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## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

### З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

на тему: “Трансляція ідіом та виразів у художній літературі: пошук  
еквівалентів при перекладі з англійської на українську мову”

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## INTRODUCTION

In contemporary linguistics and translation studies, a great deal of attention is paid to issues related to translation. This process requires a deep understanding of language systems, history and culture.

Translators should be well acquainted with the rules of the language and realities of the native speaker's society, as these factors have a significant impact on the pragmatic aspect of translation, which is an important indicator of their skills.

One of the biggest challenges nowadays is the translation of idiomatic expressions, as it is not always possible to translate idiomatic expressions exactly, one of the main obstacles in modern translation works are doing so. Idioms and phrases are essential components of speech, contributing to its expressiveness and individuality. Idioms are used to enrich vocabulary and enable a greater understanding of the language within its community.

The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that the translation of idioms and expressions in fiction texts is a difficult task that requires not only a deep knowledge of the language, but also of the cultural context and the art of translation. Idioms and expressions play a significant role in language use because they reflect the distinctive features of a country's customs, culture and mentality.

Fiction texts contain specific meanings and significant semantic weight that can be lost in an inaccurate translation. The study of the translation of idioms and expressions in the fictional context can help to clarify translation details, point out difficult spots, and take into account different translation approaches. All of these things can enhance the caliber of translation of fiction text and further the field of translation studies as a whole.

The object of research in this paper is the process of translation of idioms and expressions in fiction texts when translated from English into Ukrainian. The object is not individual idioms or expressions, but the process of their translation as an integral part of translation activity. The study is aimed at analysing the

translation challenges faced by the translator due to the peculiarities of idiomatic language and their contexts in fiction text. Thus, the object of the study is translation strategies and approaches to the translation of idioms in fiction texts.

The subject of this study is the process of translation of idioms and expressions in fiction text from English into Ukrainian. The main focus of the work is on finding effective ways to convey idiomatic content in Ukrainian translation.

Various strategies and approaches to the translation of idioms are studied, as well as their influence on the content and style of the original and translated texts. The paper also presents an analysis of cultural and linguistic features that influence the choice of equivalents in translation.

The purpose of the study is to methodically look into and evaluate the process of translating idiomatic expressions from English to Ukrainian in fiction works. The primary tasks are to identify the peculiarities in the translation of idioms and expressions, to study translation techniques and strategies, and look up equivalent translations in Ukrainian.

Furthermore, the study attempts and cultural characteristics affect the selection of translation processes and evaluate the efficacy of the methods applied in particular fiction works. The final conclusions of the study will enable us to draw conclusions about the efficacy of various approaches to translating idioms and expressions in fiction text and provide suggestions for translator in their practical work.

## CHAPTER 1

### Theoretical aspects of the translation of idioms and expressions

#### 1.1 Definition of idioms and expressions

The term “*idiom*” (Greek: *ídiōma* – feature, original expression). A stable indivisible turn of phrase that conveys a single concept, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of its constituent elements. Idioms are peculiar to only one language and are mostly not translated into other languages (Hanich, 1985, p. 360).

A great contribution to the study of idioms as a part of phraseology was made by prominent scholars O. Kurilko (1920) and O. Selivanova (2008). They studied the classification, peculiarities of translation and structural and semantic characteristics of idioms and phraseological units of the English language.

In the introduction to the dictionary “English Idioms and Their Usage” (1983), the authors J. Seidl and W. McMordy note that the term “*idiom*” has an ambiguous meaning and is often used together with the term “phraseological unit” and these terms are considered as part of a common system.

The authors are convinced that all these concepts can be useful for students of English as a foreign language. It is also noted that most speech becomes idiomatic during conversation, as we use typical idiomatic expressions and phrases that stand out for their syntactic and semantic specificity (Seidl & McMordy, 1983, p. 266).

#### 1.2 Peculiarities of translating idioms and expressions

Understanding idioms of another language can be a real challenge, and their translation requires a special approach due to the lack of the possibility of using a literal translation.

In order to ensure the most accurate translation of idiomatic expressions from English into Ukrainian, a translator must be proficient in various translation

methods. In her work, O. V. Sveshnikova (2014) describes the following 6 types of idiom translation:

1. An equivalent, i.e. an adequate phraseological turn of phrase available in Ukrainian that coincides with the English one in terms of meaning and figurative basis.

2. Analogue, i.e. a Ukrainian stable phrase that is adequate in meaning to the English one, but differs from it in full or in part figuratively.

3. Descriptive translation is the transfer of the meaning of an English phrase by using free word combinations. It is used when there are no equivalents or analogues in the Ukrainian language.

4. Antonymic translation is the transfer of a negative meaning by means of an affirmative construction or vice versa.

5. Calquing is used when the translator wants to highlight the figurative basis of a phraseology, or when the English turn of phrase cannot be translated using other types of translation.

6. Combined translation. In cases where the Ukrainian equivalent does not fully convey the meaning of the English phraseology or has a different specific flavour of place and time, a literal translation is given, followed by a descriptive translation and the Ukrainian equivalent for comparison (Sveshnikova, 2014).

### **1.3 Problems and challenges of translating idioms and expressions**

There are a number of problems that translators face when translating idioms and expressions.

First of all, understanding the cultural context is one of them. When a translator is faced with an unfamiliar expression or idiom, it is important to understand its cultural meaning, as this can influence the choice of the best translation.

In addition, the metaphorical meaning of idioms and expressions is also often a problem.

The use of metaphors can be unique to each language, so the translator needs to find an equivalent that preserves the metaphorical power of the expression.

Finally, translating expressions with specific connotations, or expressions that have shades of meaning, can also be a challenge for the translator. The translator has to find the closest equivalent that will convey all the specific shades of meaning.

Understanding the cultural context is a key factor in translating idioms and expressions. Each culture has its own unique expressions and idioms based on specific historical, social and cultural influences.

When translating, it is important to take these contextual features into account, as misunderstanding can lead to incorrect or inaccurate translation.

For example, the well-known English idiom "*break a leg*" (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms), which translates as "*хай щастить*" (own translation), may be misunderstood in Ukrainian and mean "*зламай ногу*" (own translation), and a person who does not know the meaning and origin of this expression may have a bad impression and lead to misunderstandings (Korunets, 2001).

The metaphorical meaning of idioms and expressions can be difficult to reproduce in translation. Metaphors are often used to convey feelings, emotions or concepts that may be culturally unique.

The translator must find similar metaphors or expressions that have similar feelings or concepts in the target language.

For example, the English idiom "*cost an arm and a leg*" (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms) can be translated into "*дуже дорого коштувати*" (own translation) in order to preserve the metaphorical meaning.

However, sometimes exact translation of metaphors may not be possible, so the translator must compromise and find other ways to convey the meaning.



## 1.4 Characteristics of English idioms and expressions

There are a number of ways to classify idioms, but the most common ones are the following: by subject matter, by the history of occurrence and by grammatical structure.

T. Shpenyk's work (2018) perfectly illustrates these classifications (Shpenyk, 2018).

Let us consider the classification of idioms by topic. These idioms are based on some of the situational themes of everyday life. For example:

- related to food: “*cry over spilt milk*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*перейматися через дрібниці*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998), “*couch potato*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*ледар, малорухлива людина*” (own translation), “*a piece of cake*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) - “*як два на два*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- related to animals: “*as poor as a church mouse*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*бідний, як церковна миша*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998), “*black sheep*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*біла ворона*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- related to time: “*once in a blue moon*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*дуже рідко*” (own translation), “*for a rainy day*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*на чорний день*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

There are the following idioms according to the history of the origin:

- related to the mythology of ancient times: “*Augean stables*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*Авгієві конюшні*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- “*an Achilles heel*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*Ахілесова п'ята*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- related to biblical motifs: “*an eye for an eye*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*око за око*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- “*a wolf in sheep’s clothing*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*вовк у овечій шкiрi*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- related to the history of England: “*to rain cats and dogs*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*лити як iз вiдра*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- “*to give someone a cold shoulder*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*неприятне ставлення*”(own translation), “*to carry coals to Newcastle*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*переливати з пусшого в порожнє*” (own translation);

- related to the history of ancient Rome: “*all roads lead to Rome*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*усi дороги ведуть до Риму*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- “*Rome wasn’t built in a day*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*Рим не одразу будувався*” (own translation);

- associated with proper names: “*bull in a China shop*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*криворукий*” (own translation), “*to take French leave*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) - “*ними по-англійськи*” ” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- “*when Queen Anne was alive*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*за царя Гороха*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

Depending on the grammatical structure, idioms are classified into:

- Idioms based on nouns: “*nest egg*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*заначка*” (own translation), “*no pain, no gain*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English)– “*щоб рибку з’iсти, треба у воду лiзти*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- Idioms based on verbs: “*go with the times*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*йти в ногу з часом*” (Ужченко &

Ужченко, 1998), “*shoot the breeze*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*точити лясц*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998) “*to call a spade to spade*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) - “*називати речі своїми іменами*” (own translation);

- Idioms based on adjectives: “*as right as rain*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*у повному порядку*” (own translation), “*gravey train*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*легкі гроші*” (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998);

- Idioms based on prepositional phrases: “*under a cloud*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*нід підозрою*” (own translation), “*around the clock*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*цілодобово*” (own translation) “*at the crack of dawn*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) - “*рано вранці*” (own translation);

- Idioms based on complex phrase: “*snowball effect*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*події нашаровуються одна на одну*” (own translation), “*perfect storm*” (Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English) – “*збіг несприятливих обставин*” (own translation).

## Conclusions to chapter 1

This chapter discusses the concept of idiom, which play a significant role in contemporary linguistics. Idiomatic expressions are complex phrases that make sense only in connection to their context. They show the dynamics of language evolution in addition to historical and cultural details. An idiom, by definition, is a stable, indivisible turn of phrase whose meaning deviates from the meanings of its constituent words and cannot be translated literally.

Academics that have examined classification, translation, and structural and semantic features of English idioms and phraseological units in great detail including famous scholars and other schintists who have extensvely examined the classification, translation and structural and semantic characteristics of English idioms and phraseological units. In order to achieve an accurate translation, it is vital to take into account various techniques when translating idioms, including finding an equivalent, analogue, descriptive translation, antonymic translation, calquing and combined translation.

These approaches help ensure that idiomatic terms that capture the spirit and imagery of the English language are translated as accurately as possible.

English idioms can be classified based on numbers of factors that help in their organization. The idioms' diversity contributes greatly to the richness of the language since it represents numerous aspects of history, culture, everyday life, and language usage.

When translating idioms and expressions, translators frequently run into difficulties because they must understand the cultural background, metaphorical meaning, and specific meanings. For translation to be accurate and successful, the translator needs to be aware of these elements.

## CHAPTER 2

### **Analysing the translation of English idioms and expressions into Ukrainian**

#### **2.1 Cultural and linguistic differences**

The process of translating fiction into a high-quality work is complicated and imaginative, involving not only a high degree of language ability but also an ability for language and expressiveness. When translating fiction, a translator must capture the overall mood, atmosphere, and aesthetics of the original work using both linguistic and creative techniques.

A translator should also be adaptable in their language and style choices based on the genre and nature of the material. To capture the tone and aesthetic value of the original, they can employ a range of linguistic and stylistic strategies in addition to rhythmic sentence structure.

When working with idioms, a translator should take into account the differences between the cultural contexts and mentalities of the target languages.

Choosing an equivalent in Ukrainian can be a difficult task, as it is necessary to take into account not only semantic nuances but also stylistic features of phraseological units. In many cases, the translator aims to convey the basic meaning of the idiom, although sometimes this may require changing the imagery underlying the phraseological expression or using another familiar image typical of the target language (Savchuk, 2018, p. 79-81).

Idioms are understood and applied differently in Ukrainian and English. Many English idioms are employed in certain contexts and have clear semantic implications. For instance, the idiom *"to hit the nail on the head"* (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998) denotes that person has made the appropriate statement or action.

On the other hand, Ukrainian idioms are more flexible and can convey a greater variety of semantic meanings. For example, the idiom *"випирати ноги об когось"* (Білоноженко та ін., 2003). Might refer to treating someone poorly or

abusing their power or trust. Such differences in the semantics and their meanings make them unique to each language and culture (Nekriach, 2008, p. 200).

Idioms in English and Ukrainian differ in structure. English idioms often have a simple form, which allows them to be universal in different situations. Ukrainian idioms, on the other hand, can be more complex, with rhyming and alliteration, which makes them more expressive and diverse in their use. For example, the Ukrainian idiom *"ані жодним словом не прохопитися"* (Білоноженко та ін., 2003) has a more complex structure than the English idiom *"to button one's lip"* (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998), which has a more general meaning. These differences in the structure of idioms make them different in the two languages and bring a unique flavour to linguistic expression.

Differences in cultural values and historical traditions between different peoples can affect the structure and meaning of idiomatic expressions in different languages. Idioms are deeply rooted in the culture and history of the people from which they originate, so their use may differ depending on the cultural context. (Pavlenko, 2020, p. 6)

The Ukrainian and English mentality differs in various aspects. Ukrainians, unlike the British, are more likely to be warm and emotional in their communication. They can use a lot of emotionally coloured words and gestures. For example, *"залювати за шкуру сала"* (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998), *"велике цабе"* (Ужченко & Ужченко, 1998).

In English culture, on the other hand, polite forms of expression are used more often and there is less need to show strong emotions in public. *"every cloud has a silver lining"* (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998), *"don't cry over spilt milk"* (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998).

The Ukrainian and English languages use different lexical, grammatical and stylistic means to express cultural characteristics. For example, the Ukrainian language has many words and phrases associated with holidays, traditions and folk

rituals. “*Дати гарбуза*” (Дятчук & Неровня, 2003), “*зустрічати з хлібом-сіллю*” (Дятчук & Неровня, 2003).

These idioms reflect the cultural and traditional aspects of Ukrainian culture, as well as its attitude towards respect, hospitality and greetings. English, on the other hand, uses many idioms and phrases that reflect cultural characteristics. For example, “*bite the bullet*” (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998), “*break a leg*” (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998). These idioms reflect cultural and historical contexts, as well as certain aspects of English-speaking culture and traditions.

## **2.2 Analysing the translation of idioms and expressions in the selected texts**

Language of fiction texts is complex and varied, and it is a rich source of idioms and expressions, which makes it an attractive topic for lexical study. It is crucial to carefully translate each text fragment in order to properly understand the mood of the work as well as the depth of meaning conveyed by the author's use of idioms. Using this method boosts your comprehension of the work by allowing you to uncover previously unknown meanings within words and expressions.

Idioms are an excellent way to add variety to the language used in a work of fiction as well as to enhance its meaning. This gives texts more depth and expressiveness when it comes to describing the overall feel of the story or novel as well as the feelings and ideas of the characters. Idiomatic phrases are carefully integrated into the text as a crucial part of the linguistic image, contributing in the creation of richer and more complex scenes and visuals. The reader can fully immerse oneself in the world of the work, comprehend its depth and meaning, and appreciate the beauty of language and expressiveness thanks to this lexical analysis and translation of idioms in fiction.

Let us consider the translation of idiomatic expressions in the translation of famous works of literature. Let's analyse several idiomatic expressions in one of the selected works - "Catcher in the Rye".

*"I spent a fortune since I left Pencey."* (Salinger, p. 84) *"Слухайте, відколи я втік з Пенсі, я пустив за вітром ціле багатство!"* (Логвиненко, с. 69) The translator used the selection of an analogue in Ukrainian, when translating the idiom in this sentence.

*"I think if you don't really like a girl, you shouldn't horse around with her at all ..."* (Salinger, p. 34) *"Я так гадаю: якщо тобі не подобається дівчина по-справжньому, то нема чого з нею дурня корчити..."* (Логвиненко, с. 28) In this sentence, the idiomatic equivalent is used.

*"We just horse around in the house."* (Salinger, p. 94) *"Ми дуріємо лише вдома."* (Логвиненко, с. 78) To translate the idiom in this sentence, we used a search for an analogue of this idiom in Ukrainian.

It is interesting that the idiom *"horse around"* is used twice in the text and, as we can see, different types of translation of the idiom are used in different sentences depending on the context in which it was used.

*"I didn't break my neck looking for him, naturally, the bastard."* (Salinger, p. 58) *"Та я й не намагався скрутити собі в'язи, визираючи його, собаку!"* (Логвиненко, с. 47) When translating into Ukrainian, the translator chose the equivalent available in Ukrainian.

*"I'd sneak in the apartment, very quiet and all, and just sort of chew the fat with her for a while."* (Salinger, p. 84) *"Ключ від квартири був при мені, тож я сподівався ввійти в дім - тихесенько, щоб ніхто й не почув, - і трохи погомоніти з сестричкою."* (Логвиненко, с. 69) This idiomatic expression was translated using descriptive translation.

*"It always ends up making you blue as hell."* (Salinger, p. 61) *"Завжди через них тільки настрій собі зіпсуєш!"* (Логвиненко, с. 50) A descriptive translation was used to translate the existing idiom.

*"I broke it, though, the same week I made it - the same night, as a matter of fact."* (Salinger, p. 34) *"І того ж таки тижня - та де, сказати щиро, того ж таки дня! - сам і порушив це правило."* (Логвиненко, с. 28) The sentence uses a descriptive type of translation.



Having analysed the types of translation used to translate the idioms, we can conclude that the descriptive type of translation is predominant.

Let's follow another world-famous work for analysis from "The Great Gatsby".

"My family has been prominent, **well-to-do people** in this Middle Western city for three generations" (Fitzgerald, p. 2). "Я належу до **заможної родини**, яка от уже в третьому поколінні відіграє значну роль у житті нашого середньозахідного міста" (Пінчевський, с. 2). This sentence uses descriptive translation of idiom.

"It was a **matter of chance** that I should have rented a house in one of the strangest communities in North America" (Fitzgerald, p. 2). "**Волею випадку** я оселився в одному з найдивніших куточків Північної Америки" (Пінчевський, с. 3). This sentence uses descriptive translation of idiom.

"Well, she was less than an hour old and Tom was **God knows where.**" (Fitzgerald, p. 6). "Тож не минуло ще й години, відколи вона з'явилася на світ, а Том був **бозна-де**" (Пінчевський, с. 10). When translating the idiom, we used a search for an analogue of the idiom in Ukrainian.

"That's a dog that'll never bother you with **catching cold**" (Fitzgerald, p. 9). "Такого песика вам не доведеться **лікувати від застуди**" (Пінчевський, с. 15). The antonymic translation was used in this sentence.

"They were at least agonizingly aware of the **easy money** in the vicinity and convinced that it was theirs for a few words in the right key" (Fitzgerald, p. 14). "В усякому разі, видно було, що запах великих і **легких грошей** дразнить їхній нюх..." (Пінчевський, с. 23) In translation of idiom in this sentence was used calque way of translationg idiom.

As can be seen from the analysis, almost all types of translation of idiomatic expressions are present in the translation of idioms, but the analogical method of translation is more common.

Let's take another example to analyse the techniques used to translate idioms from English into Ukrainian. The example will be the novel "The Thorn Birds" by McCullough.

"His father was the **black sheep** of a prosperous but unforgiving Irish family," (McCullough, p. 331) "Його батько був **паршивою вівцею** багатой ірландської родини з суворими порядками" (Горбатько, р.123). In this sentence is used the descriptive type of translation.

"**In a nutshell**, the term means *myxomatosis*" (McCullough, p. 578). "У **двох словах** - цей термін означає міксоматоз" (Горбатько, р. 215). Finding analogue in Ukrainian is used, when translating the idiom.

"...but he had single-handedly brought a **great fortune** into the Church". (McCullough, p. 264) "... але й відзначився тим, що одноосібно **забезпечив** Церкві **величезну суму грошей**" (Горбатько, р. 99). The sentence uses a descriptive type of translation.

"The quacks say I'll **be fit as a fiddle** in no time" (McCullough, p. 397). "Ескулапи кажуть, що невдовзі я буду **здоровий, як огірочок**" (Горбатько, р. 147). Translator chose the equivalent available in Ukrainian, when translating into Ukrainian.

"Here on Matlock we hang onto it **by the skin of our teeth**" (McCullough, p. 428). "Тут, на Метлоці, ми **висимо на волосинці**" (Горбатько, р. 159) Finding analogue in Ukrainian is used in translation of this idiom.

"**You're nothing to write home about!**" (McCullough, p. 591) "**Та на тебе навіть глянути страшно!**" (Горбатько, р. 220) A descriptive translation was used to translate this idiom.

"The Clearys all had a **sweet tooth**" (McCullough, p. 18). "у родині Клірі **таки полюбляли солодке**" (Горбатько, р. 7). Translator used a descriptive translation to translate the existing idiom.

"The shock of having to **pull herself up** in the midst of a spontaneous reaction..." (McCullough, p. 727). "Найбільше ж болю завдавала **необхідність**

*переривати саму себе посеред спонтанної реакції*” (Горбатько, р. 274). A descriptive translation was used to translate the existing idiom.

Finally, let us analyse a few more examples of idiom translation in the translation of *The Hunger Games*.

“*Two against one. Should be a piece of cake,*” he says” (Collins, р. 277). “*Два проти одного. Перевага на нашому боці, - мовив Піта*” (Григоращ, с. 311). In translating idiom in this sentence was used the descriptive type of idiom translation.

“*The crowd draws in a collective breath and then you can hear a pin drop, ...*” (Collins, р. 20). “*Натовп завмер. Запала мертва тиша*” (Григоращ, с. 21). When translating idiom in this sentence, the Ukrainian equivalent was matched to be used.

“*...this is the Capitol’s way of reminding us how totally we are at their mercy*” (Collins, р. 19). “*Капітолій укотре нагадує нам, що всі ми живі тільки з милості столиці*” (Григоращ, с. 19). In this sentence, translator uses calque way to translate idiom.

“*Attendance is mandatory unless you are on death’s door*” (Collins, р. 17). “*Присутність обов’язкова, хіба що ви при смерті*” (Григоращ, с. 17). In this sentence translating the idiom translator used a descriptive translation.

“*I suck on a few mint leaves and tell myself to get over it*” (Collins, р. 194). “*Я закинула до рота кілька листочків м’яти і наказала собі негайно припинити.*” (Григоращ, с. 220). The descriptive translation is used in this sentence.

After studying how various translation techniques are applied to English and Ukrainian idioms in literary works, we can thus draw the conclusion that descriptive and translation by analogy techniques are more frequently used. With descriptive translation, the emotional expression and contextual relevance of an idiom can be preserved while conveying its meaning through description or explanation. An analogous translation employs an analogous or identical expression with an associated or similar meaning in the original language.

By using these techniques, you may convey an idiom's meaning in context while keeping the original's genuine meaning and emotional expression. Nevertheless, depending on the circumstances and details of the text, alternative methods like calquing or antonymic translation are occasionally applied.

In order to provide the Ukrainian reader an identical understanding, finding equivalents or calquing may be applied, for instance, in situations when an idiom has a special cultural or historical significance.

## **Conclusions to chapter 2**

Mastery of the language is not a single requirement for producing a high-quality literary translation; creative skills are also essential.

Working with fiction text, a translator needs to capture the text's emotional impact as well as to its meaning. When translating fiction text, it's critical to capture the overall mood and atmosphere of the source work in addition to the words. This might include specifically recreating the author's internal logic and literary methods, maintaining the rhythm and melody of the language, and using relevant imagery.

In order to ensure that the reader has the same emotions and perceptions from the translation as they would from reading the original, it is crucial to maintain the author's style and linguistic expression. Not only should the semantic meaning of idioms be considered when translating them, but also the social, cultural, and mental peculiarities of the original language.

Selecting an appropriate match in Ukrainian can be challenging since stylistic aspects of phraseological units must be considered in addition to dictionary specifics. The idiom's creative imagery and emotional connection should be maintained in addition to its fundamental meaning.

There is a significant difference in how Ukrainian and English perceive and use idioms. For instance, idioms in English have less emotional overtones compared to those in Ukrainian. Most English speakers are familiar with the use of

English idioms since they are used in a wide range of cultural contexts, including literature and movies. Idioms specific to Ukraine also have distinctive features.

For instance, they are frequently based on folklore, which makes it challenging for foreigners to comprehend. Furthermore, Ukrainian idioms may have a deeper metaphorical sense, which calls for the reader or listener to give deeper attention and comprehend the context. Idioms typically represent the historical and cultural peculiarities of a language, which makes their study crucial and significant.

Analysing the translation of idioms in fiction works reveals that descriptive and analogic translation are the most widely used techniques.

By using these techniques, we are able to maintain the idiom's emotional expression and meaning while also accounting for the text's unique characteristics and context. Idiom translations in fiction texts, in general, contribute significantly to the text's richer, more emotional language and comprehension. This method of translation aids in maintaining authenticity and faithfully translating the author's linguistic expression into the target language.

## CONCLUSIONS

Research conducted in this field have demonstrated how challenging it may be to translate idioms and expressions found in fiction texts has shown that the translation of idioms and expressions in fiction texts, particularly when translating from English into Ukrainian.

There are many issues associated with preserving the meaning and expressiveness of idiomatic expressions in translation. It is especially important to find appropriate equivalents that maintain the essence of the word or idiom while being natural to the Ukrainian language is particularly crucial.

When choosing such equivalents, it is necessary to take into account the context of the interpretation, the style of the work, as well as the national and cultural characteristics of the target audience's language. Successful translation of idiomatic expressions in fiction texts requires a profound understanding of the author's cultural context and the ability to find appropriate equivalents that accurately convey their nature.

Scolars also emphasize the significance of comprehending grammatical rules, syntactic structures, and the usage of language in each language independently. In order to maintain the expressiveness of idioms, it is imperative that they be translated precisely and accurately.

In this work, 25 idioms from variety of well-known fiction novels were analysed. Different approaches to translating idiomatic expressions were taken by translators when translating these idioms.

According to the data, descriptive translation was the most often used translation technique, accounting for 48 % of all occurrences. The second most popular approach was analogue search, accounting for 24 % of all cases. Finding equivalents ranked third, with 16 % in total. The usage of calques came next, which accounted for 8 % of all cases, and the least common method was the antonymic translation of idioms, which made up only 4 % of occurrences.

To achieve a successful translation of idiomatic expressions in fiction text, it is necessary to combine a deep understanding of the author's cultural context with the ability to find appropriate equivalents that reproduce their essence. Studying and understanding the different methods of translating idioms and expressions is important to ensure accurate and efficient translation of fiction texts between English and Ukrainian.

In addition, it is important to take into account cultural differences and peculiarities in the use of idioms and expressions in each country. This will help preserve the authenticity and originality of fiction text in a new context.

Thus, researching and developing methods for translating idiomatic expressions in fiction text is an important task for all translators and linguists working in this field.

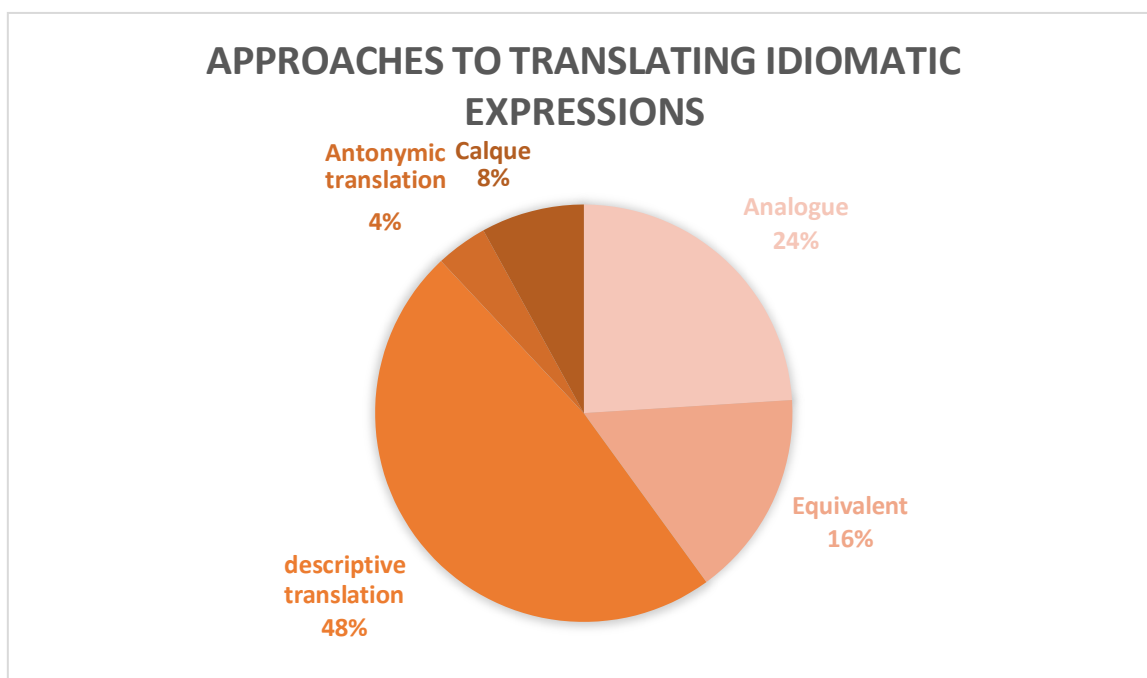
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## Appendix 1



## Appendix 2

Example	Translation
<i>"I spent a fortune since I left Pencey."</i>	<i>"Слухайте, відколи я втік з Пенсі, я пустив за вітром ціле багатство!"</i>
<i>"I think if you don't really like a girl, you shouldn't <b>horse around</b> with her at all ..."</i>	<i>"Я так гадаю: якщо тобі не подобається дівчина по-справжньому, то нема чого з нею дурня корчити..."</i>
<i>"We just <b>horse around</b> in the house."</i>	<i>"Ми дуріємо лише вдома."</i>
<i>"I didn't <b>break my neck</b> looking for him, naturally, the bastard."</i>	<i>"Та я й не намагався <b>скрутити собі в'язи</b>, визираючи його, собаку!"</i>
<i>"I'd sneak in the apartment, very quiet and all, and just sort of <b>chew the fat</b> with her for a while."</i>	<i>"Ключ від квартири був при мені, тож я сподівався ввійти в дім — тихесенько, щоб ніхто й не почув, — і трохи <b>погомоніти</b> з сестричкою."</i>
<i>"It always ends up <b>making you blue</b> as hell."</i>	<i>"Завжди через них тільки <b>настрій собі зіпсуєш!</b>"</i>
<i>"I broke it, though, the same week I made it--the same night, as a <b>matter of fact</b>."</i>	<i>"І того ж таки тижня — та де, <b>сказати щиро</b>, того ж таки дня! — сам і порушив це правило."</i>
<i>"My family has been prominent, <b>well-to-do people</b> in this Middle Western city for three generations."</i>	<i>"Я належу до <b>заможної родини</b>, яка от уже в третьому поколінні відіграє значну роль у житті нашого середньозахідного міста."</i>
<i>"It was a <b>matter of chance</b> that I should have rented a house in one of the strangest communities in North America."</i>	<i>"<b>Волею випадку</b> я оселився в одному з найдивніших куточків Північної Америки."</i>
<i>"Well, she was less than an hour old"</i>	<i>"Тож не минуло ще й години,</i>

<i>and Tom was <b>God knows where.</b></i>	відколи вона з'явилася на світ, а Том був <b>бозна-де.</b>
<i>"That's a dog that'll never bother you with <b>catching cold.</b>"</i>	"Такого песика вам не доведеться <b>лікувати від застуди.</b> "
<i>"They were at least agonizingly aware of the <b>easy money</b> in the vicinity and convinced that it was theirs for a few words in the right key."</i>	"В усякому разі, видно було, що запах великих і легких грошей <b>дражнить їхній нюх...</b> "
<i>"His father was the <b>black sheep</b> of a prosperous but unforgiving Irish family,"</i>	"Його батько був <b>паршивою віцею</b> багатой ірландської родини з суворими порядками,"
<i>"<b>In a nutshell</b>, the term means <b>myxomatosis.</b>"</i>	" <b>У двох словах</b> — цей термін означає міксоматоз"
<i>"...but he had single-handedly brought a <b>great fortune</b> into the Church".</i>	"... але й відзначився тим, що одноосібно забезпечив Церкві <b>величезну суму грошей.</b> "
<i>"The quacks say I'll <b>be fit as a fiddle</b> in no time".</i>	"Ескулапи кажуть, що невдовзі я <b>буду здоровий, як огірочок.</b> "
<i>"Here on Matlock we hang onto it <b>by the skin of our teeth</b>"</i>	"Тут, на Метлоці, ми <b>висимо на волосинці</b> ".
<i>"You're <b>nothing to write home about!</b>"</i>	" <b>Та на тебе навіть глянути страшно!</b> "
<i>"The Clearys all had a <b>sweet tooth.</b>"</i>	"у родині Клірі таки <b>полюбляли солодке.</b> "
<i>"The shock of having <b>to pull herself up</b> in the midst of a spontaneous reaction..."</i>	"Найбільше ж болю завдавала необхідність <b>переривати саму себе посеред спонтанної реакції,</b> "
<i>"Two against one. Should be <b>a piece of cake,</b>" he says."</i>	"Два проти одного. <b>Перевага на нашому боці,</b> — мовив Піта."

<i>"The crowd draws in a collective breath and then you can hear a pin drop, ..."</i>	<i>"Натовп завмер. Запала мертва миша."</i>
<i>"...this is the Capitol's way of reminding us how totally we are at their mercy."</i>	<i>"Капітолій укотре нагадує нам, що всі ми живі тільки з милості столиці."</i>
<i>"Attendance is mandatory unless you are on death's door."</i>	<i>"Присутність обов'язкова, хіба що ви при смерті."</i>
<i>"I suck on a few mint leaves and tell myself to get over it."</i>	<i>"Я закинула до рота кілька листочків м'яти і наказала собі негайно припинити."</i>

Example	Translation
<i>"cost an arm and a leg"</i>	<i>"дуже дорого коштувати"</i>
<i>"cry over spilt milk"</i>	<i>"переїматися через дрібниці"</i>
<i>"couch potato"</i>	<i>"ледар, малорухлива людина"</i>
<i>"egg head"</i>	<i>"ерудит, інтелігент"</i>
<i>"a piece of cake"</i>	<i>"як два на два"</i>
<i>"the apple of one's eye"</i>	<i>"зіниця ока"</i>
<i>"as poor as a church mouse"</i>	<i>"бідний, як церковна миша"</i>
<i>"black sheep"</i>	<i>"біла ворона"</i>
<i>"little bird told me"</i>	<i>"сорока на хвості принесла"</i>
<i>"to eat like a horse"</i>	<i>"бути голодним як вовк"</i>
<i>"a dark horse"</i>	<i>"темна конячка"</i>
<i>"once in a blue moon"</i>	<i>"дуже рідко"</i>
<i>"run out of time"</i>	<i>"вичерпуватися"</i>
<i>"hold your horses"</i>	<i>"притримай коней"</i>
<i>"for a rainy day"</i>	<i>"на чорний день"</i>
<i>"Augean stables"</i>	<i>"Авгієві конюшні"</i>

<i>“an Achilles heel”</i>	<i>“Ахілесова п’ята”</i>
<i>“to cut the Gordian knot”</i>	<i>“розрубати Гордіїв вузол”</i>
<i>“a Pandora’s box”</i>	<i>“скринька Пандори”</i>
<i>“the sword of Damocles”</i>	<i>“Дамоклів меч”</i>
<i>“an eye for an eye”</i>	<i>“око за око”</i>
<i>“a wolf in sheep’s clothing”</i>	<i>“вовк у овечій шкурі”</i>
<i>“a drop in the ocean”</i>	<i>“крапля в морі”</i>
<i>“by the skin of one’s teeth”</i>	<i>“зробити щось ледве-ледве”</i>
<i>“leopard cannot change its spots”</i>	<i>“горбатого могила виправить”</i>
<i>“to rain cats and dogs”</i>	<i>“лити як із відра”</i>
<i>“a fifth wheel”</i>	<i>“п’яте колесо в упряжці”</i>
<i>“to give someone a cold shoulder”</i>	<i>“неприятне ставлення”</i>
<i>“to bark up the wrong tree”</i>	<i>“вибрати неправильний шлях”</i>
<i>“to carry coals to Newcastle”</i>	<i>“переливати з пустого в порожнє”</i>
<i>“all roads lead to Rome”</i>	<i>“усі дороги ведуть до Риму”</i>
<i>“Rome wasn’t built in a day”</i>	<i>“Рим не одразу будувався”</i>
<i>“a Roman Holiday”</i>	<i>“жорстка забава”</i>
<i>“bull in a China shop”</i>	<i>“криворукий”</i>
<i>“Queen Anne is dead!”</i>	<i>“застаріла новина”</i>
<i>“Jack of all trades”</i>	<i>“за все береться, ніщо не вдається”</i>
<i>“to take French leave”</i>	<i>“піти по-англійськи”</i>
<i>“when Queen Anne was alive”</i>	<i>“за царя Гороха”</i>
<i>“a Dutch uncle”</i>	<i>“суворий наставник”</i>
<i>“nest egg”</i>	<i>“зачаток”</i>
<i>“cash cow”</i>	<i>“дійна корова”</i>
<i>“a bed of roses”</i>	<i>“легке життя”</i>
<i>“a baker’s dozen”</i>	<i>“чортова дюжина”</i>
<i>“no pain, no gain”</i>	<i>“щоб рибку з’їсти, треба у воду лізти”</i>

<i>“go with the times”</i>	<i>“йти в ногу з часом”</i>
<i>“shoot the breeze”</i>	<i>“точити яси”</i>
<i>“divide and rule”</i>	<i>“розділяй і володарюй”</i>
<i>“to call a spade to spade”</i>	<i>“називати речі своїми іменами”</i>
<i>“Break the ice”</i>	<i>“розтопити лід”</i>
<i>“as right as rain”</i>	<i>“у повному порядку”</i>
<i>“gravy train”</i>	<i>“легкі гроші”</i>
<i>“red tape”</i>	<i>“бюрократична тяганина”</i>
<i>“under a cloud”</i>	<i>“під підозрою”</i>
<i>“in a fog”</i>	<i>“розгублений”</i>
<i>“at the crack of dawn”</i>	<i>“рано вранці”</i>
<i>“around the clock”</i>	<i>“цілодобово”</i>
<i>“snowball effect”</i>	<i>“події нашаровуються одна на одну”</i>
<i>“perfect storm”</i>	<i>“збіг несприятливих обставин”</i>
<i>“finger-pointing”</i>	<i>“перекладання вини”</i>
<i>“in the nick of time”</i>	<i>“в останній момент”</i>