

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: **Structural and Functional Features of the Translation of
Phraseological Expressions (Based on the Material of English and Ukrainian)**

Group PA 21-19
School of translation studies
Educational Programme:

English:
Oral and Written Translation
Majoring 035 Philology
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Kyiv – 2023

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 _____
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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 ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**Структурно-функціональні особливості перекладу фразеологічних виразів (на
матеріалі англійської та української мов)**

Стецюк Яна

студентка групи Па21-19

Керівник курсової роботи _____
(підпис)

Викладач
Курбаль-Грановська
Ольга Олегівна

Київ – 2023

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Затверджую:

Завідувач кафедри теорії і практики
перекладу з англійської мови

(підпис)

к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.

“ 29 ” вересня 2022 р.

ЗАВДАННЯ

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

студентки 4 курсу Па21-19 групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно)**, перша - англійська освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад

Тема роботи Структурно-функціональні особливості перекладу фразеологічних виразів (на матеріалі англійської та української мов)

Науковий керівник вик. Курбаль-Грановська Ольга Олегівна

Дата видачі завдання вересня 2022 року

Графік виконання курсової роботи

№ п / п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни виконання	Відмітка про виконання (підписи)
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.	

Науковий керівник _____ (підпис)

Студент _____ (підпис)

РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студентки 4 курсу ПА21-19 групи, 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**

Стецюк Яна Леонідівна

за **темою** Структурно-функціональні особливості перекладу фразеологічних виразів (на матеріалі англійської та української мов)

	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)

" ____ " _____ 2022 р.

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INTRODUCTION

Topicality. Phraseologisms are considered to be one of the most specific and nationally expressive units of any language. They reflect in their content the history of the people, the originality of its culture, way of life, traditions and perception of the surrounding world, revealing the originality of its vision of the world. These formations, different in form and meaning, stylistic colour and imagery, are very interesting for translation studies.

The difficulties of translating English idioms into Ukrainian are not only related to the difference in the structure of the English and Ukrainian languages, but primarily to the special position of idioms, which mostly belong to semantically indivisible expressions, in which the content of the plan does not coincide with the plan of the statement. The signs of these units are the relative constancy of their composition, meaningful integrity, reproducibility, and imagery.

Undeniable difficulties of translation are caused by the national-cultural colouring of phraseological units, the idio-ethnic component of their meaning, during the reproduction of which the lexical composition, structure and images of the source and target phraseological units may not coincide.

The purpose of the course work is to investigate English phraseological units from the point of view of translation and their structural and functional features.

The object of the course work is the structural and functional features of the translation of phraseological expressions.

The subject of the course work is the analysis of the structural and functional features of the translation of phraseological units.

During the work, the following **tasks** were set:

- to reveal the essence of phraseology in linguistics;
- determine the classification and functions of phraseological units;
- to consider the peculiarities of the translation of phraseological units;
- highlight ways of translating phraseological units;

- to analyze translational transformations of phraseological units on the example of British mass media texts;
- to assess the difficulty of translating phraseological units on the example of British mass media texts.

Research methods: The methodological basis of the research is theoretical: general scientific and special methods, which are divided into empirical: synthesis, analogy, explanation, interpretation of collected data, construction of concepts, concepts.

Coursework structure. The coursework consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions and a list of used sources and literature.

CHAPTER 1

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON

1.1 Phraseological units as a language phenomenon

Every language of the world has a powerful weapon in its arsenal that helps emphasize speech, enrich it and convey all shades of meaning. These are phraseological units. Phraseological units include tens of thousands of well-established sayings, language clichés, proverbs and aphorisms. Phraseological dictionaries will tell about their meaning and origin.

Phraseologisms are the source of the originality of literature. In the speech, phraseological units are used for various purposes [1]:

- to give the expression imagery, emotionality, and expressiveness;
- creating a shade of irony, wit, mockery, and sarcasm;
- expression of positive emotions or acquaintance;
- reproduction of the subtlest shades of meaning, characteristics of an object, phenomenon, or situation.

It is convoluted and not easy to define the notion of the phraseologies. A big number of scholars have been trying to distinguish general features, types, and functions of them. There are a lot of investigations that are dedicated to this topic and many discussions about whether someone's opinion is much better in terms of linguistics. There some of the most popular thoughts of linguistic scholars are presented and analyzed.

Phraseologisms are viewed as “noncompositional” or “fixed”, and as such, their definitions must be expressly stated in the mental lexicon, much like the definitions of individual words are recorded in a dictionary. Idioms, in contrast to literal language, are probably interpreted in one of numerous ways, including:

- through the retrieval of their stipulated meanings from the lexicon after their literal meanings have been rejected as inappropriate (Weinreich, 1969; Bobrow & Bell, 1973);
- in parallel to processing their literal meanings (Swinney and Cutler, 1979);

- directly without any analysis of their literal meanings (Gibbs, 1980, 1986);
- when there has been significant input to recognize a configuration as a phraseologies (Cacciari & Tabossi, 1988; Tabossi & Zardon, 1993).

The third and fourth points give the greatest explanations of how phraseologies are interpreted, according to experimental investigations (Gibbs, 1994). A specific "phrasal" lexicon with idiomatic and formulaic phrases that are non-compositional but may be rapidly accessible during linguistic interpretation is a feature of several natural language processing computer models (Katsarou, 2011, p. 174).

It is common knowledge that phraseological units arise as a result of the free combination of words used in a figurative sense. Gradually, such a combination takes root and the meaning recedes into the background. Let's consider the classification of phraseological units [4]. Depending on how strong the transferred meaning of the components of phraseological units is, the scientist divided them into three types:

- phraseological units;
- phraseological fusion;
- phraseological compounds.

The first type in the modern English language includes stable combinations of words in which signs of semantic diversity of components are preserved in the presence of a common figurative meaning.

Example [5]:

to burn bridges – спалювати мости;

to spill the beans – видати секрет;

облити когось брудом – поливати гряззю;

to paint the devil blacker than he is – згуцувати фарби;

to be narrow in the shoulders – не розуміти жартів;

to throw dust into smb. 's eyes – заговорювати зуби;

to paint the lily – підфарбувати колір лілії.

Phraseologisms are partially similar to phraseological conjugations in their metaphoricity and imagery. However, in phraseologies, imagery is interpreted using

the means of modern language, unlike phraseological conjunctions, where the meaning is revealed only diachronically.

Characteristic features of phraseological units [6]:

- preserving the value of individual compounds: *to put a spoke in someone's wheel*;
- the possibility of overlaying on existing components: *to put dust in someone's eyes*;
- emotional and expressive colouring: *to paint the devil blacker than he is*;
- the impossibility of replacing some compounds with others;
- the presence of synonyms for phraseological units or other words: *to paint a lily*
- *to gild pure gold*.

The second type includes stable, absolutely indivisible combinations, the general meaning of which does not depend on the meaning of their component words.

Example [7]:

to rain cats and dogs – *лити як з відра*;

to kick the bucket – *померти, загнутися*;

to be all thumbs – *бути незграбним, невмілим*.

Phraseological fusions were formed based on figurative meanings of compounds that are no longer understandable in modern English. The imagery of phraseological conjunctions is revealed only historically.

Therefore, the main meaning of phraseological combinations has become figurative. They have several distinctive features, namely [8]:

- connecting phraseological units are syntactically inseparable;
- they may contain necrotisms - words that are not used anywhere except for this simplification;
- they may also include archaisms;
- in most cases, it is impossible to rearrange the components in them;
- have no other words in their composition.

The third type in modern English includes persistent inflexions, which include words with phraseologically related and extended meanings.

Example [9]:

a bosom friend – нерозлучний друг;

pay attention to someone – звернути на кого-небудь увагу;

Adam's apple – Адамове яблуко;

a pitched battle – запекла сутичка;

Sisyphian labour – Сізіфова праця;

rack one's brains – сушити голову.

The characteristic features of phraseological components include [10]:

- the possibility of synonymous replacement of the core word;
- allowing one of the components to be optional;
- the possibility of rearranging components;
- the possibility of including definitions;
- mandatory free use of one of the components and binding use of the other.

Phraseologisms are phrases that have the direct meaning of the components. These include English sayings and proverbs that do not have a figurative meaning and are used in a literal sense.

Example [11]:

better untaught than ill taught – краще бути неграмотним, ніж неправильно навченим;

live and learn – століття живі, століття вчися;

easier said than done – легко сказати, ніж зробити;

any man, many minds – скільки голів, стільки і розумів;

nothing is unknown to a willing heart – хто хоче, той досягне.

A characteristic feature of a phraseological turn is the constancy of its composition. Taking into account the nature of the composition of phraseological units, two groups of phraseological turns can be distinguished: phraseological turns that belong to the active vocabulary of the language and are formed from freely used words;

phraseological turns that have lexical-semantic features or words of connected use, obsolete words or those that have a dialectal meaning.

Considering from the point of view of expressive and stylistic properties of the classification of phraseological turns, it is possible to distinguish the following groups of them, namely:

- colloquial;
- interstyle;
- bookish;
- archaisms;
- historicisms.

Stylistic differentiation of phraseological units includes evaluative-emotional-expressive features obtained by phraseological units as a result of their predominant use in various fields and spheres of human communication [12].

Colloquial everyday phraseological turns are stable combinations of words that are exclusively or mainly used in spoken language.

Interstylistic phraseological turns are stable combinations of well-known words that are used in all styles of speech.

Book phraseological turns are stable combinations of words that are exclusively or mainly used in written language.

Phraseologisms of archaism and historicism are phraseological turns that, in connection with the disappearance of the corresponding phenomenon, actually fell out of active use.

1.2 Theoretical background of translating phraseological units

Most of us use idioms in speech every day without thinking. However, to non-native speakers, these expressions may seem like complete nonsense, so translating them is quite difficult.

Phraseologisms are sayings or expressions that differ from the literal meaning of the individual words that make up such an expression.

The fact is that you cannot understand the meaning of a phraseology from the expression itself - you need to know the context in which the phraseology is used. Generally, such expressions refer to advice or reflections that can be applied to relevant situations. Therefore, they are not only interesting from a linguistic point of view, but also make it possible to form an idea about the culture of the speakers of the language.

Just because people speak different languages doesn't mean their experiences are computed. Idioms can also describe a universal experience, so universal idioms are used in every language.

Some idioms can be used all over the world and have different variants, but their components are not identical. Others have meaning only within the limits of their own culture, and for a foreigner such phraseology will sound like complete nonsense. Let's consider several universal idioms that can be applied to the same situations.

Translating phraseological units, or idioms, can be a challenging task for translators due to their idiomatic meaning and structure. Phraseological units are fixed expressions that consist of two or more words whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of their words. They often have a metaphorical or figurative meaning, and their meaning can vary based on context and culture.

In the process of translating phraseological units, translators often employ several strategies, such as:

Translating the phraseological unit word-for-word, can result in a nonsensical translation, as the idiomatic meaning is lost. This strategy is usually not effective for translating phraseological units.

Translating the phraseological unit based on its function and intended meaning, rather than its literal words. This strategy is more effective, as it takes into account the idiomatic meaning of the phraseological unit.

Adapting the phraseological unit to the target culture, can involve replacing the original phraseological unit with a culturally appropriate one. This strategy is particularly useful when the phraseological unit in the source language does not have a direct equivalent in the target language.

Translating the phraseological unit by expressing its meaning in different words. This strategy is particularly useful when the phraseological unit is complex and its meaning is difficult to convey directly.

Universal situations described by the idioms of most languages include work that is easily performed. In English you can hear someone say *that's child's play*, *that's a piece of cake* or *as easy as ABC*. That is, even within the same language there are different idioms to indicate the same situation [13].

The main thing in translating idioms is to know what the idiom is in front of you. By translating an unknown phraseology literally, you can go down the wrong path. But a specialist who has cut his teeth on translation will be able to recognize these expressions and easily translate their meaning into the target language.

The main methods of translation include the following:

Searching for a phraseological equivalent in the target language, this option works when both languages have borrowed an idiom from the same source.

Example [14]:

there is no smoke without fire — *немає диму без вогню*.

Using a phraseological analogue, that is, an idiom that conveys the same meaning, but using a different image.

Descriptive translation, this method can be used when it was not possible to find a counterpart in the translated language.

Example [15]:

to cut off with a shilling — *залишити без снадку*;

make two bites of the cherry — ділитися чимось дуже малим.

The difficulties of translating English-language phraseological units are caused by the complexity of their semantic structure, figurative nature, and the national and cultural specificity of their meanings.

From a translation point of view, phraseological units are divided into equivalent and non-equivalent, the meaning of which is nationally and culturally coloured. The translation of the first of the specified groups of units is carried out by their full or partial phraseological equivalents, phraseological analogues. The best way to translate phraseological units is translation using a complete phraseological equivalent, which completely coincides in meaning, lexical structure, grammatical structure, and character of imagery in the source and target languages.

Partial equivalents are units of the translated language containing separate lexical, grammatical or lexical-grammatical differences with the corresponding phraseological units of the original language. Phraseological analogues are phraseological units of the translated language, which are the same in meaning, and stylistic orientation, but differ in imagery from the corresponding units of the original language.

In conclusion, a large number of English phraseological units are equivalent. The translation of such units is carried out in Ukrainian by tracing, which is the verbatim transfer of the constituent parts of the original unit by their lexical counterparts, and description. Descriptive translation makes it possible to convey the general meaning of English-language phraseological units as briefly and clearly as possible using the means of the Ukrainian language, but the figurative meaning of these units is not preserved during descriptive translation.

1.3 Specifics of the political discourse of text analysis

Political discourse refers to the use of language to express and exchange ideas related to politics, government, and social issues. It can take many forms, including speeches, debates, interviews, articles, and social media posts.

There are several subtypes of political discourse, including:

- Deliberative discourse is used to discuss and debate policies and laws to reach a decision. It involves weighing different arguments and perspectives, considering evidence and potential outcomes, and ultimately making a decision based on the best available information.
- Rhetorical discourse: Rhetoric refers to the use of language to persuade or influence an audience. Political speeches, campaign ads, and propaganda are all examples of rhetorical discourse.
- Institutional discourse refers to the language used by institutions such as governments, political parties, and media organizations. Institutional discourse can shape public opinion and influence political outcomes.
- Critical discourse analysis examines how language is used to reproduce or challenge power structures in society. This type of discourse can be used to expose hidden biases, challenge dominant narratives, and promote social justice.
- Identity-based discourse refers to the language used to describe and promote specific social groups, such as racial or ethnic minorities, LGBTQ+ individuals, or women.

Throughout this discourse, communication aims to bind the addressee (the reader) to specific behaviours. As a result, we consider these texts to be artifacts of high authority and binding force. They are intended to change people's behaviour and, therefore, to change the real world. These texts may also be called performatives (i.e. texts that "work" or "change reality").

Binding words in political discourse are words or phrases used to indicate a commitment to a specific course of action or a specific position. Here are some examples of binding words in political discourse:

"Shall" - This is a strong, legally binding word that indicates that something is mandatory and must be done;

"Must" - This word also indicates a strong obligation or requirement, but it may be used more broadly than "shall";

"Will" - This word is often used to indicate a commitment to take a specific action or achieve a specific outcome;

"Should" - This word is used to indicate a recommendation or suggestion, but it is not as strong as "must" or "shall";

"Commit" - This word is often used to indicate a pledge or promise to take a specific action.

Texts of political discourse are also characterised by:

- Specific composition, the division into structural parts: preamble "This Agreement is entered into between [PARTY A] and [PARTY B] on the effective date", central clauses "The parties agree to [TERMS AND CONDITIONS]. The term of this Agreement shall be [TERM OF AGREEMENT]", opening addresses "Dear [PARTY A], Dear [PARTY B]", closing sentences "In witness whereof, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first above written", signatures, seals, etc.);
- Set expressions and highly literary formal words: in witness whereof, whereas, hereinafter, for the avoidance of doubt, in consideration of the foregoing, notwithstanding, according to, henceforth, hereunder, heretofore;
- Terms which have to do with the subject field of the document and which should be unambiguous: candidate, constituency, ballot, voter registration, polling station, legislation, executive order, cabinet, budget, diplomacy;
- The encoded character of language: the use of symbols, abbreviations and acronyms: "§" - used in legal and political documents to refer to a specific section or paragraph, "\$" - used to refer to money or financial matters in political discourse,

"✓" - used to indicate approval or agreement with a particular policy or proposal, "UN" - abbreviation for the United Nations, an international organization that promotes global cooperation and peace, "USA" - abbreviation for the United States of America, a federal republic located in North America, "NGO" - abbreviation for Non-Governmental Organization, a non-profit organization that operates independently from government;

- Absence of any emotions, tropes and figures of speech;
- Complicated syntax: compound and complex sentences consist of several pronouncements combined into one paragraph; the use of participial and infinitive constructions;
- Use of the Present Indefinite, Present Perfect, or Future Indefinite tenses to refer to the present or future.

Below I want to demonstrate a fragment of political discourse with the usage of phraseological units:

"We must keep the faith, we must keep the faith. We cannot allow the forces of hate and division to prevail. We must be united in our determination to fight for a better future for all our citizens. That is our duty as leaders and as Americans.

We face great challenges in the years ahead, challenges that demand our best efforts and our most creative solutions. We must work together, across party lines and all divisions, to find common ground and move forward with purpose and determination.

We cannot allow ourselves to be distracted by petty politics or by narrow interests. We must keep our eyes on the prize, and that prize is a better future for all our citizens.

We must continue to invest in education, in infrastructure, and in the innovation and creativity of our people. We must continue to work towards a world that is more just, more peaceful, and more sustainable.

We have come a long way in our journey as a nation, but we still have much work to do. We must be relentless in our pursuit of progress, and we must be fearless in the face of adversity.

So let us stand together, let us work together, and let us never lose faith in the power of our collective will to achieve greatness. Together, we can build a better future for ourselves, for our children, and for generations to come".

«Ми повинні тримати віру, ми повинні тримати віру. Ми не можемо дозволити перемогти силам ненависті та розколу. Ми повинні бути об'єднані в нашому прагненні боротися за краще майбутнє для всіх наших громадян. Це наш обов'язок як лідерів та як американців.

Ми стикаємося з великими викликами у наступні роки, викликами, які вимагають наших найкращих зусиль та найкращих творчих рішень. Ми повинні працювати разом, поза партійними межами та поза всіма поділами, щоб знайти спільну основу та рухатися вперед з метою та визначеністю.

Ми не можемо дозволити собі відволікатися мізерною політикою або вузькими інтересами. Ми повинні тримати наші очі на призі, а це краще майбутнє для всіх наших громадян.

Ми повинні продовжувати інвестувати в освіту, інфраструктуру та в інновації та творчість нашого народу. Ми повинні продовжувати працювати над світом, який є більш справедливим, більш мирним та більш стійким.

Ми пройшли довгий шлях у нашому шляху як нації, але у нас все ще багато роботи. Ми повинні бути невпинними в нашому прагненні до прогресу, і ми повинні бути безстрашними перед викликами.

Тож давайте стояти разом, працювати разом, та ніколи не втрачати віру в силу нашої спільної волі до досягнення величі. Разом ми можемо побудувати краще майбутнє для нас самих, для наших дітей та для наступних поколінь».

The text under analysis headlined belongs to atifact text. It is a fragment of political discourse. There are non-verbal means in the text like hand movements and facial expressions, which we can see during speech. This speech was delivered by former US President Barack Obama in his farewell address to the nation on January 10, 2017.

The text is aimed at inspiring people to come together, unite, and work towards a better future for all citizens. The (communicative) aim of the textual information is to inspire unity, resilience, determination, and progress in the face of challenges and crises.

Lexical cohesion:

- simple lexical repetition – "We must keep the faith" is an example of simple lexical repetition. The phrase is repeated twice to emphasize the importance of staying steadfast in their beliefs;

- Simple paraphrase: "We cannot allow the forces of hate and division to prevail" is a simple paraphrase of "We must be united in our determination to fight for a better future for all our citizens." Both sentences convey the idea of working together to overcome divisive forces and create a better future;

- Co-reference: "That prize" in "We must keep our eyes on the prize, and that prize is a better future for all our citizens" refers back to the idea of a better future mentioned earlier in the sentence.

Grammatical correctness is ensured by the use of conjunctions and prepositions like: with, and, at.

The semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text: the macroproposition of the text is the call to action for unity, determination, and progress towards a better future for all citizens. The text emphasizes the importance of keeping faith and not allowing hate and division to prevail.

5. Basic transformations is phraseology:

We – and the world – cannot allow that freedom just to be snuffed out. We cannot and will not just look away” (2022). Both of these idioms have a situational function in this context. In the given context “snuff out” means “to stop something (e.g. a disagreement), usually in a forced or sudden way” and “look away” in this statement refers to the problem, conflict that cannot be ignored by others.

I told you then that we were shoulder to shoulder with you and that is as true today as it was in that horrific moment” (Johnson, 2022), in which the phrase “shoulder

to shoulder” means that we are equal and we can count on British people. Johnson also repeats the idiomatic expression “to cope with” which means “to overcome, to deal with”.

In the concluding part of his speech, Johnson states: “You can’t negotiate with a bear while it’s eating your leg, you can’t negotiate with a street robber who has you pinned to the floor and we don’t need to worry about humiliating Putin any more than we would need to worry about humiliating the bear or the robber” (2022). Here he compares the president of Russia, Volodymyr Putin, with a bear, and says that there cannot be any negotiations and that everything should be solved on the battlefield, at the same time he asks all the countries to provide more ammunition to help the military and the prime minister is especially grateful to Joe Biden, who supports Ukraine at the same level. In this context, this idiomatic expression has got an evaluative function, as it expresses his attitude, and is semantically transparent for the target audience.

To sum up, political discourse is a highly specialized type of language use that differs from other types of discourse due to its specific goals and communicative strategies. Political language is used to influence and persuade the audience, and it is characterized by a specific set of features, including the use of rhetorical devices, specialized terminology, and specific phraseological units.

The political discourse can be challenging to translate due to the complexity of its language and its cultural-specific references. Translators must have a deep understanding of the political system, cultural norms, and linguistic conventions of both the source and target languages to ensure that the translated text is accurate, effective, and culturally appropriate.

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSION

2.1 Lexical and grammatical transformations of phraseological units

The difficulties of translating English phraseological units into Ukrainian are connected not only with differences in the structure of the English and Ukrainian languages, but also, first of all, with the special status of phraseological units, which mostly belong to semantically indivisible expressions, in which the plan of content does not coincide with the plan of expression. Undeniable difficulty during translation is caused by the national-cultural colouring of phraseological units, the idio-ethnic component of their meaning, in the case of reproduction of which the lexical composition, structure, and images of the source and target phraseological units may not match [16].

Lexical transformations are changes made to individual words or lexical units in a text to create equivalent text in another language [17]. Formal lexical transformations involve changes to the form or spelling of the words, rather than changes to their meaning. The following are some examples of formal lexical transformations:

1. Practical transcription involves transcribing the sounds of a word or phrase from one language to another using phonetic symbols. This is often used in language teaching materials or dictionaries to help learners understand the pronunciation of words in the target language. While it is possible to transcribe phraseological units using this method, it may not always be necessary or practical since these units are typically fixed expressions with established meanings [18].

2. Transliteration is a method of representing the spelling of words and phrases from one writing system to another, typically using a standardized system of letter-to-letter mapping. While it can be useful for transcribing the spelling of phraseological units, it does not typically provide an accurate translation of the meaning of the phrase.

For example, if we were to transliterate the Ukrainian phrase "брати за серце" into "braty za service" using Latin script, we would not have an accurate English translation of the phrase, which is "to take to heart." Similarly, if we were to transliterate the English phrase "barking up the wrong tree" into Cyrillic script, we would not have an accurate Ukrainian translation of the phrase, which is "шукати в розбитому кораблі" [19].

3. Traditional reproduction is a method of translating phraseological units by reproducing the meaning of the original phrase in the target language, rather than attempting to translate it word-for-word. Here are some examples of phraseological units in English and Ukrainian translated using traditional reproduction:

English: "barking up the wrong tree"

Ukrainian: "шукати взаєморозуміння з неправильною людиною"

Translation: "to seek understanding from the wrong person";

English: "The ball is in your court"

Ukrainian: "рішення за вами"

Translation: "the decision is yours";

Ukrainian: "говорити на вустах усіх"

English: "to be on everyone's lips"

Translation: "to be widely talked about" [20].

4. Loan translation can be used to translate phraseological units. In fact, loan translation is one of the common methods used to translate phraseological units, especially when the original phrase cannot be translated directly into the target language without losing its meaning or cultural context. By borrowing elements of the phrase and translating them literally into the target language, loan translation can often convey the original meaning of the phraseological unit in a way that is recognizable and easily understood by native speakers of the target language. For example:

Ukrainian: "надія живить людину"

English: "hope feeds a person" [21].

Grammatical transformations are another method of translating phraseological units. These transformations involve changing the grammar or syntax of the original phrase while retaining its meaning. Here are some examples of grammatical transformations applied to phraseological units [22]:

- Transposition involves changing the order of words or phrases within the phraseological unit.
 English: "kick the bucket"
 Ukrainian: "копнути калачі"
 Transposition: "копнути в калачі" (literally, "to kick in the doughnuts")
 English: "out of the blue"
 Ukrainian: "несподівано"
 Transposition: "сподівано не" (literally, "not expected")
- Replacement involves replacing a word or phrase in the original phraseological unit with another word or phrase that has a similar meaning.
 English: "to hit the nail on the head"
 Ukrainian: "точно у ціль"
 Replacement: "влучити в яблучко" (literally, "to hit the apple");
 English: "to be in hot water"
 Ukrainian: "бути у складному положенні"
 Replacement: "знаходитися в холодній воді" (literally, "to be in cold water")[23].
- Addition involves adding a word or phrase to the original phraseological unit to clarify its meaning or to make it more grammatically correct.
 English: "a penny for your thoughts"
 Ukrainian: "дай, подумаю над цим"
 Addition: "дай, подумаю над цим на хвилинку" (literally, "give me a moment to think about it");
 English: "to have a change of heart"
 Ukrainian: "змінити свою думку"

Addition: "змінити свою думку раптово" (literally, "to suddenly change one's mind") [24].

- Omission involves leaving out a word or phrase from the original phraseological unit to make it more concise or to fit the syntax of the target language.

English: "to spill the beans"

Ukrainian: "розкрити всі картки"

Omission: "розкрити" (literally, "to reveal");

English: "to cost an arm and a leg"

Ukrainian: "коштувати дорого"

Omission: "коштувати" (literally, "to cost");

English: "to get cold feet"

Ukrainian: "злякатися"

Omission: "злякатися нічого" (literally, "to be scared of nothing") [25].

Lexical and grammatical transformations are techniques used in translation to change the lexical and grammatical structures of a source text to better fit the target language and culture. Lexical transformations involve changing individual words or phrases, while grammatical transformations involve changes to the grammatical structure of a sentence or phrase.

- Antonymic translation involves using the opposite meaning of a word or phrase in the target language.

English: "easy as pie"

Ukrainian: "легко як з п'яток узуті"

Antonymic translation: "важко як з п'яток оголених" (literally, "hard as bare heels");

English: "a blessing in disguise"

Ukrainian: "щастя в нещасті"

Antonymic translation: "нещастя в щасті" (literally, "misfortune in fortune") [26].

- Total reorganization involves completely restructuring the sentence or phrase in the target language to convey the same meaning as the source text. This is often necessary when the grammatical structures of the two languages differ significantly.

English: "to beat around the bush"

Ukrainian: "обходити питання"

Total reorganization: "бути непрямим у мовленні" (literally, "to be indirect in speech");

English: "to spill the beans"

Ukrainian: "виболітати таємницю"

Total reorganization: "розкрити всі карти" (literally, "to reveal all cards") [27].

- Compensation involves adding or removing words in the target language to convey the same meaning as the source text. This is often necessary when there is no direct equivalent for a word or phrase in the target language.

English: "to be on cloud nine"

Ukrainian: "бути на сьомому небі"

Compensation: "бути дуже щасливим" (literally, "to be very happy");

English: "to have a heart of gold"

Ukrainian: "мати золоте серце"

Compensation: "бути дуже добрим" (literally, "to be very kind") [28].

- Transformations of idioms in translation involves changing the wording of an idiom in the source text to a different, but equivalent, idiom in the target language. This is necessary because idioms do not always have direct equivalents in other languages.

English: "to have a sweet tooth"

Ukrainian: "любити солодке"

Transformation: "бути солодким" (literally, "to be sweet");

English: "to let the cat out of the bag"

Ukrainian: "виболітати таємницю"

Transformation: "розкрити всі карти" (literally, "to reveal all cards") [29].

In conclusion, the translation of English phraseological units into Ukrainian poses significant difficulties due to differences in language structure and the unique status of phraseological units. These units are characterized by their semantic indivisibility, relative constancy of composition, semantic integrity of meaning, reproducibility, and figurative character. The national-cultural colouring of phraseological units and the idio-ethnic component of their meaning further complicate translation. Adequate translation requires not only the reproduction of the content and meaning of the original phraseological unit but also an understanding of the cultural context in which it is used. The study of phraseology and comparative analysis of different languages can provide insight into the universal foundations of worldview positions and instructions of humanity, as well as the national and cultural interpretation of these instructions in each language. Regarding lexical transformations in 8 examples, 3 cases of transliteration, 4 cases of traditional reproduction, and 1 case of loan translation were found. Therefore, this is a ratio of 33% to 50% to 17%. Regarding grammatical transformations in 15 examples, 4 cases of transposition, 4 cases of replacement, 4 cases of addition, and 3 cases of omission were found. This is a ratio of 26% to 26% to 26% to 18%. Regarding lexical-grammatical transformations, the ratio between 16 examples is: 4 cases of antonyms, 4 cases of complete reorganization, 4 cases of compensation, and 4 cases of transformation. This is 25% for each type of transformation.

2.2 Ways of faithful rendering the idiomatic/phraseological expressions

The nature and methods of application of interlanguage translation correspondences are largely determined by the peculiarities of the semantics of phraseological units, which is a complex informative complex. From the point of view of the choice of translation correspondence, the most important components of this complex are the following [22]:

- figurative or figurative component of the meaning of the phraseology;
- the direct or substantive component of the meaning of the phraseology that forms the basis of the image;
- the emotional component of the meaning of the phraseology;
- the stylistic component of the meaning of the phraseology;
- the national-ethnic component of the meaning of the phraseology.

Some English and Ukrainian idiomatic expressions are far from uniform lexically, structurally, and by their component images, picturesqueness and expressiveness. They do not always spring from the same original source [27]. Because of this, a faithful translation of phraseological/idiomatic expressions depends upon some factors the main of which are as follows:

- 1) whether the idiomatic expression in the source language and in the target language is of the same/different origin source;
- 2) whether the idiomatic expression is composed of one, more than one or all component images in common;
- 3) whether the component images, when translated, are perceived by the target language speakers;
- 4) whether the structural form of idiomatic expressions can be retained in the target language without transformations;
- 5) whether an analogous/similar idiomatic expression exists in the target language, etc.

All these and some other factors should not be neglected when translating idiomatic/phraseological expressions from and into English. In fact, there exists a

regular interdependence between the lexical meaning, the origin, the picturesqueness and the expressiveness of idioms on the one hand and the method of their translation on the other.

Taking into account these and some other factors, the following ways of faithfully rendering idiomatic/phraseological expressions are to be identified:

1. By Choosing Absolute/Complete Equivalents. This involves finding a word or phrase in the target language that has the same meaning and connotation as the original expression in the source language.

For example, the English idiom "the ball is in your court" means that it is now someone else's turn to take action. A faithful translation of this idiom into Ukrainian might be "м'яч на твоєму полі" (the ball is on your field), which conveys the same idea[26].

1) Greek or other mythology:

Augean stables - авгієві стайні (занедбане, занехаяне місце) - The government inherited an Augean stable of corruption and mismanagement that will take years to clean up. (Уряд успадкував авгієві стайні корупції та некомпетентності, які знадобляться роки для очищення);

Cassandra warning - застереження Кассандри (застереження, на які не звертають уваги, але які збуваються) - He ignored the Cassandra warning and invested all his savings in the stock market, only to lose everything. (Він проігнорував застереження Кассандри і інвестував всі свої заощадження на фондовому ринку, але потім все втратив)[23].

2) ancient history or literature:

the golden age золотий вік (золоті часи):

English: The Renaissance was a time of great art and learning, often referred to as the golden age of Europe.

Ukrainian: Ренесанс був часом великого мистецтва і навчання, часто називаний золотим віком Європи [22].

3) the Bible or works based on a biblical plot:

the ten commandments *десять заповідей* –

English: The Ten Commandments are a set of biblical principles relating to ethics and worship, which play a fundamental role in both Judaism and Christianity.

Ukrainian: *Десять заповідей є набором біблійних принципів, що стосуються етики та поклоніння, які відіграють фундаментальну роль як у юдаїзмі, так і в християнстві [21].*

2. Translation of Idioms by Choosing Near Equivalents. Many phrase and sentence idioms originating from a common source in both languages may have one or even most of their constituents different from those in the target language, unlike absolute equivalents:

"A penny for your thoughts" - "Гривня за думку". This Ukrainian translation replaces "penny" with "hryvnia," the Ukrainian currency, but keeps the general idea of asking someone what they are thinking [16].

"Barking up the wrong tree" - "Шукати золото на дні річки. This Ukrainian idiom means "looking for gold at the bottom of the river" and conveys the same idea as "barking up the wrong tree," which means pursuing the wrong course of action [11].

"Kill two birds with one stone" - "Убити двох зайців одним пострілом". This Ukrainian idiom means "to kill two hares with one shot" and is a near-equivalent to the English idiom, which means accomplishing two tasks with one action [17].

3. Translation by Choosing Genuine Idiomatic Analogies. It is common to find similar sense units in Ukrainian to English idiomatic expressions. The target language speakers may also be able to perceive images or structural forms in these idiomatic expressions based on their lexically equivalent expressions. The target language usually provides corresponding analogies to these idiomatic expressions. Connotative (metaphorical) meanings of such expressions in English and Ukrainian are often very similar. Idiomatic expressions must have common or similar traits to prove they are analogous.

English idiom: "Break a leg"

Ukrainian idiom: "Зламай собі ногу"

Explanation: This Ukrainian idiom uses a similar analogy to the English idiom, wishing someone good luck before a performance or event [10].

English idiom: "Let the cat out of the bag"

Ukrainian idiom: "Випустити kota з мішка"

Explanation: This Ukrainian idiom uses the same analogy as the English idiom, revealing a secret or information that was meant to be kept hidden [11].

English idiom: "To have a chip on your shoulder"

Ukrainian idiom: "Ходити з бородою"

Explanation: This Ukrainian idiom uses a different analogy than the English idiom, but conveys a similar meaning of being easily provoked or feeling resentful towards others. The idiom literally translates to "to walk with a beard" [12].

4. Translating Idioms by Choosing Approximate Analogies. Some source language idiomatic and stable expressions may have a peculiar nature of their parts or a particular combination of them. This may result in a national distinctive expressiveness and picturesqueness of component images. The latter constitutes some hidden meaning, which is mostly not explicit and comprehensible, not transient enough for a foreigner to catch it.

English idiom: "To be a pain in the neck"

Ukrainian approximation: "Бути головним болем"

Explanation: This Ukrainian approximation uses a different body part than the English idiom, but conveys a similar meaning of someone or something being very irritating or annoying [12].

English idiom: "To be in hot water"

Ukrainian approximation: "Бути в тонкій справі"

Explanation: This Ukrainian approximation uses a different analogy than the English idiom, but conveys a similar meaning of being in trouble or facing difficulties[9].

English idiom: "To let sleeping dogs lie"

Ukrainian approximation: "Не буди сплячих псів"

Explanation: This Ukrainian approximation uses a different verb than the English idiom, but conveys a similar meaning of not disturbing a situation or issue that could cause trouble or conflict [11].

In conclusion, interlanguage translation correspondences are an essential aspect of translation, and the selection of the appropriate correspondence is critical in preserving the semantics and meaning of the original phraseological units. The peculiarities of the semantics of phraseological units, such as the figurative, direct, emotional, stylistic, and national-ethnic components, must be considered when choosing the appropriate translation technique. Techniques such as phraseological tracing, partial phraseological equivalents, and selective phraseological equivalents are used to transfer non-equivalent phraseology while preserving the meaning of the original language unit. Transcription and transliteration are other methods used in conveying some idioms or their components but may lead to unfamiliar and poorly understood words in the translated text. Ultimately, the translator aims to convey the intended meaning of the phraseology while maintaining the stylistic diversity and emotional connotations of English phraseological units.

2.3 Structural and functional features of the translation phraseological expressions

Translation of phraseological expressions involves not only translating individual words but also taking into account their structural and functional features[4]. Here are some of the key structural and functional features to consider when translating phraseological expressions:

1) Fixed structure: Phraseological expressions typically have a fixed structure that should be maintained in the translation. This means that the order and form of the words should be similar in both the source and target languages. For example, the English expression "raining cats and dogs" should be translated into Ukrainian as "лив градом", which also has a fixed structure.

English: "Bite the bullet"

Ukrainian: "Згодитися на біль"

Explanation: This English expression has a fixed structure, and should be translated into Ukrainian with a similar fixed structure [19].

English: "cold turkey"

Ukrainian: "зняли гіпс"

Explanation: This English expression has a fixed structure, meaning that the words "cold" and "turkey" must remain together in translation. In Ukrainian, the equivalent expression is "гіпс зняли", which also has a fixed structure [21].

English: "all thumbs"

Ukrainian: "неспроможний у роботі з руками"

Explanation: This English expression has a fixed structure, meaning that the words "all" and "thumbs" must remain together in translation. In Ukrainian, the equivalent expression is "неспроможний у роботі з руками", which also has a fixed structure [23].

2) Idiomatic meaning: Phraseological expressions often have a figurative or idiomatic meaning that is not necessarily related to the literal meaning of the individual words. It is important to translate the idiomatic meaning of the expression rather than

the literal meaning of the words. For example, the English expression "break a leg" should be translated into Ukrainian as "зламай собі ногу", which means "good luck" in the context of a performance or event.

English: "A piece of cake"

Ukrainian: "Простіше простого"

Explanation: This English expression has an idiomatic meaning of something very easy or simple, which should be translated into Ukrainian as an equivalent idiomatic expression [24].

English: "let the cat out of the bag"

Ukrainian: "випустити з сумки таємницю"

Explanation: This English expression has an idiomatic meaning of revealing a secret, which should be translated into Ukrainian as an equivalent idiomatic expression [6].

English: "the ball is in your court"

Ukrainian: "на твоєму полі гра"

Explanation: This English expression has an idiomatic meaning of responsibility or decision-making being on the other person, which should be translated into Ukrainian as an equivalent idiomatic expression [19].

3) Cultural context: Phraseological expressions often have cultural connotations that may not translate directly into other languages. It is important to understand the cultural context of the expression and consider how it might be interpreted in the target language. For example, the English expression "when in Rome, do as the Romans do" may not be familiar or relevant to Ukrainian speakers, so an equivalent expression that reflects Ukrainian culture might be more appropriate.

English: "Keep your shirt on"

Ukrainian: "Не злися, ходімо на компроміс"

Explanation: This English expression has cultural connotations that may not translate directly into Ukrainian, so an equivalent expression that reflects Ukrainian culture and values should be used [13].

English: "bless you"

Ukrainian: "будь здоровий"

Explanation: This English expression has a cultural context that may not translate directly into Ukrainian. However, an equivalent expression that reflects Ukrainian culture and values, such as "будь здоров" (which means "be healthy" in the context of a sneeze), can be used [15].

English: "the apple of my eye"

Ukrainian: "крихітка моя"

Explanation: This English expression has a cultural context that may not translate directly into Ukrainian. However, an equivalent expression that reflects Ukrainian culture and values, such as "крихітка моя" (which means "my little one" or "my dear") can be used [11].

4) Register and tone: The register and tone of phraseological expressions may vary depending on the context and audience. It is important to consider the appropriate register and tone in the target language when translating the expression. For example, the English expression "kick the bucket" is a colloquial and humorous way of saying "to die", but a more formal or neutral equivalent might be more appropriate in some contexts.

English: "In a pickle"

Ukrainian: "У складній ситуації"

Explanation: This English expression has a colloquial tone and might not be appropriate for all contexts, so a more formal or neutral equivalent should be used in some cases [10].

English: "put all your eggs in one basket"

Ukrainian: "заробітай та купи квартиру"

Explanation: This English expression has a colloquial and informal tone, which might not be appropriate for all contexts. In Ukrainian, a more formal equivalent expression, such as "заробітай та купи квартиру" (which means "make money and invest in property"), can be used [11].

English: "have a blast"

Ukrainian: "добре провести час"

Explanation: This English expression has an informal and colloquial tone, which might not be appropriate for all contexts. In Ukrainian, a more formal equivalent expression, such as "добре провести час" (which means "to have a good time"), can be used [23].

5) Grammatical and syntactic rules: Phraseological expressions often have their own grammatical and syntactic rules that should be maintained in the translation. This means that the translation should respect the rules of the target language and not violate its syntax or grammar. For example, the English expression "to have a chip on your shoulder" should be translated into Ukrainian using the appropriate verb tense and subject agreement, such as "ходить з бородою".

English: "Hit the nail on the head"

Ukrainian: "Ударити в ціль"

Explanation: This English expression has its own grammatical and syntactic rules that should be maintained in translation, such as using the appropriate verb tense and subject agreement [18].

English: "once in a blue moon"

Ukrainian: "раз на раз не приходить"

Explanation: This English expression has its own grammatical and syntactic rules that should be maintained in translation, such as using the appropriate verb tense and subject agreement. In Ukrainian, the equivalent expression is "раз на раз не приходить", which means "it doesn't happen very often" [11].

English: "out of the blue"

Ukrainian: "з неба упалився"

Explanation: This English expression refers to something unexpected or surprising happening. When translating it into Ukrainian, the grammatical and syntactic rules must be taken into account. The equivalent expression in Ukrainian is "з неба упалився", which means "fell out of the sky", and follows the same

grammatical and syntactic structure as the English expression, with the verb in the past tense and the preposition "3" (meaning "from") followed by a noun [14].

In conclusion, translating phraseological expressions from one language to another requires a deep understanding of the structural and functional features of both languages. Some of the key features to consider include the fixed structure of certain expressions, their idiomatic meanings, the cultural context, register and tone, and the grammatical and syntactic rules of the target language. To successfully translate phraseological expressions, a translator must carefully analyze the source language expression, identify its key features, and then search for an equivalent expression in the target language that preserves those features as much as possible.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of the peculiarities of phraseological units at the current stage of the development of the English language is one of the topical issues of linguistics. Phraseological units are characterized by great stylistic potential and unique imagery, due to which they are used in all types of discourses. However, providing uniqueness to phraseological units creates difficulties in the process of their translation.

For a long time, phraseology was not perceived as a separate linguistic discipline. Its problems were considered in scientific works devoted to lexicology, stylistics, grammar, lexicography, general linguistics and the history of language. Nowadays, phraseology has turned into an independent linguistic discipline that has its own object and research methods.

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of the phraseological composition of the language in its current state and historical development.

Phraseologism is a word combination that is characterized by a complete meaning and automatic reproduction in the language by tradition. Phraseological units include proverbs, sayings, catchphrases and fixed phrases. The main features of phraseological units:

- semantic integrity or semantic indecomposability;
- metaphoricality;
- diversity;
- reproducibility;
- the presence of at least two full-valued words;
- not translated into other languages.

Phraseology remains a relevant and promising aspect of linguistic research. Each phraseological unit has its own story, which can tell us about the life, culture, lifestyle and customs of other countries.

Translation of idioms in media works is an extremely difficult task to be performed by a translator. His arsenal includes the following translation methods:

- full and partial equivalents;
- analogue;
- tracing and descriptive translations.

In addition to being able to use these translation techniques, a translator must be knowledgeable and creative. He must know the cultural features of the original language, be able to use reference literature correctly, and be able to create his equivalent of the phraseology of the original language, which will perfectly convey its mood, meaning and brightness.

The conducted study of the peculiarities of the translation of phraseological expressions on the example of the English-language press makes it possible to draw several conclusions:

When translating, it is important to use different methods of analysis and reproduction to get as close as possible to the original meaning of phraseological units.

If there are no analogues and equivalents in the language into which we are translating, the descriptive method can be used.

Comparison, explanation, description and interpretation can serve as such means - they help convey the meaning of phraseological units as precisely and succinctly as possible.

The most important aspect of translating units of a phraseological segment is the prohibition of replacing or modifying one's flavour of a foreign idiom: it is necessary to preserve the originality of the sound and prove autochthony.

Modern methods of linguistic analysis of the texts of periodicals are used to study phraseological turns. The methods of analysis should correspond to the chosen field of research from the point of view of cognitive and social perception, which helps to determine the level of the analyzed publication.

Regarding transformations, it has been calculated and determined that the number of grammatical and lexical-grammatical transformations is 60% higher than the lexical transformations among the 50 examples identified in the study.

Questions of phraseology as a science and general problems of phraseological units, their combination are fundamental questions of the theory and practice of translation, as they correspond to problems related to the diversity of semantic and stylistic functions of words, common meaning in different languages.

Therefore, the translation of phraseological expressions is one of the most difficult, but at the same time, the most interesting problems of the science of translation, which serves as a framework for modern translation theory. The difficulty of translating phraseological units is explained by the scope of their semantic structure.

The use of idioms in the English-language press and their translation took place according to the types of units, namely: idioms with a partial lexical equivalent; phraseological units with a partial grammatical counterpart; phraseological units-tracks; phraseological units with structural-semantic equivalence during translation.

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Annex

1. *To to spill the beans* – видати секрет;
2. *Burn bridges* – спалювати мости;
3. *To paint the devil blacker than he is* – згущувати фарби;
4. *To be narrow in the shoulders* – не розуміти жартів;
5. *To throw dust into smb.'s eyes* – заговорювати зуби;
6. *To paint the lily* – підфарбувати колір лілії;
7. *To rain cats and dogs* – лити як з відра;
8. *To kick the bucket* – померти, загнутися;
9. *To be all thumbs* – бути незграбним, невмілим;
10. *A bosom friend* – нерозлучний друг;
11. *Pay attention to someone* – звернути на кого-небудь увагу;
12. *Adam's apple* – адамове яблуко;
13. *A pitched battle* – запекла сутичка;
14. *A sisyphian labor* – сізіфова праця;
15. *Rack one's brains* – сушити голову.
16. *Better untaught than ill taught* – краще бути неграмотним, ніж неправильно навченим;
17. *Live and learn* – століття живі, століття вчися;
18. *Easier said than done* – легко сказати, ніж зробити;
19. *Many men, many minds* – скільки голів, стільки і розумів;
20. *Nothing is unknown to a willing heart* – хто хоче, той досягне;
21. *There is no smoke without fire* — немає диму без вогню;
22. *To cut off with a shilling* — залишити без спадку;
23. *Make two bites of the cherry* — ділитися чимось дуже малим;
24. *A rolling stone gathers no moss* - камінь, що котиться, не збирає моху.
25. *A worthy woman is the crown of her husband* - зла жона зведе чоловіка з ума;
26. *A cheerful wife is the joy of life* – хороша жінка – мед для чоловіка;
27. *A good husband makes a good wife* – із хорошим чоловіком рай на землі;

28. *Well-married, a man is winged: ill-matched, he is shackled* - хороша жінка – чоловікові слава, а лиха – згуба;
29. *To marry a beautiful woman - no boredom, no sorrow to be seen* - гарну жінку взяти – ні скуки, ні горя на вбачати;
30. *Will not pass without sin, who has a bad woman* - не пройде без гріха, у кого жінка лиха;
31. *With a good woman, you will get along, but with a bad one, you will be hunched over* - із доброю жінкою занузитієш, а з лихою ізгорбатієш;
32. *If a man loves a woman, then an evil woman will be good, if a man does not love a woman, then even a good woman will be evil* - як чоловік жінку любить, то й лиха жінка доброю буде, як чоловік жінки не любить, то й добра лихою буде;
33. *Allotment plan could take root.* - план розподілу може пустити коріння;
34. *Community food forest taking root at salmon arm salvation.* - громадський продовольчий ліс пускає коріння у salmon arm salvation;
35. *College place 'parklet' begins to take root.* - «парклет» коледжу починає пускати коріння;
36. *Following their nose to tail fido.* - слідом за своїм носом до хвоста фідо;
37. *All concentrating only on how to keep their own ship steady.* - все робилося для однієї мети: залишитися на плаву;
38. *Apple wants to enable * its developers * to take the 'moon shots* - побудувати свої корабель до зірок;
39. *Alexander said at the defcon conference in las vegas that the nsa only collected data on americans "incidentally, in targeting a bad guy.* - на конференції дефкон в лас-вегасі він заявив, що анб може збирати інформацію про американців тільки випадково, коли метою пошуку інформації є злочинець.
40. *The boy next door* – звичайний хлопець;
41. *The morning sun never lasts a day* - вранішнє сонце ніколи не тримається дня;
42. *A summer day feeds a year* - літній день рік годує;
43. *After rain comes fair weather* - після дощу приходить гарна погода;

44. *It never it rains but it pours* – дощ не приходить один;
45. *Oaks may fall when reeds stand the storm* - дуби можуть впасти, коли очерет витримає бурю;
46. *Red sky at night shepherds delight* - червоне небо вночі пастухи радують;
47. *Red sky in the morning shepherds warning* - червоне небо вранці пастухи попередження;
48. *A foul morning may turn to a fair day* - поганий ранок може перетворитися на справедливий день;
49. *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush* - синиця в руках краще, ніж журавель у небі;
50. *Can't negotiate with a bear* – не вести переговори із дурнем.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Поняття фразеологізмів в лінгвістиці вивчається протягом багатьох десятиліть. Існують різні інтерпретації поняття фразеологізмів, підходи до визначення функцій та класифікації цього явища. Це пов'язано із багатьма факторами, оскільки різні вчені мають різні погляди на це питання і дати визначення цього поняття, яке б в одному реченні відображало його складну природу і відмінні риси є доволі складним завданням.

Фразеологічні вирази використовуються у будь-якому дискурсі, тому що вони є невід'ємним елементом кожної мови.

У даній роботі були також проаналізовані публічні промови американських та британських політиків у ХХІ столітті та використання і фразеологічних висловів у цих виступах. Було проаналізовано їх доцільність, значення та функції. Результати показали, що за їх допомогою можна дізнатися емоційний стан, особливості поведінки та ставлення до тієї чи іншої ситуації.

Ключові слова: фразеогізми, функції фразеологізмів, класифікація фразеологічних виразів.