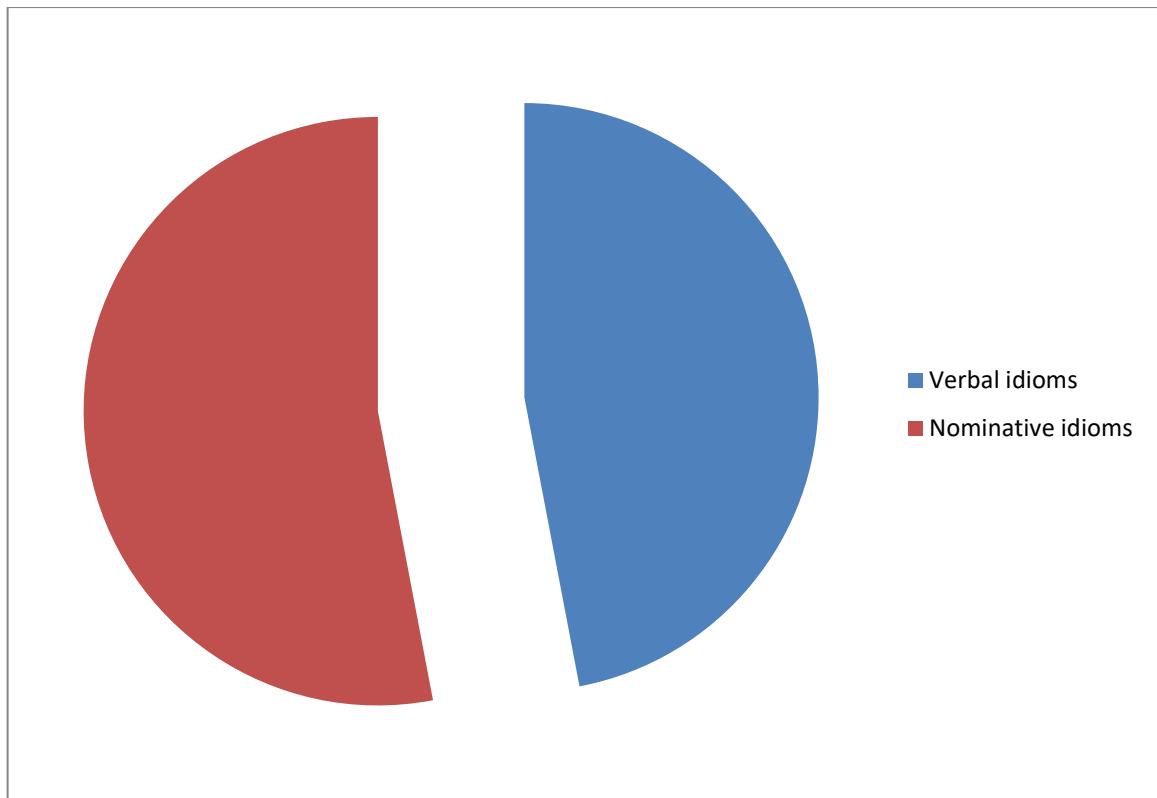


Fig. 2.1. The structural features of military idioms
in the periodical “The New York Times”

According to the results of the quantitative analysis, out of the total number of examples (34 sentences), 18 idioms (53%) are nominative, 16 idioms (47%) are verbal.

After analyzing the empirical material, the following productive models of the formation of nominative military idioms were found in the text of the periodical “The New York Times”:

- noun + noun;
- adjective + noun;
- noun + preposition + noun;
- verb + noun;
- verb + adjective + noun.

For a more detailed study of each structural model, it is necessary to give examples of military idioms.

1. Noun + noun:

- *half the battle* – половина справи; запорука успіху:

*The Fed fights **half the battle*** [20]

***Half the battle** is getting there* [20]

2. Adjective + noun:

- *a war of nerves* – війна на нервах ворога:

*Dispatches from **a war of nerves*** [20]

*Noirish, stylish and **a war of nerves*** [20]

- *in the line of fire* – у положенні між двома протиборчими особами або групами, на лінії вогню:

*Journalists **in the line of fire*** [20]

*Manning and giants **in line of fire*** [20]

*The Sunday read: '**In the line of fire**'* [20]

- *to fight fire with fire* – відповідати на жорсткі або підступні атаки подібними методами, вибивати клин клином:

*Sagaponack residents **fight fire with fire*** [20]

***Fighting fire with fire**: moby's agenda* [20]

3. Noun + preposition + noun:

- *a pitched battle* – добре підготовлений, жорстокий або запеклий бій:

*Expect **pitched battles** to shape the playoffs* [20]

*Why **the pitched battles** on policy?* [20]

***A pitched battle** upstate for democratic votes* [20]

4. Verb + noun:

- *to beat a retreat* – бити відбій, відступати:

*Democrats **beat quick retreat** on call to censure president* [20]

*Fox news **beats a retreat** after gaffes about Islam* [20]

- *to blunt the attack* – зменшити натиск:

*Rookie defensemen **blunt rangers' attacks*** [20]

*Arrest of terrorist leaders **blunts democratic attacks*** [20]

5. Verb + adjective + noun:

- *to fight a losing battle* – вести марну боротьбу:

Bobcats are fighting a losing battle [20]

Anti-snowboarders are fighting a losing battle [20]

Quantitative analysis of military idioms according to structural models is presented in the Table. 2.1.

Structural type	Structural model	Quantity	%
<i>Nominative military idioms</i>	Noun + noun	8	23,5%
	Adjective + noun	7	20,5%
	Noun + preposition + noun	3	9%
<i>Verbal military idioms</i>	Verb + noun	9	26,5%
	Verb + adjective + noun	7	20,5%
<i>Total number of military idioms</i>		34	100%

Table 2.1. Distribution of military idioms according to structural models of their formation

According to the structural analysis, most military idioms of our sample are nominative, a little less idioms are verbal.

Thus, military idioms in the periodical “The New York Times” are characterized by structural diversity. In our sample verbal and nominative idioms were singled out, which are represented by such structural models as “noun + noun”, “adjective + noun”, “noun + preposition + noun”, “verb + noun”, “verb + adjective + noun”.

2.3 Analysis of military idioms’ translation

Following M. Baker, the idioms can be translated using such five strategies:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.
3. Translation by paraphrase.
4. Translation by omission.
5. Strategy of compensation [11].

Quantitative analysis of using such translation strategies while translating the military idioms from our sample is presented in Fig. 2.2.

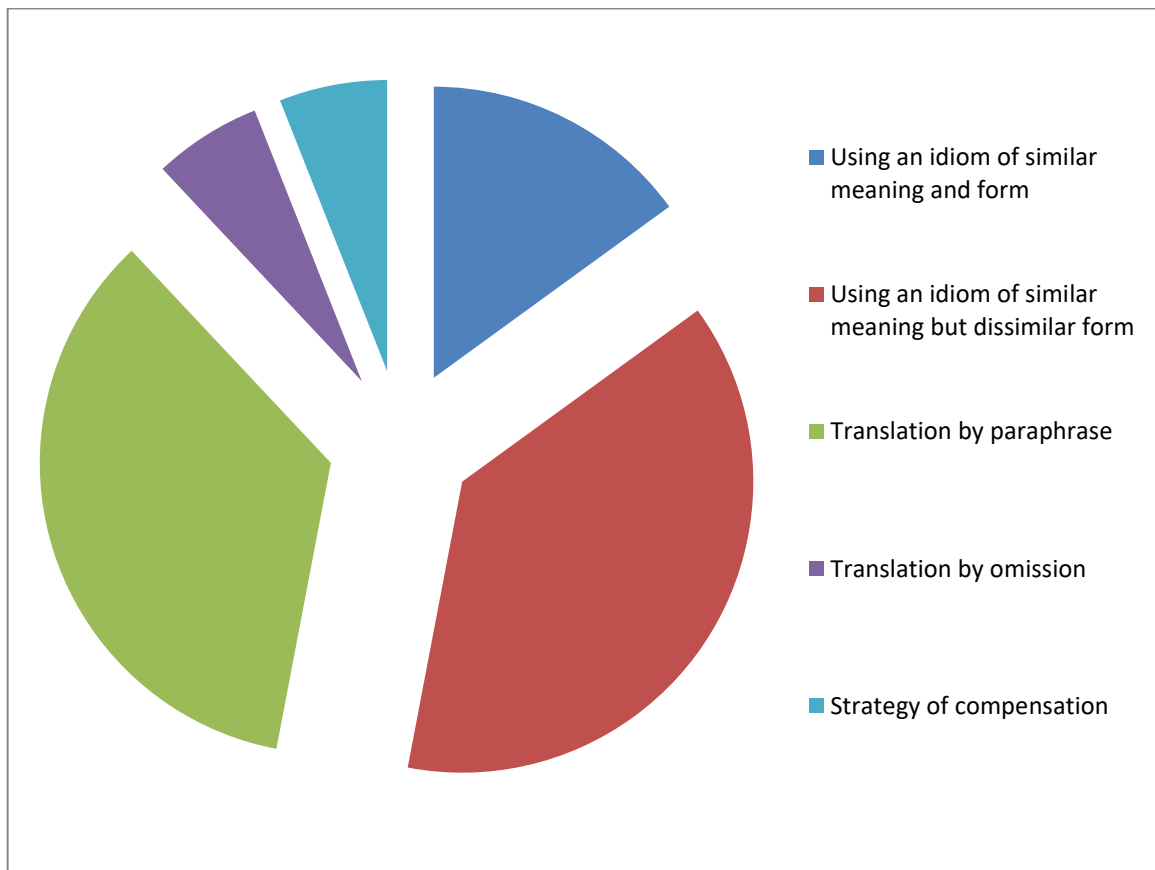


Fig. 2.2. Translation strategies of translating the military idioms from the periodical “The New York Times”

According to the results of the quantitative analysis, out of the total number of examples (34 sentences), 5 idioms (15%) are translated by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 13 idioms (38%) – using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 12 idioms (35%) – translation by paraphrase, 2 idioms (6%) – translation by omission, 2 idioms (6%) – strategy of compensation.

It is necessary to consider in more detail the peculiarities of the translation of English military idioms into Ukrainian.

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form:

- *the War on Terror* – *війна з терором*:

The War on Terror Was Corrupt From the Start [20] – **Війна з терором** була корумпованою з самого початку.

A History of Abuse in the War on Terror [20] – **Історія зловживань у війні з терором**.

Batman and the War on Terror [20] – **Бетмен і війна з терором**.

- *give Battle Relics* – *віддавати бойові реліквії*:

Give Battle Relics for War [20] – **Віддайте бойові реліквії** для війни.

- *joins battle* – *приєднуватися до битви*:

Barrick Gold Joins Battle For a Rival [20] – **Баррік Голд приєднується до битви** за суперника.

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form:

- *the age of terror* – *епоха терору*:

George Packer, Chronicler of the Age of Terror [20] – **Джордж Пекер, Хронік епохи терору**.

Israel, the U.S. and the Age of Terror [20] – **Ізраїль, США та епоха терору**.

War powers in the age of terror [20] – **Військові сили в епохи терору**.

- *human bomb* – *пояс смертника*:

'Human Bomb' Fails in Ulster [20] – **«Пояс смертника» вийшов з ладу в Ольстері**.

3. Translation by paraphrase:

- *draw first blood* – *наносити першого удару*:

'True Blood' Draws First Blood, and Gets Renewed by HBO [20] – **«True Blood» наносить першого удару і поновлюється на HBO**.

4. Translation by omission:

- *lay down arms* – *складають зброю*:

1940: Dutch Troops Lay Down Arms [20] – 1940: голландські війська складають зброю.

Tech Rivals Lay Down Arms for Youth Coding [20] – Tech Rivals складають зброю за кодування молоді.

5. Strategy of compensation (descriptive translation):

- *friendly-fire deaths* – загибель від власних військ у результаті помилкових пострілів і бомбардувань:

U.S. raises possibility of friendly-fire deaths [20] – США підвищують ймовірність загибелі від власних військ у результаті помилкових пострілів і бомбардувань.

- *drone warfare* – вести військові дії із допомогою безпілотних літальних апаратів:

Let the Military Run Drone Warfare [20] – Дозвольте військовим вести військові дії із допомогою безпілотних літальних апаратів.

To Keep America Safe, Embrace Drone Warfare [20] – Щоб захистити Америку, використовуйте війну з використанням безпілотних літальних апаратів.

- *Shock and Awe* – масована суперточна вогнева сила з метою придушення ворожого опору:

Using Shock and Awe [20] – Використання масованої суперточної вогневої сили з метою придушення ворожого опору.

Thus, as the quantitative analysis demonstrated, most military idioms were translated by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form or translation by paraphrase. A little less military idioms were translated by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by omission or strategy of compensation.

CONCLUSIONS

Military phraseology is not homogeneous in its composition and includes both idioms of a terminological nature and figurative idioms belonging to the military substandard vocabulary.

One of the sources of replenishment of military idioms is the sayings of military personnel, writers, journalists, and political figures. Their commentators on important military events spread the military phraseological fund.

Military phraseology is replenished not only due to the creation of new phraseological units, but also due to the development of new meanings in already existing phraseological units, although examples of such idioms are isolated. The meanings of military idioms are narrower, which is due to their specialization.

Military idioms reveal structural and semantic features common to all idioms, as well as a number of specific features that are determined by the nature of these innovations and the scope of their use. The analysis of various classifications of military idioms depending on their criteria makes it possible to qualitatively systematize stable English phrases according to various signs and characteristics. One and the same idiom may fall under several classification features.

Translation of idiomatic expressions is a very difficult task. The choice of a certain type of translation depends on the peculiarities of phraseological units, which the translator must be able to recognize and convey their meaning. Since idioms are widely used, a competent translator should not allow inaccuracies in the translation of them. Without knowing the phraseology, it is impossible to assess the brightness and expressiveness of the language. Thus, it can be concluded that the main specificity of the translation of idiomatic expressions is taking into account the equivalence of the idiom when transferring it into another language.

It was found out that a significant number of idioms function in the periodical "The New York Times". In the process of work, such lexical groups of idioms were selected as "Relationships between people", "Emotions", "Family",

“Work”, “Body”, “Time”, “Character and preferences of a person”, “Animals”, “Culture, traditions”, “Money, success, entertainment”, “Food”.

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As the quantitative analysis demonstrated, most military idioms were translated by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form or translation by paraphrase. A little less military idioms were translated by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by omission or strategy of compensation.

As a result of successful research and choice of the correct methods of our paper all tasks of our work were executed – the purpose was reached and a number of conclusions were formulated.

So, we:

- made the analysis of the notion of the military idiom;
- analyzed the classification of types of the military idioms;
- outlined features of principles of translation of idioms;
- made the analysis of lexical groups of idioms in the periodical;

- studied the peculiarities of military idioms in the periodical “The New York Times”;
- analyzed the features of military idioms’ translation.

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ANNEX

Idioms in the periodical “The New York Times”

*U.S. struggles to keep exports from **falling into wrong hands*** [20]

*A long way down: **friends in high places*** [20]

*A liberal wit **builds bridges to the G.O.P.*** [20]

***A penny for your thoughts**, and 1.4 cents for the penny* [20]

*I'm Not Here to **Make Friends*** [20]

***A fish out of water**, for real and on TV* [20]

***Chasing rainbows**, and their cousins, on North Carolina's trout trail* [20]

*To yankees fans, two of the best are not **two of a kind*** [20]

*Two meaty visions of **flesh and blood*** [20]

*Knicks **go extra mile** but earn no bonus* [20]

*India becoming a crucial **cog in the machine** at I.B.M.* [20]

*Computers that **think outside the box*** [20]

*Buyouts and banks: **once bitten, twice shy?*** [20]

***A fish out of water**, for real and on TV* [20]

*Democrats to see if **two heads are better than one*** [20]

*A laptop, its **head in the cloud*** [20]

***A race against time** for a second child* [20]

***Just in the nick of time**, a connection* [20]

*A Chinese miner with **a heart of gold*** [20]

*Man with '**heart of stone**' dies after an operation* [20]

***Busy bees** need death notices, too, to move on to the next keeper* [20]

***Crocodile tears** for the teamsters* [20]

***In a nutshell**, beauty marks* [20]

*A recipe for hamptons controversy: piping plovers, **piping hot?*** [20]

***From rags to riches**. Then what?* [20]

*Confronted with cookie that doesn't crumble, lawyers find patent case **a hard nut to crack** [20]*

*Eugenia Cheng makes math **a piece of cake** [20]*

Military idioms in the periodical “The New York Times”

*The Fed fights **half the battle** [20]*

***Half the battle** is getting there [20]*

*Dispatches from **a war of nerves** [20]*

*Noirish, stylish and **a war of nerves** [20]*

*Journalists **in the line of fire** [20]*

*Manning and giants **in line of fire** [20]*

*The Sunday read: ‘**In the line of fire**’ [20]*

*Sagaponack residents **fight fire with fire** [20]*

***Fighting fire with fire**: moby's agenda [20]*

*Expect **pitched battles** to shape the playoffs [20]*

*Why **the pitched battles** on policy? [20]*

*A **pitched battle** upstate for democratic votes [20]*

*Democrats **beat quick retreat** on call to censure president [20]*

*Fox news **beats a retreat** after gaffes about Islam [20]*

*Rookie defensemen **blunt** rangers’ **attacks** [20]*

*Arrest of terrorist leaders **blunts** democratic **attacks** [20]*

*Bobcats **are fighting a losing battle** [20]*

*Anti-snowboarders **are fighting a losing battle** [20]*

Translation of military idioms

<i>The War on Terror Was Corrupt From the Start [20]</i>	Війна з терором була корумпованою з самого початку
<i>A History of Abuse in the War on Terror [20]</i>	Історія зловживань у війні з терором .
<i>Batman and the War on Terror [20]</i>	Бетмен і війна з терором .
<i>Give Battle Relics for War [20]</i>	Віддайте бойові реліквії для війни
<i>Barrick Gold Joins Battle For a Rival [20]</i>	Баррік Голд приєднується до битви за суперника.
<i>George Packer, Chronicler of the Age of Terror [20]</i>	Джордж Пекер, Хронік епохи терору .
<i>Israel, the U.S. and the Age of Terror [20]</i>	Ізраїль, США та епоха терору
<i>War powers in the age of terror [20]</i>	Військові сили в епоху терору .
<i>'Human Bomb' Fails in Ulster [20]</i>	« Пояс смертника » вийшов з ладу в Ольстері.
<i>'True Blood' Draws First Blood, and Gets Renewed by HBO [20]</i>	« True Blood » наносить першого удару і поновлюється на HBO.
<i>1940: Dutch Troops Lay Down Arms [20]</i>	1940: голландські війська складають зброю .
<i>Tech Rivals Lay Down Arms for Youth Coding [20]</i>	Tech Rivals складають зброю за кодування молоді.
<i>U.S. raises possibility of friendly-fire deaths [20]</i>	США підвищують ймовірність загибелі від власних військ у результаті помилкових пострілів і бомбардувань .
<i>Let the Military Run Drone Warfare [20]</i>	Дозвольте військовим вести військові

	<i>дії із допомогою безпілотних літальних апаратів.</i>
<i>To Keep America Safe, Embrace Drone Warfare [20]</i>	<i>Щоб захистити Америку, використовуйте війну з використанням безпілотних літальних апаратів.</i>
<i>Shock and Awe [20]</i>	<i>Масоване використання суперточної вогневої сили з метою придушення ворожого опору.</i>