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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

СПЕЦИФІКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНИХ ОДИНИЦЬ НА ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ МЕНТАЛЬНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ЛЮДИНИ (на матеріалі сучасного англомовного медійного дискурсу)

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INTRODUCTION

The term's paper main idea. The coursework is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of the translation of English phraseological units to indicate the mental activity of a person.

The current stage of development of linguistics is characterized by numerous attempts by scientists to rethink traditional linguistic concepts and phenomena from the perspective of a cognitive approach. Translation theory is no exception. The cognitive aspect of translation has not been sufficiently studied and is of undoubted interest in modern linguistics. The formulation and coverage of this problem is necessary, first of all, to determine the most effective translation strategy when reproducing one or another type of information embedded in phraseological units that are used in the source text. Issues of translation theory are currently attracting the attention of not only linguists, but also psychologists, philosophers, sociologists and even scientists involved in the natural sciences. This determines the relevance of this work.

The topicality for the study. Turning to the study of the translation of English idioms to denote the mental activity of English people is not accidental, since the current state of humanitarian science, on the one hand, and the objective conditions of the changed world, on the other, require a new understanding of the specifics of such a translation.

The aim of the research consists in determining the functional-cognitive potential of English phraseological units, analyzing its implementation and lines of further development in the source text, and the volume, methods and means of its reproduction in the translation text.

The objectives of the research:

- 1) to describe peculiarities of English mentality and its influence on phraseology,

- 2) to identify the groups of idioms to indicate the mental activity of English people
- 3) to investigate the ways of translating English phraseological units
- 4) to analyze translation of phraseological units of modern English speaking discourse to indicate human mental activity.

The object of the study is English phraseological units and their translation correspondences; **the subject** of the study is the analysis of transformations in the translation of English phraseological units to indicate the mental activity of a person.

The data sources 50 sentences with English idioms to indicate the mental activity of a person.

The outline of the methods used in the research. The purpose and tasks of the work led to the complex use of descriptive, comparative, contextual, inductive and deductive methods, as well as methods of generalization, analysis and synthesis.

The theoretical value of the research to lies in the fact that the analysis of the translation of English idioms to indicate the mentality of a person was carried out, the media discourse in which the idioms are used was characterized. Methods for translating English phraseological units are identified and described. The transformations used in the translation text are defined and described.

The practical value of the research to consists in analyzing ways of translating English phraseological units into Ukrainian. The results of the study can be used in theoretical and practical courses: on the theory and practice of translation, lexicology, special courses on phraseology.

A brief outline of the research paper structure. The course work consists of an introduction, which explains the relevance of the problems of studying the translation of English idioms to indicate the mental activity of a person. Chapter 1 is devoted to the study of methods and features of translating English phraseological units into Ukrainian. Chapter 2, where we studied the peculiarities of the translation

of English idioms to indicate the mental activity of a person into the Ukrainian language. Conclusions, including a summary of the course work, Bibliography, Lists of literature and data sources show the sources and literature used for the course work.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL THEORETICAL ISSUES OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

1.1 Linguistic peculiarities of English phraseological units as a source of cultural identity

Currently, ethnic revival is considered as one of the main features of human development in the second half of the 20th - early 21st centuries. The almost universal interest in one's roots has its own national specificity. Among people and entire nations, it manifests itself in a variety of forms: from attempts to revive ancient customs and rituals, folklorization of professional culture, searches for the “mysterious folk soul” to the desire to create or restore their national statehood.

The cultures of different peoples differ from each other primarily not in the type of contemplative exploration of the world or even in the way of adaptive adaptation to the world around them, but in their active, active behavioral response to the world. The activity of a subject in the world is based on the attitudes and regulations that he extracts from his national culture. Its foundation is based on universal human components, conditioned by the biological and psychological nature of man, certain methods and forms of life activity [7, c. 154].

The more developed a national culture is, the more it gravitates towards dialogue with other cultures, becoming richer from these contacts and absorbing their achievements. It should be emphasized that national culture enters into dialogue with

other national cultures, highlighting things that were not paid attention to in the native culture [7, c. 158].

The vast majority of peoples inhabiting the globe live in compact groups, each of which occupies a certain territory over a long historical period. Different generations of people living on it are connected with each other by threads of historical continuity, with the help of which customs, beliefs, traditions, economic experience, and way of life are transmitted that are unique to a given people and distinguish it from all others. The natural landscape, which generates in the minds of the people the image of the “native land” with its historical destiny, vitally connected with the territory that belongs to it, reflects the material and spiritual culture of the people, its psycho-English morality [4, c.99].

It is typical for the British to:

- self-control, equanimity and the ability to self-control (the manifestation of feelings is considered as something inappropriate, vulgar, antisocial, as a sign of bad manners);

- rationalism and practicality (the British prefer to stand firmly on the ground of common sense, they are more attracted not by abstract ideas, but by the utilitarian side of things, not by theoretical generalizations, but by a guide to action that would directly lead to a specific result);

- cult and inviolability of private life (heightened fear of intrusion into someone else's private life);

- reverence and adherence to traditions and habits (when faced with something unusual and unfamiliar, the British first of all instinctively look back at the precedent, try to find out how people acted in similar cases before; if the new leads them into confusion, then the example of the past gives them a sense of support);

- respect for the law, rule, instructions (absolutely everyone in England is convinced of the infallibility of its legal system; the British are completely

unshakable in everything that concerns compliance with some rules, and especially laws);

- a sense of justice and right (to behave properly) [3, c.39].

The nature and climate of the island of Great Britain help to understand such traits of the English character as restraint, gloominess, coldness, and a tendency to understatement. There is nothing deliberately flashy, grandiose, or breathtaking about them. The nature of England is no more prone to extremes than the Englishman himself. The absence of sharp contrasts, that is, again, moderation, is a key characteristic not only of the English landscape, but also of the English character, balanced, even phlegmatic. J.M. Trevelyan, as a representative of English social history, considering the origins of the formation of the nation, points to the insular nature of the English [1, c. 235].

Having analyzed the literature about the culture of the English nation, we can highlight the following features of its mentality:

- self-control, both the rules that concern him and the rights that belong to him; There is no more succinct phrase in English usage than “it’s unfair”);

- conservatism (it grows on the basis of reverence for traditions, since it is they that cement the marriage of the present with the past, so inherent in the English way of life);

- formalism (the British, who perceive and appreciate humor so well, can be terrible formalists and literalists in official matters);

- accuracy, punctuality, neatness (these qualities are in the blood of an Englishman; following them, he seems to assert his own dignity; such a person can be relied upon, since respect for his own and others’ time and work are qualities brought up in him from childhood) [8, c. 129];

- a tendency to strange actions, eccentricity (emphasized loyalty to traditions, preservation in public life of archaic customs such as wearing bulky wigs and robes, mandatory for everyone involved in legal proceedings, etc.);

- a high opinion of his nation (an Englishman always speaks about his country with pride, even with enthusiasm);

- a sense of humor (an innate trait that manifests itself everywhere, it is present everywhere; the British love a well-aimed, subtle, witty remark and are themselves unusually generous with them);

- decency, a penchant for “fair play” - “fair play” (the British profess a belief in fair play - on the sports field, in the courtroom and in transactions; they do not tolerate cunning and deceit, they hate swindlers and tricksters);

- non-demonstrativeness (representatives of this nation are very nice and delicate people; they never talk much because they never talk about themselves);

- wariness and suspicion towards foreigners (the Englishman feels like an islander both geographically and psychologically; Dover, in his mind, is separated from Calais not only by a strait of sea, but also by a certain psychological barrier, behind which lies a completely different world, alien and unknown to him) [8, c.129].

By summarizing the above-mentioned mental characteristics of representatives of the English nation, it becomes possible to “construct” a portrait-type of an Englishman: he is balanced and disciplined, practical and conservative, has a sense of humor, and is sometimes eccentric. An Englishman respects privacy, respects the law and regulations, and honors the traditions of antiquity. He is polite and friendly (although a little reserved and uncommunicative, especially with strangers), punctual, taciturn, and follows the canons of prescribed behavior in everyday life. The Englishman is distinguished by non-demonstrativeness, accuracy, decency and a sense of duty [2, c. 5].

Identification of national mental characteristics, their study and knowledge, reflection on the historical circumstances that contributed to their creation helps to understand mental activity. I. M. Fesenko notes that national-cultural semantics is present at all levels of language: both in grammar and syntax, not excluding phonetics. The national - cultural semantics of the language is a

product of history, and the richer the history of the people, the brighter and more meaningful the structural units of the language [16, c. 211 - 212].

Mentality (lat. mens - mind, way of thinking, mindset) is a worldview, worldview, formed at the deep mental level of individual or collective consciousness, arises in the depths of culture, traditions, social institutions, human environment and is a set of psychological and behavioral attitudes of the individual or social group." In other words, mentality is something invisible to our eyes, certain attitudes of behavior of both an individual person and communities, which have been developing and shaped for a long time under the influence of various spheres of human activity. The purpose of any human interaction is communication. For the successful implementation of the sociocultural component in communication, it is necessary not only to know the language, but also to know about the national culture, the etiquette of the people, and the strategies of speech behavior of the people with whom the interaction takes place [5, c. 62].

There are many stereotypes associated with the British mentality. Many are truthful and can influence their communication habits and characteristics. The most common of them are: conservatism, politeness, patriotism, restraint, politeness and goodwill, aristocracy, respect for the personal sphere, and a unique sense of humor. We looked at each individual trait in more detail.

The conservatism of the British is confirmed by their devotion to the crown, driving on the left, traditional breakfast, loyalty to one favorite pub.

The politeness of the British is expressed in the frequent use of words of apology, compliments, respect for personal space and related concepts.

Restraint can be called both the brevity and the poor expression of emotions of most Englishmen.

An important phenomenon in the life of the British is respect for the personal sphere of the interlocutor (privacy). This is why topics that are taboo for discussion arise, such as income or personal life. In addition, you can be considered

impolite by making a remark in the presence of a large number of people, interrupting someone's conversation, or addressing a stranger on the street, unless, of course, you need help [18, c.139].

Modern Englishmen consider self-control one of the main virtues of human character. The more worthy a person is, the better he can cope with his emotional impulses. Whether there is tragedy or great joy, the Englishman should remain equanimous, at least outwardly.

From childhood, the British learn to endure troubles with dignity, overcome fear and pain, and control their romantic sympathies. This is how Sherlock Holmes showed steadfastness and restraint in the novel "The House of Baskervilles," spending a week in the harsh conditions of a cave in order to be able to solve the crime.

The house serves as a fortress for the Englishman, where he is able to hide not only from uninvited visitors, but also from annoying worries. Beyond the threshold of his home, he is completely freed not only from everyday routines, but also from outside pressure. The British know how to feel at home as if in another world and at the same time respect the home life of other people. The Englishman likes to live surrounded by familiar things. In home decoration, as in many other things, he primarily values antiquity and good quality. When a family talks about updating the decor, it does not mean changing furniture, but restoring it [11, c.170].

Gardening is the national passion of the British and the key to understanding many aspects of their character and attitude to life. Thanks to the moderate, humid climate in England, the grass is green all year round and something is almost always in bloom, so a gardener can work in the fresh air for a long time and admire the fruits of his efforts. Roses and chrysanthemums continue to bloom in the open ground almost until Christmas, and already in early March the buds of crocuses and daffodils remind of the arrival of spring. Physical labor in the garden and practical skills in this matter are equally revered in all strata of British society. In the

garden the Englishman abandons his usual reserve. His tastes and behavior there speak much more truly about his personality and character than any autobiography [15, c, 229].

Another passion in which the personal qualities of an Englishman are manifested is pets. There are a surprising number of people here who raise dogs, cats, horses, cows, sheep or pigs. London parks can rightly be called a land of unafraid birds and animals. The latter are not at all afraid of humans: proud swans rush from all ends of the pond to a random passerby, and sparrows and squirrels shamelessly feed directly from human hands. Every living creature in England is accustomed to seeing a person as a friend and benefactor. Nowhere in the world are dogs and cats surrounded by such care as here, among the reputedly dispassionate Englishmen. For them, a dog or cat is the most beloved member of the family and often seems to be the most pleasant company. For example, in the famous books about Harry Potter, all first-year students arrive at Hogwarts school with pets.

What if not English humor is another national trait that is difficult for a non-native speaker to understand. The apt irony of Bernard Shaw or Oscar Wilde is clear to everyone, and jokes on the level of Mr. Bean or the everyday jokes of relationships with the opposite sex of Benny Hill predictably make you smile. A completely different matter are examples of English irony, sarcasm and real English humor. The British tend to laugh at themselves, but not at others. This trait was cultivated by checks, considered the most important human dignity. Allegories, puns, paradoxical statements, sharp jokes - all this constitutes the glory of English humor. Recall Sherlock Holmes: “The house is all right, Mrs. Hudson, except for the dead serial killer on the second floor—good news for London, bad news for your rug.” [11, c. 174].

The sociocultural component is truly very important in interaction with foreign-speaking peoples. This includes customs, habits, and norms of behavior in

society, as well as many other criteria. Therefore, the above information will be useful for understanding the formation of English phraseological units.

Within the research of phraseological units for the designation of mental activity, it is possible to single out idioms that relate to physical capabilities and mental abilities, or, in other words, individual psychological features, which are subjective conditions for successful or even unsuccessful implementation of a certain type of activity, such as:

Tom fool (or Fool) – «Том дурень»,
a foolish person – «дурень, бовдур» (CID).

The selection of material in the process of forming a group of phraseological units to indicate the mental abilities and physical capabilities of a person can be carried out according to the following criteria:

- the presence of anthroponymic lexemes to indicate the mental and physical abilities of a person in the structure of idioms (wise man, he, man):

the wise man is born to rule the fool – букв. «мудрий завжди править дурнями» – people who are intelligent

al ways man age the people who are not – «розумні люди завжди керують тими, хто не дуже кмітливі».

– highlighting the identifier word of the gender component both in the structure and in the meaning of the phraseological units of the group (someone, people, person):

a proper Charley – «правильний Чарлі»,
a fool or stupid person – «повний, набитий дурень» [10, с.132].

According to etymology, phraseological units for the designation of human abilities can be divided into the following groups:

- idioms-historicisms:

Tom O'Bedlam – «Том із Бедламу», a wandering mendicant either mad or feigning to be so – «божевільний, безумний» (a nickname for lunatics who were released from Bedlam, a London insane asylum, to beg for alms);

the Admirable Crichton – «незрівняний Крайтон», a learned person (especially in humanities); some one who by long study gained mastery in one or more disciplines – «учений, освічена людина, вчений муж» (after the name of the famous Scottish scientist of the 16th century, J. Crichton, who obtained a master's degree at the age of fourteen; J. Crichton was distinguished by a very attractive appearance) [6, с. 300];

– biblicalism:

- *a prophet is not without honour, save in his own country* – «не славний пророк у вітчизні своїй, немає пророка в своїй вітчизні»,

- *a person's gifts and talents are rarely appreciated by those close to them* – «люди не вірять у талант, геніальність або істинність слів людини, яка перебуває поруч із ними» (Mathew XIII, 57).

For the first time, this expression is used in the Gospel verse: "<...> Jesus said to them: there is no prophet without honor, then only in his homeland and in his house." Sometimes the saying is quoted in the Old Slavic language: "There is no prophet in his homeland." It is expected that everything truly wise and correct can be born not here, but elsewhere.

Another example of biblicalism is an idiom:

- *the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God* – «і сказав дурень, Бога не існує»,

- *unintelligent people do not believe in God* – «дурні люди не вірять у Бога» (Psalms 14:1 it is emphasized that those who reject the existence of God prefer an ungodly life);

– Shakespeareisms: *the fool doth think that he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool* – «дурень вважає себе мудрим, мудрий знає, що він

дурень», *the fool is ignorant and thinks he knows everything, the wise man continues to search for knowledge* – «дурень ігнорує знання і вважає, що він все знає, мудра людина завжди перебуває в пошуку знань» (LDLC);

– borrowings such as: *the wise do at the beginning what fools do at the end* – «мудрі роблять на початку те, що дурні роблять наприкінці», *clever people do a lot of preliminary preparation before doing something in contrast to people who are not intelligent* – «розумні люди готуються до всього заздалегідь, чого не роблять нерозумні люди» (etymology is German). The presence of proverbs borrowed from other languages indicates that not only the English have always been annoyed by stupidity (ODEI);

– idioms related to nature or natural phenomena: *as barmy as a bandicoot* – «пришелепкуватий, як сумчастий щур», *crazy, mad or mentally unstable person* – «божевільна людина, що не сповна розуму» (Australians do not like marsupial rats, which cause a lot of damage to their gardens and orchards. The word bandicoot is used in many comparisons that have a negative connotation) [14, с. 315].

Е.К. Kolyada and Т.У. Lisinska classified English idioms denoting mental activity with the "eye" component into the following semantic groups [6, с. 298]:

1. Semantic group "character": self-interest, caution, deception, thrift, observation, prejudice, ambition. Example:

to marry smb with an eye to her fortune – одружитися по розрахунку

2. Semantic group "willed qualities": principledness, self-control, purposefulness. Example:

A single eye – цілеспрямованість.

3. Semantic group "emotions, feelings and mental states": indifference, hostility, anger, envy, love, surprise, calmness. Example:

To make sheeps eyes at one – дивитися на когось закоханими очима.

4. Semantic group "functional state": sleep. Example:

Sleep sealed his eyes – сон стулив його очі.

5. Semantic group "perception": perception of space, perception of time.

Example:

A straight eye – добрий окомір.

6. Semantic group "thinking and intelligence": depth, speed of thinking.

Example:

The way of a fool is right in his own eyes – дурень завжди правий у власних думках.

7. Semantic group "experience":

The eye of a master does more work than both his hands - Око майстра робить більше праці, ніж обидві його руки [6, с. 299 -300].

Mironova O.P. divides comparative phraseological units that can comprehensively characterize an individual of English culture into those that express [10, с. 131]:

1) emotional state of the individual

- *like mad (or as obsessed)* – бути як у воду опущеному;
- *as happy as a child* – радіти як дитина;
- *laugh like a mad* – сміятися як божевільний;
- *feel like a fish in water* – відчувати себе як риба у воді;
- *like a round peg in a square hole* – бути не на своєму місці;
- *as black as ebony* – темно на душі
- *like one's heart sank into one's boots* – наче душа пішла в п'яти.

2) her speech activity: *as silent as a fish* – мовчазний як риба, *sing like a lark* – співати як жайворонок [10, с. 131].

Zoomorphic vocabulary plays an important role in reflecting the national and cultural characteristics of English society. Zoonyms as separate lexical units and as components of stable expressions are widely represented in all languages of the world. In zoolexics, more vividly than in any other branch of language, the peculiarities of understanding extra-linguistic reality are reflected. Phraseologisms in

the English language are mostly autochthonous English phrases, the authors of which are unknown. So, zoomorphisms, like all evaluative vocabulary of any language, contribute to the expression of feelings, reactions, emotional life of a person as a whole, forming and marking a valuable picture of the world. Due to their expressive side, phraseological units are easily accessible to people's perception, generalization and reinterpretation [13, c.125].

1.2. Ways of translating English phraseological units (based on phraseological dictionaries)

Translation of figurative units, in particular phraseological units, is the greatest difficulty. The explanation for this lies on the surface: many phraseological units are bright, emotionally rich phrases and are predominantly of a national character, which, in combination with a certain style, carries with it the complexity of translation work. When performing it, it is worth taking into account the peculiarities of the context in which the phraseological unit plays its role. Many phraseological units are characterized by polysemy and stylistic diversity, which complicates their translation into other languages.

English phraseological dictionaries are used as actual material for the analysis of methods of translation of English phraseological units and their translational transformations.

From a translation point of view, English phraseological units can be divided into 2 large groups:

- 1) Phraseological units that have equivalents in the Ukrainian language.
- 2) Non-equivalent phraseological units.

Let's take a closer look at each of them.

Phraseological equivalents are a figurative phraseological unit in the target language that fully corresponds in meaning and stylistic orientation to the phraseological unit in the original language and which is based on the same image [9, с. 59].

Phraseological equivalents are of two types:

1. A correspondence that is never dependent on context and can have only one correct translation - mono-equivalent. Such correspondences, for the most part, arise as a result of the literal translation of English phraseological units, for example: (in a verbal chain: the English version - its Ukrainian equivalent - the meaning of the phraseological unit)

1) *To go through fire and water* – пройти крізь вогонь і воду, - go through all the troubles;

2) *A fine gesture* - гарний жест - a deliberate act calculated to make a good impression;

3) *To look for a needle in a haystack* – шукати голку в сіні — search to no avail;

4) *Time is money* – час - гроші -- time is precious (CID).

2. Context-dependent translation. Such equivalents are called selective. (In a verbal chain: the English version - its Ukrainian equivalent - the literal designation of the phrase - the meaning of the phraseological unit):

1) *Just what the doctor ordered* – те, що лікар прописав - exactly what is needed;

2) *To drink the cup to the end* – випити чашу до дна – endure trials with dignity;

3) *A drop in the ocean* – крапля в морі - крапля в океані – a bit,

4) *To fish in troubled waters* – ловити рибу в каламутній воді - take advantage of confusion to achieve your interests (CID).

Equivalents can also be full or partial. Ukrainian versions (in our case) of English phraseological units are considered complete equivalents, matching both in lexical meaning and in grammatical structure, imagery and stylistic orientation. The number of such expressions cannot be called large. This group usually includes phraseological units based on historical facts, biblical legends or myths.

In a verbal chain: the English version - its Ukrainian equivalent - the meaning of the phraseological unit:

1) *Augean stables* - Авгієві стайні - a very dirty room, as well as a mess not only in the room or in a certain place, but also in business;

2) *Burn one 's boats* – спалити мости - take a decisive step after which it is difficult to change anything;

3) *In the seventh heaven* - на сьомому небі - experience a feeling of special satisfaction;

4) *The apple of discord* – яблуко розбрату - subject of dispute.

Partial equivalent does not mean any incompleteness in the transmission of meaning, but only contains lexical, grammatical or lexico-grammatical discrepancies in the presence of the same meaning of the same stylistic orientation. Therefore, in terms of the degree of translation adequacy, a partial equivalent is equivalent to a full equivalent (CID).

Based on the above, it can be noted that the translation of phraseological units cannot be called a simple job. In order to translate it, you should have a good knowledge of both Ukrainian and English languages and their features.

The main ways of translating phraseological units are phraseological equivalent, phraseological analogue, tracing, descriptive translation, contextual substitution.

The phraseological equivalent, that is, the transfer of a phraseology by a phraseology, is the best way. It is possible when the English and Ukrainian languages have borrowed a phraseological turn from other languages (most often classical):

Strike while the iron is hot. – Куй залізо, поки гаряче.

Translation by phraseological analogue, that is, the use of phraseological units in the Ukrainian language that have the same meaning, but which are built on a different image. With such a translation, it should be taken into account that the Ukrainian image should be neutral in relation to the national color:

Absence makes the heart grow fonder. – Відстань посилює почуття (АІ).

Translation by tracing paper, that is, an attempt to copy an English image and create its own phraseological unit. With this method, one must remember that: the image must be clear, the metaphorical, figurative meaning must come from the direct meaning:

Little pitchers have long ears. – У малих дітей великі вуха (АРС).

If there is reality in the translation, then it should be clear to the Ukrainian reader:

To carry coal to Newcastle. – Ніхто не возить вугілля в Ньюкасл.

The translation should be given the form of a phraseology:

Rome was not built in a day. – Не зразу Рим будувався.

Descriptive translation - refusal to translate by phraseology:

To cut off with a shilling. – залишити без спадщини (ЕІ).

Phraseological turns also include catchphrases and references that are widely used in various types of speech and speech styles. Among them are various quotations - of a literary nature, Biblicalisms, statements of historical figures, etc. When transmitting them, the translator must be guided by the tradition that exists in the Ukrainian language, regardless of the dictionary meaning of the words that make up the expression. There is often a difference between the Ukrainian and English languages. One and the same word, which is part of different expressions in the English language, may require translation with different words in connection with the tradition established in the Ukrainian language [17, с. 215].

The transfer of phraseological units during translation is a very difficult task. The choice of one or another type of translation depends on the peculiarities of phraseological units, which the translator must recognize and be able to convey their meaning, brightness and expressiveness. Since phraseological units are widely used in literature of all styles, a competent translator should not allow inaccuracies in the translation of one or another phraseology. Without knowledge of phraseology, it is impossible to appreciate the brightness and expressiveness of speech, to understand a joke, a play on words, and sometimes simply the meaning of the entire statement.

1.3. The specifics of the analysis of media discourse containing English idioms

1. Discourse parameters of the text:

The type of discourse to which the text belongs.

Phraseological units, which are a vivid reflection of the mutual influence of language and culture, constitute a vivid layer of the linguistic system, closely related to the national mentality. This is especially evident in phraseological groups for the English mental activity of a person. The study consisted in compiling a table of 50 English phraseological units, formed by the method of continuous sampling from phraseological dictionaries and idiom dictionaries: Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms [21], Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms [28].

The use of these dictionaries was determined by the fact that the main thing when translating a phraseology is the transfer of its meaning and reflection of its imagery, the search for a similar expression in the English / Ukrainian language, and the preservation of the stylistic function of the phraseology. In the absence of an identical image in the English language, the translator is forced to search for an "approximate" equivalence, that is, an expression that will perform a communicative function. Therefore, it is possible to distinguish between full and partial equivalents of phraseological units. Full equivalents of phraseological units can be considered

those that match in both languages in terms of meaning, lexical composition, imagery, stylistic coloring and grammatical structure [24].

The analysis algorithm was formed on the example of a group of phraseological units to indicate the mental activity of English people. A group of idioms, represented by units, denoting a person, indicating character traits or behavioral features. These idioms can have different origins: idioms-historicisms: literary idioms: idioms-biblicalisms: idioms-Shakespeareisms, etc.

The analysis of the structure of idioms for designations of human character traits shows the vast majority of units of the type (more than 60%) consisting of an adjective and a noun. in second place are inflections of the adjectival type. Examples of verbs are observed. A small number of phraseological units to indicate human character traits have a sentence structure [29].

When conducting a study of translational transformations of English idioms to indicate the mental activity of a person using a number of English phraseological dictionaries (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (1999) [21], Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms (1993) [28] it was selected to highlight masculine (certain markers indicating the denotation of male gender), feminine (there are certain markers indicating the denotation of the female gender) and metagender (two-level marking) phraseological units.

2. Stylistic characteristics of the text:

In general, the use of English phraseological dictionaries revealed a peculiarity: English idioms are translated either by Ukrainian phraseology, or a descriptive method is used, or with the help of other means (through symbols, word games, partial or situationally / communicatively appropriate equivalents - translation without using phraseology) [16, c. 94].

At the same time, translation using partial equivalents of phraseological units does not at all mean that in this case the meaning and imagery of the phraseological units are not fully conveyed; here it should be borne in mind that there may be

lexical, stylistic and figurative differences in the proposed matches. Therefore, it can be considered that for the translator, when translating a phraseological unit, it is important to convey the internal form of the phraseology, and not its linguistic structure [25, c. 86].

The subject of linguistic analysis of discourse in this study is:

- description and explanation of the internal cognitive structure of English phraseology and its Ukrainian equivalent;
- the study of communicative and cognitive universals characteristic of English phraseology in the process of translation into Ukrainian, reproduction of socially, culturally and linguistically significant types of mental models that reflect the universal and the special.

The application of the cognitive approach to the analysis of the translation of English phraseological units contributed to the study of language forms as derivative conceptualizations of global human consciousness, and their meaning as certain knowledge structures of concepts in the English mentality, fixed by language signs.

A cognitive approach to the study of English idioms in combination with ethno- and linguistic-cultural approaches, which, in turn, are aimed at identifying in this discourse the ethno-specific and cultural features of English national speech, identifying the features of the English national mentality, worldview and "world picture".

Linguistic-cultural approach to the study of English idioms allows to identify, investigate and describe those components that determine its English national specificity.

On the basis of data from English phraseological dictionaries, the partial equivalents of phraseological units in the study were formed into three groups.

The first group includes phraseological units that match in meaning, stylistic color and are close in imagery, but differ in lexical structure, for example: promise

golden mountains - to promise wonders, *parable in tongues* - the talk of the town [30].

The second group includes phraseological units that match in meaning, imagery, lexical composition and stylistic color; but differ in such formal features as the number and order of words, for example: *to play into smb.'s hands* (here there is a discrepancy in the number) [22].

The third group includes phraseological units that match in all respects, with the exception of imagery. In Ukrainian we say - to go to bed, while the English equivalent is the usual - to go to bed. In the Ukrainian language there is an inversion - to be in the palm of your hand, and in English in such cases it is customary to say - *to spread before the eyes, to be an open book*. In Ukrainian we say - as old as the world, and in English the same thought is conveyed in reverse - *as old as the hills* [27].

CHAPTER 2

**ANALYSIS OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE MODERN ENGLISH DISCOURSE
INTO THE DESIGNATION OF HUMAN MENTAL ACTIVITY**

2.1. Lexical transformations

For each type of translation, in addition to the basic traditional transformations, there are also specific transformations inherent to individual types. In this study, an analysis of lexical translation transformations of English idioms was carried out on the basis of material taken from phraseological dictionaries and idiom dictionaries: Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms [21], Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms [28].

During this study, it was established that lexical transformations occur when the selection of a full-fledged equivalent is impossible or distorts, vulgarizes the original meaning and is different from the original units due to the asymmetry of the Ukrainian and English languages. In English-Ukrainian translation, lexical transformations are often a matter of individual choice of the translator and, as a rule,

strongly depend on the stylistic features of the target text. It was found that the causes of lexical transformations are:

- different signs of the same denotation in different languages;
- difference in semantic volume;
- different word combinations;
- different uses of words of the same meaning

When studying the translation transformations of English idioms taken from phraseological and idiom dictionaries: Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms [21], Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms, the following groups of lexical transformations were used:

Transliteration. Transcoding of the graphic form of the original unit. Transliteration is based on the transfer of a graphic image, on the transfer of letters and is used to transfer proper names, geographical names, features of public life and material life (fiesta, summary, briefing, lobby, holding, tender, etc.).

Example:

Few of the same readers would recognize the real-life model for the story's love-stricken heroine, "Katrina Goliger." But despite his fictionalization, many of my friends would know that Bellow had based Katrina on me: "Dumpy Dumb Dora divorced suburban matron confused sexpot passably pretty (with) varicose veins and piano legs." / Мало хто з тих самих читачів упізнав би модель реального життя героїні, враженої коханням, «Катріни Голігер». Але, незважаючи на його белетризацію, багато моїх друзів знали б, що Беллоу заснував Катріну на моєму прикладі: «Тупа тупа Дора, розлучена приміська матрона, збентежена, досить гарненька (з) варикозним розширенням вен і ногами піаніно» (AI)

So, next time someone floors me with a bit of old fashioned charm, I'll be less of a Dumb Dora. / Отже, наступного разу, коли хтось вразить мене старомодним шармом, я буду менш тупою Дорою. (AI)

Transcription. It is based on the phonetic principle, on the transmission of the sounds of the English name in Ukrainian letters. This method is based on the original sound of the English word. This category also includes numerous scientific terms, as well as words borrowed from other languages: *a priori*, *alma mater*, *curriculum vitae* (CV), *a la carte*, *carte blanche*, *summit*. Transcoding the sound form of the original unit.

I knew he had a prank planned for April Fools' Day when he arrived at work grinning like a Cheshire cat. / Я знав, що він запланував розіграш на День сміху, коли він прийшов на роботу, усміхаючись, як чеширський кіт. (AI)

These guys are barracudas, looking to put any competitors out of business. / Ці хлопці – барракуди, які прагнуть вивести з бізнесу будь-яких конкурентів.

Calque. An attempt to copy an English image and create its own phraseological unit. This method was used in the study to highlight the literal basis of the phraseology, as well as when the English phraseology could not be translated using other types of translation. Example:

That guy is a really fat-cat in Hollywood, so we definitely have to impress him if we want to get our movie made. / Цей хлопець справді велике цабе у Голлівуді, тож ми обов'язково мусимо справити на нього враження, якщо хочемо зняти наш фільм. (EI)

I know you hold Bill in high esteem, but I don't think you should do as he suggested. Just keep in mind that a fool may give a wise man counsel / Я знаю, що ти високо поважаєш Білла, але я не думаю, що тобі слід робити те, що він пропонував. Тільки майте на увазі, що дурень може дати пораду мудрому. (EI)

You're a bright kid, so it's about time you learned the truth—you shouldn't blindly follow your parents' advice. Remember: a fool may give a wise man counsel / Ти розумна дитина, тобі настав час дізнатися правду — тобі не варто сліпо

слідувати порадам батьків. Пам'ятайте: дурень може дати розумному пораду.
(AI)

I know that a fool may give a wise man counsel, but my Uncle Jack runs a wildly successful company—I think he knows what he's talking about when it comes to business / Я знаю, що дурень може дати пораду мудрій людині, але мій дядько Джек керує надзвичайно успішною компанією — я думаю, він знає, про що говорить, коли йдеться про бізнес.

A: "If we could just get Democrats and Republicans to agree on a tax reform bill, we could bring the deficit down in no time." B: "Yeah, and pigs might fly!" / «Якби ми змогли змусити демократів і республіканців узгодити законопроект про податкову реформу, ми могли б скоротити дефіцит в найкоротші терміни». B: "Так, і свині можуть літати!"

He doesn't actually want to be elected—he's just a stalking horse who's trying to see how fractured our party really is. / Насправді він не хоче, щоб його обрали — він просто підставна особа, яка намагається побачити, наскільки роздробленою є наша партія.

I'm afraid that this deal is just a stalking horse for a more nefarious long-term plan. / Я боюся, що ця угода є лише троянським конем для більш огидного довгострокового плану.

23 June 2016 - Swedish industrial company Granges AB has been approved by the US Bankruptcy Court as the "stalking horse" bidder to acquire Canadian mining and metals firm Noranda Aluminum Corp.'s downstream aluminium rolling business in the United States, the company said. / 23 червня 2016 р. – Шведська промислова компанія Granges AB була схвалена Судом у справах про банкрутство США як «ширма» для придбання підприємства канадської гірничодобувної та металургійної компанії Noranda Aluminum Corp. у Сполучених Штатах, повідомляє компанія.

The global tech giant, whose smartphone brand transformed the everyday technological landscape, seems to have jumped the shark this week when they revealed a line of computer-synced sneakers touted as their new flagship product. / Глобальний технологічний гігант, чий бренд смартфонів змінив повсякденний технологічний ландшафт, цього тижня, здається, перевершив шулера, коли представив лінійку кросівок, синхронізованих з комп'ютером, рекламованих як їхній новий флагманський продукт.

The governor was accused of jumping the shark during his re-election campaign by joining in with the cheerleading squad at his former high school's football game. / Губернатора звинуватили в тому, що він під час своєї кампанії переобрання він перевершив шахрая, приєднавшись до команди підтримки під час футбольного матчу його колишньої середньої школи.

You want to try to steal your transcript from the principal's office? You never catch a weasel asleep—and especially not that one! / Ви хочете спробувати вкрасти вашу стенограму з кабінету директора? Ніколи не спіймаєш слизького типа, а особливо цього!

The reporter was known for being able to weasel information out of just about anyone she spoke to. / Репортерка була відома тим, що вміла витягнути інформацію практично з усіх, з ким спілкувалася.

A: "Does he have any friends at school?" B: "No, I think he's a lone wolf." / А: "У нього є друзі в школі?" Б: «Ні, я думаю, що він самотній вовк».

A terrorist who acts alone or independently of a larger group when carrying out an attack. The attack was carried out by another lone wolf who had no affiliation with terror groups but was inspired by radical postings online. / Терорист, який при здійсненні нападу діє самотійно або незалежно від більшої групи. Атаку здійснив ще один вовк-одинак, який не мав зв'язку з терористичними групами, але був натхненний радикальними публікаціями в Інтернеті.

As Erik soon realises, being a lone wolf can be too much of a good thing; he discovers also that small young sisters have their uses. / Незабаром Ерік усвідомлює, бути самотнім вовком може бути надто добре; він також виявляє, що маленькі молоді сестри мають своє застосування.

"I liked the fact she's this independent woman and a lone wolf with a real sense of loyalty to the country. / «Мені сподобався той факт, що вона незалежна жінка і самотній вовк зі справжнім почуттям вірності країні.

The dead girl's father Mohammed Amin Ansari told Arab News that the government is trying to push the matter under the rug, trying to present Imran Ali as a lone wolf. / Батько загиблої дівчинки Мохаммед Амін Ансарі сказав Arab News, що уряд намагається заховати цю справу, намагаючись представити Імрана Алі вовком-одинаком.

The voters were tired of all the fat cats running for political office. They wanted someone who understood the plight of the middle class. / Виборці втомилися від усіх важливих персон, які балотуються на політичні посади. Вони хотіли когось, хто б розумів тяжке становище середнього класу.

That's a fat-cat kind of house—something we middle-class people can only dream about./ Це будинок типу товстого kota — те, про що ми, люди середнього класу, можемо лише мріяти.

I thought this project would be pretty straightforward, but it's become a real bear. / Я думав, що цей проект буде досить простим, але він став справжнім ведмедем.

This problem is a real bear / Ця проблема - справжній ведмідь.

Katie may only be 13, but she is so insightful. She's really got a wise head on young shoulders. / Кеті може бути лише 13, але вона така прониклива. У неї справді мудра голова на молодих плечах.

Tommy seems like an wise head on young shoulders since he's always repeating the outdated phrases he hears from his grandmother. / Томмі здається

мудрою головою на плечах молодого, оскільки він постійно повторює застарілі фрази, які чує від своєї бабусі. *That's some good advice—are you sure you're only in third grade? Guess you've got a wise head on young shoulders.*

I think you really burned your bridges when you announced you were quitting and proceeded to insult your boss in front of the whole staff. / Я думаю, що ви справді спалили мости, коли оголосили, що звільняєтеся, і продовжили образити свого боса перед усім персоналом.

She's young, so I don't think she realizes that she'll be burning her bridges if she goes to work for their competitor / Вона молода, тому я не думаю, що вона усвідомлює, що спалить мости, якщо піде працювати на їхнього конкурента.

I'll be mad as a March hare if I have to deal with these screaming toddlers for much longer. / Я буду злий, як березневий заєць, якщо мені доведеться довго мати справу з цими крикливими малюками.

John gets as mad as a March hare when he starts losing. / Джон злиться, як березневий заєць, коли починає програвати.

Tiffany will be mad as a March hare when she finds out that her so-called friends started that awful rumor about her. / Тіффані розлютиться як березневий заєць, коли дізнається, що її так звані друзі пустили про неї жахливі чутки.

I've had enough of his bad attitude; I'll take the bull by the horns and fire him. / Мені досить його поганого ставлення; Я візьму бика за роги і звільню його.

Zero transcoding

Barracuda's email protection business has grown to more than a USD 200 million annual revenue run rate in FY2019, which ended February 28, 2019. / У 2019 фінансовому році, який завершився 28 лютого 2019 року, бізнес **Barracuda** із захисту електронної пошти зріс до понад 200 мільйонів доларів США на рік.

2.2. Lexical and semantic transformations

An important task in translation is the correct selection of the meaning of a certain lexical unit during the interpretation of English idioms. A certain word in the lexical system of the English language often has distinctive features of the same concept, which conveys a specific view of the world, characteristic only of a certain language, to the speakers of the same language policy, which already complicates the translation process.

When studying translation transformations of English idioms taken from phraseological dictionaries: Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms [21], Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms, the following groups of lexical-semantic transformations were used:

Concretization - this is one of the types of lexical-semantic transformations, which involves the replacement of lexical units of the source language with a broader meaning by a narrower one in the translated language.

Oh, she'll hit on any young guy that strikes her fancy—she's a total barracuda.
/ О, вона зачепить будь-якого молодого хлопця, який їй сподобається — вона егоїстична натура.

My family thinks I'm as mad as a March hare just because I practice a form of alternative medicine using magnetic fields. / Моя родина думає, що я не при своєму розумі, лише тому, що я практикую альтернативну медицину з використанням магнітних полів.

Modulation or semantic development is the replacement of a word of the source language by a lexical element of the translated language, the meaning of which can be easily deduced from the meaning of the original word.

*During this workshop, participants will learn about the threat of **lone wolf terrorists**, individuals who prepare and commit violent acts alone, outside of any*

command structure and without material assistance from any group; the psychology of a lone wolf actor; and potential means of identification. / Під час цього семінару учасники дізнаються про загрозу **терористів-одинаків**, осіб, які готують і вчиняють насильницькі акти поодинці, поза будь-якою командною структурою та без матеріальної допомоги будь-якої групи; психологія **актора-одинака**; і потенційні засоби ідентифікації.

2.3. Lexical and grammatical transformations

During the study of translation transformations when translating English idioms to indicate human mental activity, taken from phraseological dictionaries and idiom dictionaries: Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms [21], Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms [28], it was established that grammatical transformations are used for the purpose of structural transformations in the sentence in accordance with the norms of the translation language. Grammatical transformations are applied primarily through sentence restructuring (changes in its structure) and other substitutions - both syntactic and morphological." These transformations are applied due to the fact that in the original language a certain grammatical phenomenon could not be fully reflected in the translated language and its functional characteristics differ.

The following groups of lexical and grammatical transformations were used in the study of translation transformations of English idioms taken from phraseological dictionaries: Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms [21], Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms:

Grammatical replacement

*You don't expect much from a **lame-duck president**. Lame-duck Congresses tend to do things they wouldn't dare do otherwise / Ви не очікуєте багато чого від **президента, який більше не має влади**. Конгреси кульгавої качки, як правило, роблять те, на що інакше не наважилися б.*

*It won't be face to face with the owner because he is not in this country, but there are phones and I am sure his **right-hand man** will be at Middlesbrough. / Це не буде віч-на-віч з власником, оскільки він не в цій країні, але є телефони, і я впевнений, що його права рука буде в Мідлсбро.*

*Two of the men - accused ringleader Jonathan Idema and his right-hand man, Brent Bennett - were given ten year sentences. / Двоє з них - обвинувачений ватажок Джонатан Ідема та його **права рука** Brent Беннетт - отримали десять років ув'язнення.*

*Widely recognised as Osama bin Laden's **right-hand man**, he is also the reputed architect of terrorist attacks worldwide. / Широко визнаний як **права рука** Усами бен Ладена, він також є відомим архітектором терористичних нападів у всьому світі.*

Not long ago, Byron Jerez was a successful Miami businessman, Nicaraguan tax chief and right-hand man to Nicaragua's most powerful man, former President Arnoldo Aleman. / Нещодавно Байрон Херес був успішним бізнесменом у Маямі, головою податківців Нікарагуа та правою рукою найвпливовішої людини Нікарагуа, колишнього президента Арнольдо Алемана.

I know some of my students think I'm as mad as a March hare because of my weird methods. / Я знаю, що деякі з моїх студентів вважають мене не при своєму розумі через мої дивні методи.

Addition - the introduction into the translation of lexical elements that are absent in the original, in order to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence (of the

original) being translated, and / or to observe the speech and language norms that exist in the culture of the language of translation.

*I know some of my students think I'm as mad as a **March hare** because of my weird methods.* / Я знаю, що деякі з моїх студентів **вважають мене не при своєму розумі** через мої дивні методи.

Transposition - structural changes in the sequence of units of the original within a phrase, sentence, or word.

He said, "I had a lot of pressure too from my AMA members, saying, 'Get off your high horse and come down to the real world and just see what is happening out there'." / Він сказав: «На мене також сильно тиснули мої члени АМА, кажучи: «Спустіться з небес, спустіться в реальний світ і подивіться, що там відбувається»».

I know some of my students think I'm as mad as a March hare because of my weird methods. / Я знаю, що деякі з моїх студентів вважають мене не при своєму розумі через мої дивні методи.

Compensation - replacing the original element with a similar or any other element that compensates for the loss of information and is able to make a similar impression on the reader.

He's in a good mood at the moment. Go now! Strike while the iron is hot. / Зараз у нього гарний настрій. Йди вже! Коваль клепле, доки тепле»

You should strike while the iron is hot because there's a gap in the market. / Ловіть рибу, поки ловиться, адже на ринку є розрив. Вони повинні діяти зараз.

They have to act now. If they don't strike while the iron is hot, they'll lose support / Хапай Петре, поки тепле, інакше вони втратять опору.

Total reorganization - expressing the meaning of what is said in one language by means of another, which are neither dictionary nor contextual equivalents of individual words.

*DUP leader Arlene Foster should get down from her hard "Brexit **high horse**" and rethink her opposition to the proposed deal, Sinn Fein's president has said.* / Лідер DUP Арлін Фостер повинна **відмовитися від зарозумілого жорсткого «виходу з ЄС»** і переосмислити свою опозицію до запропонованої угоди, заявив президент Шинн Фейн.

I know some of my students think I'm as mad as a March hare because of my weird methods. / Я знаю, що деякі з моїх студентів вважають мене не при своєму розумі через мої дивні методи.

So, in total, the transformations during the translation of 50 English phraseological units were analyzed. The use of 34 lexical transformations was found, among them the most common is the use of tracing paper - 29 times. Lexico-semantic transformations among 50 examples are applied 3 times, which is a small percentage of the total number. 11 lexical-grammatical transformations were identified.

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, all idioms of the English language are complex units that have arisen as a result of reinterpretation thanks to different types of nominations.

The analysis of the empirical material made it possible to identify the following types of phraseological nomination: secondary (motivated component-based and unmotivated component-based, indirect), tertiary, mixed and single-element. Most of the researched units are formed thanks to unmotivated component-based phraseological nomination: a past master, a person who has done so me thing many times before and has be come very skilled at doing it, but there are other examples of the process of naming group units:

- motivated component conditioned: a wise man of Gotham, a foolish person,
- indirect secondary nomination, or indirect reflection of an extraspeech object: have a bun in the oven, to be pregnant.

– mixed, which is the result of correlation: primary and secondary types of nomination: one-man band, some one who does very part of the activity themselves.

- tertiary, which forms derivative idioms, the meanings of which arise as a result of reinterpretation of the meanings of their prototypes: Jack (jack) of all trades, a person who has many skills

The analysis of gender-marked idioms denoting abilities has proven the traditional dominance of units with a male gender component, which is a completely predictable trend in the formation of historical and, as a result, lexicographic data. So, the predominance of positively connoted phraseological units to denote male abilities is fully justified by the androcentric orientation of the modern English language, while the definition of a woman's physical or mental abilities is mostly limited to the sphere of her responsibilities - this is the family and the cares associated with it.

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ANNEX

<p>1. <i>I knew he had a prank planned for April Fools' Day when he arrived at work grinning like a Cheshire cat.</i></p> <p>2. <i>I know you hold Bill in high esteem, but I don't think you should do as he suggested. Just keep in mind that a fool may give a wise man counsel /</i></p> <p>3. <i>You're a bright kid, so it's about time you learned the truth—you shouldn't blindly follow your parents' advice. Remember: a fool may give a wise man counsel /</i></p> <p>4. <i>I know that a fool may give a wise man counsel, but my Uncle Jack runs a wildly successful company—I think he knows what he's talking</i></p>	<p>1. Я знав, що він запланував розіграш на День сміху, коли він прийшов на роботу, усміхаючись, як чеширський кіт.</p> <p>2. Я знаю, що ти високо поважаєш Білла, але я не думаю, що тобі слід робити те, що він пропонував. Тільки майте на увазі, що дурень може дати пораду мудрому.</p> <p>3. Ти розумна дитина, тобі настав час дізнатися правду — тобі не варто сліпо слідувати порадам батьків. Пам'ятайте: дурень може дати розумному пораду.</p> <p>4. Я знаю, що дурень може дати пораду мудрій людині,</p>
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<p><i>about when it comes to business /</i></p> <p>5. <i>A: "If we could just get Democrats and Republicans to agree on a tax reform bill, we could bring the deficit down in no time." B: "Yeah, and pigs might fly!" /</i></p> <p>6. <i>Few of the same readers would recognize the real-life model for the story's love-stricken heroine, "Katrina Goliger." But despite his fictionalization, many of my friends would know that Bellow had based Katrina on me: "Dumpy Dumb Dora divorced suburban matron confused sexpot passably pretty (with) varicose veins and piano legs." /</i></p> <p>7. <i>So, next time someone floors me with a bit of old fashioned charm, I'll be less of a Dumb Dora. /</i></p> <p>8. <i>A: "Does he have any friends at school?" B: "No, I think he's a lone wolf." / A: "</i></p> <p>9. <i>A terrorist who acts alone or independently of a larger group when carrying out an attack. The attack was carried out by another lone wolf who had no affiliation with terror groups but was inspired by radical postings online. /</i></p>	<p>але мій дядько Джек керує надзвичайно успішною компанією — я думаю, він знає, про що говорить, коли йдеться про бізнес.</p> <p>5. «Якби ми змогли змусити демократів і республіканців узгодити законопроект про податкову реформу, ми могли б скоротити дефіцит в найкоротші терміни». В: "Так, і свині можуть літати!"</p> <p>6. Мало хто з тих самих читачів упізнав би модель реального життя героїні, враженої коханням, «Катріни Голігер». Але, незважаючи на його белетризацію, багато моїх друзів знали б, що Беллоу заснував Катріну на моєму прикладі: «Тупа тупа Дора, розлучена приміська матрона, збентежена, досить гарненька (з) варикозним розширенням вен і ногами піаніно»</p> <p>7. Отже, наступного разу, коли хтось вразить мене старомодним шармом, я буду менш тупою Дорою.</p> <p>8. У нього є друзі в школі?" Б: «Ні, я думаю, що він самотній вовк».</p> <p>9. Терорист, який при здійсненні нападу діє</p>
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<p>10. <i>As Erik soon realises, being a lone wolf can be too much of a good thing; he discovers also that small young sisters have their uses.</i></p> <p>11. <i>"I liked the fact she's this independent woman and a lone wolf with a real sense of loyalty to the country. / «</i></p> <p>12. <i>The dead girl's father Mohammed Amin Ansari told Arab News that the government is trying to push the matter under the rug, trying to present Imran Ali as a lone wolf. /</i></p> <p>13. <i>During this workshop, participants will learn about the threat of lone wolf terrorists, individuals who prepare and commit violent acts alone, outside of any command structure and without material assistance from any group; the psychology of a lone wolf actor; and potential means of identification. /</i></p> <p>14. <i>He's in a good mood at the moment. Go now! Strike while the iron is hot. /</i></p> <p>15. <i>You should strike while the iron is hot because there's a gap in the market. /</i></p> <p>16. <i>They have to act now. If they don't strike while the iron is</i></p>	<p>самостійно або незалежно від більшої групи. Атаку здійснив ще один вовк-одинак, який не мав зв'язку з терористичними групами, але був натхненний радикальними публікаціями в Інтернеті.</p> <p>10./ Незабаром Ерік усвідомлює, бути самотнім вовком може бути надто добре; він також виявляє, що маленькі молоді сестри мають своє застосування.</p> <p>11. Мені сподобався той факт, що вона незалежна жінка і самотній вовк зі справжнім почуттям вірності країні.</p> <p>12. Батько загиблої дівчинки Мохаммед Амін Ансарі сказав Arab News, що уряд намагається заховати цю справу, намагаючись представити Імрана Алі вовком-одинаком.</p> <p>13. Під час цього семінару учасники дізнаються про загрозу терористів-одинаків, осіб, які готують і вчиняють насильницькі акти поодинці, поза будь-якою командною структурою та без матеріальної допомоги будь-якої групи; психологія актора-одинака; і потенційні засоби ідентифікації.</p>
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<p><i>hot, they'll lose support /</i></p> <p>17. <i>Katie may only be 13, but she is so insightful. She's really got a wise head on young shoulders. /</i></p> <p>18. <i>Tommy seems like an wise head on young shoulders since he's always repeating the outdated phrases he hears from his grandmother. /</i></p> <p>19. <i>I think you really burned your bridges when you announced you were quitting and proceeded to insult your boss in front of the whole staff. /</i></p> <p>20. <i>She's young, so I don't think she realizes that she'll be burning her bridges if she goes to work for their competitor /</i></p> <p>21. <i>It won't be face to face with the owner because he is not in this country, but there are phones and I am sure his right-hand man will be at Middlesbrough. /</i></p> <p>22. <i>Two of the men - accused ringleader Jonathan Idema and his right-hand man, Brent Bennett - were given ten year sentences. /</i></p> <p>23. <i>Widely recognised as Osama bin Laden's right-hand man, he is also the reputed architect of terrorist attacks worldwide. /</i></p>	<p>14. Зараз у нього гарний настрій. Йди вже! Коваль клепле, доки тепле»</p> <p>15. Ловіть рибу, поки ловиться, адже на ринку є розрив. Вони повинні діяти зараз.</p> <p>16. Хапай Петре, поки тепле, інакше вони втратять опору.</p> <p>17. Кеті може бути лише 13, але вона така прониклива. У неї справді мудра голова на молодих плечах.</p> <p>18. Томмі здається мудрою головою на плечах молодого, оскільки він постійно повторює застарілі фрази, які чує від своєї бабусі. That's some good advice—are you sure you're only in third grade? Guess you've got a wise head on young shoulders.</p> <p>19. Я думаю, що ви справді спалили мости, коли оголосили, що звільняєтеся, і продовжили образити свого боса перед усім персоналом.</p> <p>20. Вона молода, тому я не думаю, що вона усвідомлює, що спалить мости, якщо піде працювати на їхнього конкурента.</p> <p>21. Це не буде віч-на-віч з власником, оскільки він не в цій країні, але є телефони, і</p>
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<p>24. <i>Not long ago, Byron Jerez was a successful Miami businessman, Nicaraguan tax chief and right-hand man to Nicaragua's most powerful man, former President Arnoldo Aleman. /</i></p> <p>25. <i>I know some of my students think I'm as mad as a March hare because of my weird methods. /</i></p> <p>26. <i>I'll be mad as a March hare if I have to deal with these screaming toddlers for much longer. /</i></p> <p>27. <i>My family thinks I'm as mad as a March hare just because I practice a form of alternative medicine using magnetic fields. /</i></p> <p>28. <i>John gets as mad as a March hare when he starts losing. /</i></p> <p>29. <i>Tiffany will be mad as a March hare when she finds out that her so-called friends started that awful rumor about her. /</i></p> <p>30. <i>Oh, she'll hit on any young guy that strikes her fancy— she's a total barracuda.</i></p> <p>31. <i>These guys are barracudas, looking to put any competitors out of business. /</i></p> <p>32. <i>Barracuda's email protection business has grown to more than a USD 200 million</i></p>	<p>я впевнений, що його права рука буде в Мідлсбро.</p> <p>22. Двоє з них - обвинувачений ватажок Джонатан Ідема та його права рука Brent Беннетт - отримали десять років ув'язнення.</p> <p>23. Широко визнаний як права рука Усами бен Ладена, він також є відомим архітектором терористичних нападів у всьому світі.</p> <p>24. Нещодавно Байрон Херес був успішним бізнесменом у Маямі, головою податківців Нікарагуа та правою рукою найвпливовішої людини Нікарагуа, колишнього президента Арнольдо Алемана.</p> <p>25. Я знаю, що деякі з моїх студентів вважають мене не при своєму розумі через мої дивні методи.</p> <p>26. Я буду злий, як березневий заєць, якщо мені доведеться довго мати справу з цими крикливими малюками.</p> <p>27. Моя родина думає, що я не при своєму розумі, лише тому, що я практикую альтернативну медицину з використанням магнітних полів</p> <p>28. Джон злиться, як березневий заєць, коли</p>
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<p><i>annual revenue run rate in FY2019, which ended February 28, 2019. /</i></p> <p><i>33.He doesn't actually want to be elected—he's just a stalking horse who's trying to see how fractured our party really is. /</i></p> <p><i>34.I'm afraid that this deal is just a stalking horse for a more nefarious long-term plan. /</i></p> <p><i>35.23 June 2016 - Swedish industrial company Granges AB has been approved by the US Bankruptcy Court as the "stalking horse" bidder to acquire Canadian mining and metals firm Noranda Aluminum Corp.'s downstream aluminium rolling business in the United States, the company said.</i></p> <p><i>36.The global tech giant, whose smartphone brand transformed the everyday technological landscape, seems to have jumped the shark this week when they revealed a line of computer-synced sneakers touted as their new flagship product./</i></p> <p><i>37.The governor was accused of jumping the shark during his re-election campaign by joining in with the cheerleading squad at his former high school's football</i></p>	<p>починає програвати.</p> <p>29.Тіффані розлютиться як березневий заєць, коли дізнається, що її так звані друзі пустили про неї жахливі чутки.</p> <p>30./ О, вона зачепить будь-якого молодого хлопця, який їй сподобається — вона егоїстична натура.</p> <p>31.Ці хлопці – нечесні ділки, які прагнуть вивести з бізнесу будь-яких конкурентів.</p> <p>32.У 2019 фінансовому році, який завершився 28 лютого 2019 року, бізнес Barracuda із захисту електронної пошти зріс до понад 200 мільйонів доларів США на рік.</p> <p>33.Насправді він не хоче, щоб його обрали — він просто підставна особа, яка намагається побачити, наскільки роздробленою є наша партія.</p> <p>34./ Я боюся, що ця угода є лише троянським конем для більш огидного довгострокового плану.</p> <p>35.23 червня 2016 р. – Шведська промислова компанія Granges AB була схвалена Судом у справах про банкрутство США як</p>
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<p><i>game. /</i></p> <p>38. <i>You want to try to steal your transcript from the principal's office? You never catch a weasel asleep—and especially not that one! /</i></p> <p>39. <i>The reporter was known for being able to weasel information out of just about anyone she spoke to. /</i></p> <p>40. <i>He said, "I had a lot of pressure too from my AMA members, saying, 'Get off your high horse and come down to the real world and just see what is happening out there'." /</i></p> <p>41. <i>DUP leader Arlene Foster should get down from her hard "Brexit high horse" and rethink her opposition to the proposed deal, Sinn Fein's president has said. /</i></p> <p>42. <i>The voters were tired of all the fat cats running for political office. They wanted someone who understood the plight of the middle class. /</i></p> <p>43. <i>That guy is a really fat-cat in Hollywood, so we definitely have to impress him if we want to get our movie made. /</i></p> <p>44. <i>That's a fat-cat kind of house—something we middle-class people can only dream about. /</i></p>	<p>«ширма» для придбання підприємства канадської гірничодобувної та металургійної компанії Noranda Aluminium Corp. у Сполучених Штатах, повідомляє компанія.</p> <p>36. Глобальний технологічний гігант, чий бренд смартфонів змінив повсякденний технологічний ландшафт, цього тижня, здається, перевершив шулера, коли представив лінійку кросівок, синхронізованих з комп'ютером, рекламованих як їхній новий флагманський продукт.</p> <p>37. Губернатора звинуватили в тому, що він під час своєї кампанії переобрання він перевершив шахрая, приєднавшись до команди підтримки під час футбольного матчу його колишньої середньої школи.</p> <p>38. Ви хочете спробувати вкрасти вашу стенограму з кабінету директора? Ніколи не спіймаєш слизького типа, а особливо цього.</p> <p>39. Репортерка була відома тим, що вмiла витягнути інформацію практично з усіх, з ким спілкувалася.</p>
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45. *I thought this project would be pretty straightforward, but it's become a real bear. /*

46. *This problem is a real bear /*

47. *The opposing party was angry at the president's intention to name a Supreme Court replacement while he was a lame duck. /*

48. *You don't expect much from a lame-duck president.*

49. *Lame-duck Congresses tend to do things they wouldn't dare do otherwise /*

50. *I've had enough of his bad attitude; I'll take the bull by the horns and fire him. /*

40. Він сказав: «На мене також сильно тиснули члени АМА, кажучи: «Спустіться з небес, спустіться в реальний світ і подивіться, що там відбувається».

41. Лідер DUP Арлін Фостер повинна відмовитися від зарозумілого жорсткого «виходу з ЄС» і переосмислити свою опозицію до запропонованої угоди, заявив президент Шинн Фейн.

42. Виборці втомилися від усіх важливих персон, які балотуються на політичні посади. Вони хотіли когось, хто б розумів тяжке становище середнього класу.

43. Цей хлопець справді велике цабе у Голлівуді, тож ми обов'язково мусимо справити на нього враження, якщо хочемо зняти наш фільм.

44. Це будинок типу товстого кота — те, про що ми, люди середнього класу, можемо лише мріяти.

45. Я думав, що цей проект буде досить простим, але він став справжнім ведмедем.

46. Ця проблема - справжній ведмідь.

	<p>47.Протилежна сторона була розлючена через намір президента призначити заміну Верховному Суду, поки він був кульгавою качкою.</p> <p>48.Ви не очікуєте багато чого від президента, який більше не має влади.</p> <p>49.Конгреси кульгавої качки, як правило, роблять те, на що інакше не наважилися б.</p> <p>50.Мені досить його поганого ставлення; Я візьму бика за роги і звільню його.</p>
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РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей перекладу фразеологічних одиниць на позначення ментальної діяльності. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі перекладу англійських фразеологічних одиниць. Виявлено особливості менталітету англійців та його вплив на фразеологію. Досліджено групи фразеологізмів для позначення ментальної діяльності англійців. Встановлено способи перекладу англійських фразеологічних одиниць

Здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (50 англійських речень з фразеологізмами на позначення ментальної діяльності людини та їх переклад українською мовою).

Ключові слова: переклад, фразеологізм, ментальна діяльність англійця, ідіоми-історизми, шекспіризми, біблеїзми, зооморфна лексика, фразеологічний еквівалент, фразеологічний аналог, калькування, описовий переклад, контекстуальна заміна.