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**ОСНОВНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ ФРАЗЕМ  
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Дипломна робота на здобуття освітнього ступеня магістра

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**MAIN FEATURES OF ENGLISH PHRASEMES AND PHRASEOLOGICAL  
UNITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN**

8.035 “Philology (Applied Linguistics)”

Qualifying thesis for obtaining Educational Master`s Degree

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## ABSTRACT

The thesis consists of 98 pages, has 3 chapters, 74 sources in the list of references. The material of this study consists of 164 phraseological units and phrasemes that were found in the novel. The study is based on the detective novel "Death on the Nile" written by Agatha Christie.

The relevance of the master's thesis lies in the detailed analysis of different types of phrasemes, the analysis of their changes and the specificity of translation while preserving the original meaning.

The aim of the work is to analyze the main features of phrases and phraseological units, as well as to take into account the study of various translation methods usage to preserve all features of the source language and the target language.

The first chapter "Theoretical foundations of English phraseological units" provides a clear basis for further research on the translation of phraseological units, it describes the theoretical aspects and generally accepted methods of translation, as well as provides definitions and classifications of the studied object.

In the second chapter "Translating challenges of basic phraseological lexical-grammatical models" the theory presented in the first chapter is used in practice, a detailed analysis of various methods of translating phraseological units is described in detail based on Agatha Christie's detective novel "Death on the Nile".

The third chapter "Study of Phraseology at the current stage of the development of Germanic linguistics" is an optimization of the two previous chapters, it explores new formations in the language and also tells about transformations of the structure and meaning of phrases.

There four methods of translation were used: descriptive, literal, equivalent and analog. It was noticed that the most used for transferring and preserving the primary semantic meaning a descriptive one was applied.

The significance of this work lies not only in the study of phraseological units that are commonly used and are translated by an equivalent or analogue, but also rare ones that are used in the language, but are not given significant attention.

**Key words:** phraseme, phraseological unit, concept, cognitive aspect, metaphor, research method, grammatical form, meaning, slang.

## АНОТАЦІЯ

Дипломна робота викладена на 98 сторінок, вона містить 3 розділи, 74 джерел у переліку посилань. Матеріал цього дослідження складається з 162 фразеологічних одиниць та фразем, які були знайдені у творі. Дослідження базується на детективному романі «Смерть на Нілі» написаним Агатою Крісті.

Актуальність магістерської роботи полягає у детальному розборі різного виду фразем, аналізі їх змін та специфіці перекладу зі збереженням первинного значення.

Мета роботи полягає в аналізі основних особливостей фразем та фразеологічних одиниць, а також урахування та дослідження використання різних прийомів перекладу для зберігання всіх особливостей мови оригіналу та мови перекладу.

Перший розділ «Теоретичні основи фразеологічних одиниць англійської мови» дає чітке підґрунтя для подальшого дослідження перекладу фразеологізмів, у ньому описані теоретичні аспекти та загально прийняті методи перекладу, а також надано дефініції та класифікації досліджуваного об'єкта.

У другому розділі «Проблеми перекладу основних фразеологічних лексико-граматичних моделей» на практиці використано теорію, викладену в першому розділі, а також детально описано розбір різних методик перекладу фразеологічних одиниць на снові детективного роману Агати Крісті «Смерть на Нілі».

Третій розділ «Вивчення фразеології на сучасному етапі розвитку германістичного мовознавства» - це оптимізація двох попередніх розділів, в ньому досліджуються нові утворення в мові а також розповідається про трансформації структури та значення фразем.

При написанні магістерської роботи використовувалися чотири методи перекладу: описовий, буквальний, еквівалентний та аналоговий. Було

помічено, що найбільш уживаним для передачі та збереження первинного значення був застосований описовий.

Значимість даної роботи полягає в дослідженні не тільки фразеологічних одиниць, які є загальноживаними і перекладаються за допомогою еквівалента чи аналога, а й рідкісних, які вживаються в мові, проте не наділені значною увагою.

**Ключові слова:** фразема, фразеологічна одиниця, концепт, когнітивний аспект, метафора, метод дослідження, граматична форма, значення, сленг.

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## INTRODUCTION

Phraseology has attracted more and more attention of linguists in recent decades, therefore it is important for philology students to know the main development trends, concepts, directions of this field of knowledge. The object of phraseology as a linguistic discipline is the totality of all phraseological units of the language. The subject of phraseology is the study of their categorical features, on the basis of which the object of phraseology is outlined, the nature and essence of phraseological turns are investigated, the regularities of their functioning in speech are revealed, their connections and relations with other units of the language system are described - words, phrases and sentences, phrase-making processes are analyzed. The main tasks of phraseology include the study of the specificity of phraseological formations as signs of secondary, indirect nomination.

Phraseologisms are specific language formulas, pictures of the world with encoded information about the past, our ancestors, their way of perceiving the world and evaluating everything; they accumulate the cultural potentials of the people, manifesting the spirit and uniqueness of the nation's mentality in a unique way. Phraseological units have absorbed historical events and social life, distinguish the smallest movements of our heart, tell about the vast world of human feelings, impress with the accuracy of associations between nature, ordinary facts of life and human behavior, our emotions and actions. They are a treasury of poetic ideas of the people. Therefore, studying the phraseology of each language does not lose its relevance.

The **relevance** of the master work lies in the consideration of phraseological units in a more modern way, because every language changes and evolves all the time, some phenomena appear, others disappear; there is not enough attention paid to translation of many phrasemes that occur in the source language, but may not exist in the target language.

The **aim** of the work is to investigate and analyze the main characteristics and features of the phasemes and phraseological units translation as much as

possible, considering the specificity of selecting the correct equivalent, analogue or other translation techniques using the example of different types of lexical-grammatical models.

The **tasks** of the research are:

1. to analyze the difference between the concepts of phraseological unit and phraseme;
2. to consider the different possible kinds of phraseological units translation by grouping them according to lexical and grammatical features;
3. to analyze the changes during the evolution of the phrasemes;
4. to investigate the difference in structural-semantic and grammatical characteristics of phraseological patterns;
5. to find out how stable phraseological units are under the influence of situations of their usage;
6. to touch on the importance of cognition when considering the field of phraseology;
7. to describe certain difficulties faced by researchers in the adequate translation of phrasemes and phraseological units.

The **objects** of the master work are peculiarities of translation of various lexical and grammatical units of phraseology.

The **topical problem** of the phraseological translation depends on different varieties of methods. The issues of such translation are very important not only for practice, but also for theory. The standard translation of phrasemes causes significant difficulties, as they are characterized by conversational coloring, aphorism and imagery. The usage of phraseological combinations is characteristic both for books and live communication. Taking this into consideration the pursuit of translation accuracy should not be reduced to literal translation. A translator needs to analyze the original not only from the point of view of the communicative task, but also in relation to its formal structure, determining the peculiarities of the information to be translated in it.

The **research methods** used in writing the paper: analysis of scientific literature and Internet resources, analysis of phraseological units found in the novel, method of selecting the correct translation, comparative method and observation method.

The **scholarly significance** of the master work consists in generalized and expanded knowledge regarding the adequate translation of English phraseological units into Ukrainian.

The **innovation** consists in:

1. processing of theoretical information and its application in practice;
2. the scientific result concretizes and provides new aspects to known provisions, uses current research methods;
3. expansion and addition of theoretical knowledge and methods of translation.

The theoretical basis for writing is the works of such scholars as: Akhmanova O.S., Alefirenko, M.F., Amosova N.N., Arnold I.V., Bally Sh., Baran Y.A., Demskyi M., Korunets I.V., Koonin A.V., Polyuzhin M.M., Selivanova O., Smirnytskiy A. I., Uzhchenko V.D., Venzhynovych N.F., Vynogradov V., Zorivchak R.P., and others.

The information base of the research is Agatha Christie's detective novel "Death on the Nile" in which 162 phraseological units were found. The structure of work consists of introduction, three chapters and separate conclusions to each of them, general conclusions and a list of references.

The introduction describes the aim, innovation and general characteristics of the work. In the first chapter, the theoretical basis and views of various scientists on the translation and research of phraseological units are collected; in the second chapter, knowledge about translation methods and grammatical properties of phraseological units are applied; the third section is the optimization of the previous two and raising the question of the relevance of the study of changes and innovations in the field of phraseology. The general conclusions summarize the results of the study and summarize the methods used.

# CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

## 1.1 Phraseology and phraseological unit as an object of a linguistic research

Phraseology develops the principles of identifying phraseological units, methods of study, classification and phraseography - descriptions in dictionaries.

The task of phraseology as a linguistic discipline includes a comprehensive study of the phraseological fund of a particular language. Important aspects of the study of this field of knowledge are: the stability of phraseological units, the systematization of phraseology and the semantic structure of phraseological units, their origin and main functions.

A particularly difficult branch of phraseology is the translation of phraseological units, which requires considerable experience in the field of studying this field of knowledge.

Stable phrases have attracted the attention of researchers since ancient times. The lexicographers who studied the language treasures of different peoples can rightly be called the pioneers here. They set themselves the goal of collecting and preserving for future generations folk gems, including: proverbs, sayings, maxims, apt figurative expressions, etc.; clearly define and explain their meaning (for stylistic reasons); indicate the source of their occurrence, etc.

Stylistics cannot ignore these phenomena, because the selection of speech facts is an indispensable condition for their identification. With phraseological units the situation is the same as with separate words: if they are considered differently from the way they are perceived in the native language, the study will go on the wrong path from the very beginning [9, p. 90].

There are two options in the linguistic literature on the scope of phraseology. One of them is that phraseology should study not only turn-phrases, but also turn-sentences. The phraseological fund covers all stable combinations of words,

including proverbs, sayings, catchphrases and aphorisms. This view is shared by the majority of phraseology researchers who try to show the commonion of features between all stable combinations of words. This is nothing but reproducibility in the finished form and stability of the structure and lexical composition and the integrity of the meaning of phraseological units.

A typical phraseological unit is similar to one whole word in that the connection between its parts is idiomatic, thanks to which it has significant semantic integrity and enters into speech precisely as a whole. At the same time, it is important to emphasize that its parts are mostly related to each other as components of a complex word, and in general, a phraseology is similar to a word as a lexeme, rather than a separate word form [59, p. 203-204].

The national specificity of the language is extent reflected in its phraseological system, which was formed over many centuries. The thesis that phraseological units accumulate the views of the human community on various aspects of life is indisputable.

The problem of speech culture as an important factor in personality development and education cannot be realized without systematic phraseological work. Speech culture is an important component of general human culture; compliance with the norms of the literary language is one of its main requirements. Comprehension of these requirements, justification of the need to observe the rules of speech culture as an indicator of general culture and the level of intellectual development of each individual person and the nation as a whole is a strong basis for successful work with phraseological units [49, p. 112].

In view of Zorivchak, Phraseology is, first of all, a process of semantic transformation that forms new units [36, p. 23].

According to Akhmanova O. S., phraseology is a phrase that reveals specific and unique properties of a given language in its syntactic and semantic structure. While the "unit of phraseology" is explained as "a phrase in which the semantic monolithic (integrity of the nomination) is sufficient over the structural diversity of its constituent elements (the selection of features of the subject is subordinate to its

integral designation), as a result of which it functions in the composition of the sentence as the equivalent of a separate word" [7, p. 502-503].

Halperin I.R. gives the following definition of phraseology units: "In every language there are combinations of words in which the meaning of the whole dominates the meaning of the component parts or the meaning of the whole combination is not exact, and sometimes it is not at all deduced from the sum of the component parts of this combination. Such combinations are called phraseological units.

One of the most characteristic features of combinations of phraseological units is their stability of the location of the constituent parts of the compounds and the semantic unity of the entire combination. The combination of phraseological units is a property of the language and is included in the lexical inventory of this language. They are used in the language as ready-made language units and are reproduced in the given language" [23].

Sh. Bally notes in his studies, that phraseological units are characterized by certain external and internal features: the first arise from the form of combinations, and the second (the only important ones) from that; how these combinations are thought by the speaker. The main signs are the following: the identity of the entire expression to one word, forgetting the meaning of the constituent parts (in particular, in expressions similar in form), the presence of lexical, semantic or syntactic archaisms, elliptical constructions, etc. — Linguistic stamps, i.e., ready-made phrases that came into common language from literature [9, p. 88].

According to Alyokhina A.I. a combination of words is usually used in a fixed form and is reproduced in the language as a ready-made block. Such combinations are stable, but belong to the general, not the phraseological fund of the vocabulary. The fact is that there are no semantic changes in the components of such combinations; they keep their meaning, sometimes changing only the function, as, for example, in the stable expression Good morning, the nominative function - a description of the time of day - is replaced by a contact - a greeting. If the stability of the expression is supplemented by a semantic change of a

component or components, we are dealing with a phraseological unit. Despite the fact that phraseological units are a combination of words, they are considered by linguists not from the standpoint of syntax, as free combinations, but from the standpoint of lexicology [4].

One of the reasons why phraseological units are classified as objects of lexicological research is the presence of such a combination of common features with a word. Like a word, phraseological units are not created in the speech process from units of a lower level, but are reproduced as a ready-made block. This feature indicates that the phraseological unit, like the word, has a single lexical meaning; the ability to correlate with any part of the language and act as the only member of the sentence for the entire combination, which signals the presence of a grammatical meaning in the phraseological unit.

Despite the conventionality of the concepts and the related distinction, it is usually said that phraseology can be identified as follows:

- as the phraseology of the language in the broad sense of words, which includes both phrases that are completely reinterpreted in its composition, and phrases that have uninterpreted words - components. An example of such a broad understanding of the scope and composition of phraseology is the views of O. Akhmanova, and N. Shanskiy;

- as the phraseology of the language in the narrow sense of words, which includes only word combinations, are completely reinterpreted. In both cases, the nature of the phraseology, as well as the lexeme nature of the components, is not questioned. Phraseologisms are recommended to be considered as a contamination of the signs of a word and a phrase, the homonymy of a phraseology and a phrase related to it in terms of structure is emphasized.

Zorivchak also points out in her works that the problem of classification of phraseological units is always in the center of attention of phraseologists. "Classification is a scientific systematization of heterogeneous, in this case, phraseological material, built according to a single principle, which shows the ratio of common and differential features of units, that make up a phraseological fund"

[36, p. 33]. Zorivchak suggests using a variety of division schemes, depending on which features are the basis of the classification and which classification principles: semantic, functional-stylistic, structural-grammatical, etymological, etc.

The study of phraseology on the material of foreign languages has certain differences in its classification. Thus, the majority of novelist researchers, when classifying stable compounds, use the division proposed by Sh. Balli or V. V. Vinogradov [36, p. 34]. They characterize phraseological units according to different principles principle of the components and according to the degree of motivation of their meaning. It is based on the criteria of non-decomposability of phraseological unit, the fusion of its components, is distinguished by phraseology fusions (idioms), phraseological units (metaphorical units), phraseological combinations and phraseological expressions.

Vynogradov's classification played an important role in the development of theoretical questions of phraseology. It revealed the mechanism of the formation of phraseological meaning, the relation of the semantics of the entire expression to the meanings of the component words that make it up. Vynogradov is responsible for the classification of phraseological units from the point of view of the semantic fusion of their components. It is known that phraseological units appear as a result of a free combination of words, which is used in a figurative sense. Gradually, this value recedes into the background, and the combination becomes stable. Depending on how strong the figurative meaning of the components of phraseology is, the scholars divides them into three types:

1) phraseological fusions (absolutely indivisible, stable combination, general the meaning of which does not depend on the meaning of their component words) *to be all thumbs – бути незграбним, to fall into a rage - злитись;*

2) phraseological units (stable combinations of words in which there are signs of semantic diversity are preserved in the general figurative meaning components) *to paint the devil blacker than he is – згуцувати фарбу, to make an attempt – пробувати; to make haste – поспішати;*

3) phraseological compounds (stable phrases, which include words with free and phraseologically related meaning) *a pitched battle – занекла сутичка* [21].

Professor N. M. Shanskiy developed the classification of academician V. V. Vynogradov and singled out the fourth type of phraseological units - the so-called "phraseological expressions" - phraseological turns stable in their composition and use, which consist entirely of words with a free nominative meaning and are semantically divisible (*easier said than done – легко сказати, ніж зробити*). Their only feature is reproducibility - they are used as ready-made language units with a constant lexical composition and certain semantics [67].

P. Dudyk made a distribution of phraseological units based on the Ukrainian material according to the degree of grammatical and content fusion of the elements. The scholar singles out five types of phraseological units: idioms, phraseological units, phraseological expressions, phraseological combinations and phraseological word combinations [30].

In the phraseological system of the language, phenomena intermediate between idioms and phraseological units — phraseological units — are quite widespread. Among them, the following are conditionally distinguished:

— a combination of words such as: *bad luck, big wig, mind your own business, not this not that, God bless you, what is good, damn it, etc.*;

— such combinations of words as *take part, take into account, solve the case, resolve the issue, achieve a shift (win)*, etc [30].

These groups of phraseological combinations of words are characterized by their inherent syntactic indivisibility (collectively, they constitute one member of the sentence), semantic and structural unity, or completely weakened metaphoricity or its absence, but great stability in the language and familiarity for most of its speakers [14].

I. V. Arnold's classification of units is quite interesting, which consists in dividing them according to their grammatical structure [6, p. 53-57]:

1) phraseological units that function as nouns: *a storm in a teacup; a fair-weather friend*;

2) phraseological units functioning as verbs: *to break the ice, to save for a rainy day*;

3) phraseological units functioning as adjectives: *as old as the hills*;

4) phraseological units functioning as adverbs: *once in a blue moon*;

5) phraseological units that are sentences: *it's raining cats and dogs*.

Thus, it is possible to distinguish the criteria for distinguishing phraseological units from simple word combinations:

- Phraseological units have an idiomatic (relatedness) meaning;
- Phraseological units lack the ability of syntactic distribution and variation of components;
- Phraseological units have a rather narrow circle of grammatical forms of their constituent components.

Phraseme is a unit of constant context in which the indicative the minimum necessary to actualize such a meaning of a semantically realized word is the only possible, unvaried, i.e. constant. The second component acts as an indicative minimum for the first [5].

O. I. Pavlova in the article "English binary terms-phraseme and problems of their translation" (2004) uses the concept of "term-phraseme" and defines it as a semantically coherent combination of two or more words connected by a subordination relationship. The author notes that the most frequent terms and phrases are those consisting of two components, therefore she calls them binary [48].

The term phraseme is a stable word combination, which, in addition to its main nominative meaning, has an idiomatic (phraseological) meaning, belongs to a certain term system and language of professional communication. Based on the work of O. A. Shilenko, let's name six factors of the intra-language idiomaticity of the specified lexical unit as a term-phrase:

1) the dynamics of scholar concepts (the internal form ceases to identify the denotation);

2) low formality of the scholar sublanguage to which the terms belong (the degree of formalization is inversely proportional to the degree of idiomatization of the scholar sublanguage);

3) interweaving of scholar languages with everyday language, professional jargon;

4) the nature of scholar thinking methods, which is reflected in the symbolic structure of scholar language units (often in new scientific fields, an object is understood by analogy with something already known, which leads to the appearance of terminological metaphors, including metaphorical idioms);

5) the complexity of the concepts conveyed by the terms does not allow to record in the internal form all the categorical features necessary for the definition, or at least their minimal set necessary for the identification of the denotation;

6) blurring of the concepts conveyed by the terms [68, p. 229 - 333].

Determining the essence of the phraseme, its onomasiological functions and systemic features, M. Demskyi was one of the first to give the phraseme the status of a basic unit of the phrase level, "which has a phraseological meaning, a component composition and a grammatical meaning - integrals of the corresponding grammatical categories and performs a nominative-connotative function" [25], and also draws attention to the aspect of origin and ways of creating Ukrainian phrases. O. Selivanova qualifies a phraseme as an invariant unit of the phrase level: "Establishing the relationship between phrases and units of other linguistic levels can serve as one of the proofs of the systematicity of phraseology, its intermediate status at the level hierarchy of the language system" [58].

Taking all the above into account, the study of phraseology originates from the observations of those lexicographers who drew attention to the existence in the language of stable combinations of words characterized by a peculiar organization of elements, as well as a concept different from the independent meanings of these components. Moreover, there are many classifications of phraseological units, because the language is constantly developing. From this can be concluded that the study of phraseological units is always relevant for linguists.

## 1.2 Structural-semantic and grammatical characteristics

Among the various attempts to classify the phraseological composition of the language, a prominent place is occupied by the semantic-grammatical division of phrases, attempts to fit them into different grammatical classes corresponding to certain parts of the language. Moreover, if words are relatively easily grouped into grammatical classes based on their more or less clearly expressed semantic and grammatical features, it is much more difficult to classify phraseological units according to the grammatical principle, which is determined by their genesis and structural-semantic features: a phraseological unit is the result of a reinterpretation of a free word combination, over-verbal structure in which the semantic and grammatical features of all components are combined in a special way.

Difficulties in understanding phraseological units are also due to the fact that they are very figurative and, when translated, have components of an independent lexical meaning. A. I. Smirnitskiy separated phraseological units from idioms, believing that “Phraseological units are stylistically neutral turns. They are opposed to traditional phrases, idioms and sentences that are part of the language system, primarily in that they are likened to one whole word, although all their components turn out to be grammatically designed [60]. He also clarified that “the main feature of the phraseological unit is its semantic and grammatical indivisibility inherent in the word. In a phrase, each word has its own denotation meaning, i.e. the lexical meaning of the phrase is the sum of the lexical meanings of the words included in it.

An important method of studying phraseological units is the establishment of the structural-semantic organization of phraseological units. According to which phraseological units are grouped according to the number and semantic significance of their components. A. I. Smirnitskiy presented a system that mostly fully characterizes the structure and semantics of phraseological units, which are based on the assumption that phraseological units are unmotivated phrases that perform the function of equivalents due to their words of grammatical and

semantic indivisibility, it can be distinguished among equivalents of nouns, equivalents of verbs, equivalents of adverbs and so on. Consequently, the scholar proposes to divide them, depending on the number of significant words, into two large groups, one of which includes one-top units, and the second two-top units.

The first group includes phraseological units that have only one content component in their structure. The second group includes phraseological units that have two or more meaningful components in their structure.

The first group includes phraseological units that have only one content component in their structure. The second group includes phraseological units that have two or more meaningful components in their structure. At the same time, these groups are subdivided into several more subsections that characterize the parts of speech of the content component of phraseological units.

The first group includes three structural types:

- verbal-adverbial units are equivalents of verbs in which the semantic and grammatical centers coincide with the first component;
- phraseological units equivalent to verbs. The semantic center coincides with the second component, and the grammatical one with the first;
- prepositive-nominal phraseological units are equivalents of invariable words, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions that do not have a grammatical center, and the semantic center coincides with the nominal part.

Phraseological units of the second group are classified according to:

- attributive-nominal noun: *neck and crop – швидко, couch Potato – ледар, той хто любить сидіти вдома, white elephant – щось надзвичайно дороге, але непрактичне й безглузде, Indian summer – бабине літо;*
- verb-nominal units - equivalents of verbs: *hit the bull's eye – влучити прямо в яблучко, to cut to the chase – перейти до суті;*
- phraseological repetitions equivalent to adverbs: *red as a cherry – рум'янець на щічках, so many men, so many minds – скільки людей, стільки думок, ups and downs – злету та падіння, easy come, easy go – як легко прийшло, так легко пішло;*

- adverbial phraseological units: *in the heat of the moment* – з пилу жару, *by leaps and bounds* – дуже швидко, *from China to Peru* – з одного кінця світу в інший, *like a dog with two tails* – дуже щасливий.

In view of A. V. Koonin, motivity is emotionality in the linguistic sense, that is, a sensory assessment of an object, the designation of emotions, moods, and unrest of people by language or speech means [42, p. 132].

Thus, phraseological units can be analyzed according to their structure and semantics. Structure analysis consists in studying the number of components of phraseological units. The analysis of semantics consists in the study of the degree of semantic significance of the constituent components of phraseological units.

The semantic peculiarity of comparative idioms is that, formed on the basis of free syntactic comparisons, they characterize time and space with the help of certain generalized images of the surrounding world, which are known and familiar to every speaker. The comparative part in the composition of such idioms, in contrast to free syntactic comparisons, having lost its direct connection with the subject and acquired a figurative meaning, performs a reinforcing and evaluative function. One of the main differences between phraseological comparisons and free syntactic ones is that for comparative phraseological units the object of comparison is not essential, as it is variable: *as different as chalk and cheese* – абсолютно різні, несхожі (як день та ніч, як небо та земля, як їнь та янь), *as two peas in a pod* – схожі, як дві горошини (в стручку) (про людей або речі), *as hard as a stone* – твердий, як камінь (про матеріал) or суворий (про людину), *as cheap as dirt* – дешевий, як бруд – вкрай дешевий.

The structure of phraseological units of this type is characterized by the process of reducing their component composition, which is called ellipsis, but "the components of a comparative phraseological unit enter into such a stable structural-semantic interdependence that even a part of the structure realized in speech necessarily predicts and suggests that structural link of the phraseological unit that remained unexpressed.

An interesting category of phraseological units consisting of interjections combinations and interjection that have a predicative structure and a reinterpreted expressive meaning of the components: *there you go – тримай, if we are too late! – аби тільки встигнути, Thank God! – Слава Богу, dog my cats! – чорт забирай, sakes alive! - Господи помилуй , урон my Sam! – чесне слово*. They are allocated to a separate class on the basis that neither their nominative nor their communicative character has been proven. phraseology as permanent emotional.

Interjection a linguistic sign that is a reaction to various life situations. Interjection phraseological unit is characterized by the absence of lexical meaning of individual components; tightly welded structure; different design of components; constant reproducibility of the verbal formula; clear content of the entire statement; the presence of a certain tempo and intonation; dynamism and expressiveness of speech [28, p. 153].

Grammatically interjection phraseological units are characterized by constancy and immutability of form, and their semantic feature is the absence of a nominative function. They are rich in emotional shades, have a conversational character and express the content of the work of art. Interjection of phraseological units inform the reader about the motives of the characters' behavior, their reaction to the surrounding world, their emotional state, etc.

Communicative phraseological units constitute a rather large and heterogeneous array both from the point of view of structure and from the point of view of grammatical and phraseological semantics: *to burn the candle at both ends – намагатись зробити занадто багато справ за надто короткий проміжок часу, не спати дуже пізно вночі та вставати дуже рано вранці, щоб зробити це, a crow is never the whiter for washing – не можна змінити свою справжню природу, навіть докладавши зусиль (горбатого могила виправить), to put your foot in your mouth – сказати або зробити те, чого не слід було робити, особливо щось, що бентежить когось іншого*. These are stable phrases, reproducible predicative units with complete or partial reinterpretation, with a constant lexical composition, stability of grammatical

forms and combinatorial meanings [1, p. 90]. In terms of structure, they correspond to two- and one-syllable sentences, however, unlike the members of a sentence, the components of predicative phrases do not enter into semantic-syntactic relations with each other, which means that phrases of this type are not subject to semantic-syntactic division.

Therefore, the interaction of the syntactic level with the phraseological level serves as an important means of expressing the communicative expression of the language system, a stimulus for its active evolutionary processes [2].

Summing up, the specific nature of the semantics of phraseological units as a whole, as well as their individual components, determines the creation of the most typical lexical-grammatical models, which have different degrees of productivity, quantitative content, and the possibility of implementing general categorical paradigms. Based on the foregoing, for further study of the structure of phraseological units, we will use the classification of A. I. Smirnitsky, according to which phraseological units are grouped according to the number and semantic significance of their components.

This is the most productive allomorphic group of the English language, which is completely absent in the Ukrainian language. This can be explained by the Ukrainian lexicographic tradition, which consists in the fact that Ukrainian phraseological dictionaries do not record individual lexemes as phraseological.

### **1.3 Study methods of phraseological patterns**

Phraseologisms are complex formations. The analysis of the types of their values, structure and dependencies of components, usual and occasional use requires specific research methods, that is, a certain approach to the phenomenon, a complex of phrasemic provisions, technical techniques, the application of which enables the study of this phenomenon.

The study of the broad transformational potential of phraseology, the continuous renewal of their component composition, form and structure both as a

result of historical changes, under the influence of the language system and the action of extralinguistic factors, and under the pen of masters of the word according to the storyline, understanding the stability (constancy) of the component composition and structure of phraseology units as a dialectical unity of constant (invariant) and variable (variant) replaced the statement about the immutability of phraseological expressions.

Literary critics in the sketch, referring to various deviations of phraseological units from the canon, significantly expressed that real poetry is always a deadly duel with phraseology. The classification of techniques of stylistic use of phraseological units is a certain difficulty, because the techniques themselves do not appear in isolation, but are superimposed on each other, coincide in separate links and are characterized by syncretism.

Koonin rightly noted, phraseological units require special methods of study. The separate problem of research methodology is the ability to approaches of different types and types of phraseological units. In his works, the scientist singles out such research methods as:

- 1) contextual method;
- 2) structural-typological method;
- 3) method of phraseological analysis.

For the systematic study of expressive facts, context is many times more important than all other elements of the environment. It has been repeatedly said that new words should only be learned in context, and that learning individual words is contraindicated for students. This principle is excellent in itself, but it is applied too little and inconsistently. In order to get positive results, regular classes and a developed set of methodological techniques are necessary [67, p. 119].

The method of studying phraseological units was first proposed by N.N. Amosova. She developed contextual method of studying phraseological units. The main principles of this method is the basis of any method on studying phraseology: maximum objectivity in consideration obvious ones to be studied, the need to take into account the specificity of the language being studied, the study of

phraseology units in the conditions of their verbal use, clarification of the nature of participation in the lexical meanings of words in the implementation of the nomination, the study of contextual interaction words in their combinations, establishing the degree of consistency of the given composition and structure phrases [5].

If a phrase is a unit of a constant context, then the material unity of the key word that is part of it is its relevant feature. Therefore, synonymous replacement of the keyword should be considered impossible without destroying the given permanent context. Synonymous substitution in this regard is not identical to the formal substitution of components, which was discussed above. First of all, a pronoun or substitute word that replaces one of the components of a phrase does not carry with it any new lexical meaning, different from the meaning of the replaced component, while each substituted synonym is a word with an independent lexical meaning. Secondly, the formal substitution of the component is possible only in the conditions of the verbal use of the phrase, while its synonymic substitution is also observed in phrases taken in an isolated state from speech. Thirdly, formal substitution is optional and limited only by certain structural and semantic reasons; synonymous substitution is allowed only in the circle of strictly prescribed language traditions with specific phrases, and the variations of the substituted component are also strictly fixed. Therefore, the formal substitution of a component in a phrase is a phenomenon functionally conditioned and refers to the sphere of speech, and its synonymous substitute is a phenomenon of lexical order and refers to the sphere of language [5, p.67-68].

In view of Poluzhyn, the context of the mentioned approaches, we consider that a phraseme (phraseological turn) is a semantically indivisible established word combination, the integral usual-figurative meaning of which is formed on the basis of the conceptual transformation of the verbal complex - the prototype. Its internal form is the awareness of the sign underlying the naming of a certain object, which is usually not associated with visual and vivid representations, but with elements of conceptual content that arose on a new conceptual basis [53].

In the modern theory of phraseology, the following main methods of studying phraseological units for organizing phraseological material are distinguished: the contextual method, the method of phraseological description, the variation method of studying, the complete method of researching phraseology, the method of phraseological identification, the application method (as a type of identification method), the method of component analysis, the method correlations of linguistic and non-linguistic factors, the method of etymological analysis or the linguistic commentary on phraseological meaning, the method of lexicographic analysis.

During studying phraseology, statistical methods are also used - this is a method of quantitative analysis. Some of the specified methods have gained wide recognition and, accordingly, use, others remain outside the attention of phraseologists, and still others are at the stage of development. The main principles that formed the basis of the methods of studying phraseology are the peculiarities of the functioning of the phraseological units in the sentence, the contextual interaction of the words-components of the phraseological units and taking into account the specificity of the language.

The variation method of phraseology research has the following characteristic features: a comprehensive study of phraseology and their components as units of language structure; study of variant phraseological units that are used in specific speech situations in a separate chronological period; distinguishing the meaning of phraseological units as a special linguistic category of a language sign.

On the basis of the proposed method, V. Arkhangelskiy singles out the most, seventeen main features, which he substantiates from the position of the internal dependence of word-components, and adds five more features for distinguishing phraseological units, including knowledge among the most important native speakers. According to the variation method of V. Arkhangelskiy, it is somewhat difficult to distinguish from words of free use, therefore that the differential features that distinguish phraseology from other word combinations are not clearly

defined. V. Arkhangel'skiy considers the phraseological composition of the language as a system that allows to involve both nominative and other types of phraseological units in the description.

In unmotivated, completely reinterpreted phrasemes, complete abstraction from the real meanings of words and components that make up their composition can be traced. In them, there is no connection between the phraseological and literal meaning of the words that are part of the phrase, e.g., *lay an egg* - '*to fall with a crash*'. From this it becomes obvious that the nature of the internal form is directly related to the degree of abstraction of the phraseological meaning from the meaning of the original phrase of the same name [53, p. 103].

The method of phraseological analysis developed by Koonin makes it possible to fully investigate the phraseological corpus of the compared languages. The researcher divides this method into two varieties [42]. Thus, the method of phraseological identification serves to identify the phraseology of a particular combination of words and it is belonging to idioms, to establish the identity of words and syntactic constructions that form phraseological units with their free analogues. This method is based on different types of phraseological meanings, the ratio of elements to the whole structure, and also helps to distinguish phraseological units among complex words and phrases. In idioms, semantic stability is expressed in complete or partial reinterpretation.

The method of phraseological description consists of a number of procedures that make it possible to take into account the peculiarities of the phraseological system and the "asymmetry inherent in it". First, it is a definition of structural types of phraseological units: adjectival, adverbial, verb, substantive. In our study, a significant share is precisely verb stable compounds, which is explained by the peculiarity of the subject of the study. Secondly, the component analysis is used, which helps to establish the structural and grammatical features of phraseological units with the help of grammatical analysis.

One of the common linguistic methods of studying phraseology is also the method of phraseological description, or as it is also called the descriptive method, which is used to highlight not one, but different types of phraseological units.

The method of phraseological description is extremely important, because its application uses such techniques as interpretation, generalization, observation; classification method of different types of phraseological units; taking a continuous sample for the inventory and collection of factual material, drawn from various lexicographic, phraseographic, paremiological sources, collections of catchphrases and journalistic publications, works of modern fiction and Internet sources; reception of systematization and filing the collected factual material; reception of statistical processing of factual material, percentage and quantitative data for summarizing the results of the conducted analysis; taking a comparative analysis of phraseological units for the interpretation and description of features, properties, characteristics and signs of phraseological units; on the basis of the phenomenon of opposites and similarities, the reception of opposition to distinguish paradigmatic groups of phraseological units, phraseological synonymous/antonymous pairs, words of free use and groups of semantic closeness of phraseological units; reception of generalization of signs of phraseological variation; reception of linguistic interpretation of features of the structure and semantics of phraseological units and explanation of the functioning of phraseological units. The method of phraseological description is based on various types of reinterpretation, which is related to the semantic structure of phraseological units

According to many phraseologists, the most widespread type of phraseological reinterpretation is metaphorical. According to the definition of A.V. Koonin, this type of reinterpretation is "the transfer of a name from one denotation to another, which is associated with it on the basis of real or imagined similarity." Phraseologisms-metaphors are quite figurative, and according to V. M. Mokienko, a metaphor is a "factor of creating imagery." This group of FO is the most numerous. It includes such phrases as: *red in the face* – *червоний*, *to see through rose-colored spectacles* – *дивитись через рожеві окуляри*, *by all that's*

*blue! – хай йому зрець, the gray mare is the better horse – дружина в сім'ї голова, yellow journalism – (жовта) бульварна преса etc.*

Metaphor is a central problem for various forms of speech usage, both everyday and literary, and at the same time a phenomenon in which interlanguage divergence is the strongest, theoretical study, in particular from the point of view of translation studies, is at a very low level. To the question of whether tropes, in particular metaphors, are translated, the practice of artistic translation, which seeks to preserve the figurative system of the original, gives an affirmative answer. Based on the national specificity of these phenomena, theoretical studies raise the question of untranslatability.

Recently, a view has spread according to which the trope is based on a certain invariant semantic mechanism, which makes the trope a supranational, universal phenomenon. By the way, world lexicography has not recorded any bilingual dictionary of metaphors. Phraseological metaphors are those individual formations that are used by an increasing number of speakers, gradually lose their uniqueness and originality, and become part of the established semantic reserve of the language. Phraseologisation consists in the transition from the individual innovative formation of repetition [36, p.35].

N. Venzhynovych notes that the method of formation of a phraseological unit is metaphorization as a cognitive process related to the activity of the subconscious. Interest in this issue has increased in connection with the turn of linguists to the study of the linguistic model of the world and the emergence of linguistic and cultural studies as a science of a synthesizing nature. In addition, a metaphor has the important property of "imposing" a specific view of the world on those who speak a certain language [15, p. 113-117].

Metaphors are characterized by national specificity and even anthropocentricity, as a person constantly tries to compare concrete and abstract, achievable and unattainable. In the new metaphorized meaning, there may remain traces of the literal meaning, which is based on similarity, the similarity of two or more entities that are in the center of attention [15, p. 113-117].

V. D. Uzhchenko's view is interesting, he proposes such a research method as metonymization. Processes of metonymization occur within the ethnic cognitive space, which is understood as a structured aggregate, or rather, a system of knowledge and ideas accumulated by the entire ethno-cultural community *blue-coat boy* – студенти благородної школи, *grey matter* – мізки, *the dark blues* – студенти Оксфорду, які входили у спортивну команду, *the round table* – стіл перемовин, *black gold* – топливо. According to M. Alefirenko, the ethnic space serves as a cognitive base for individual and social cognitions, and the knowledge of relationships between things in space is embodied in certain associative combinations of them at the level of prototypes. All such space is "articulated" and connected by relations that highlight individual links of the ethno-cultural space [64].

One of the common linguistic methods of studying phraseology is also the method of phraseological description, or as it is also called the descriptive method, which is used to highlight not one, but different types of phraseological units: *backseat driver* – людина, яка дає поради, коли її не просять, *top banana* – людина, яка займає пост лідера, *as cool as a cucumber* – бути байдужим, *egghead* – високоакадемічна або старанна людина, *to be under the weather* – бути сумним, або погано себе почувати, *bring home the bacon* – забезпечувати сім'ю у фінансовому плані, *to buy a pig in a poke* – приймати на роботу людей, не знаючи рівня їх навичок та освіти, *Barbie Doll* – приваблива, але безглузда людина (зазвичай про жінок, які хвилюються тільки про свій зовнішній вигляд).

The method of phraseological description is extremely important, because its application uses such techniques as interpretation, generalization, observation; classification method of different types of phraseological units; taking a continuous sample for the inventory and collection of factual material, drawn from various lexicographic, paremiological sources, collections of catchphrases and journalistic publications, works of modern fiction and Internet sources; reception of systematization and filing of the file of the collected factual material; reception of

statistical processing of factual material, percentage and quantitative data for summarizing the results of the conducted analysis; taking a comparative analysis of phraseological units for the interpretation and description of features, properties, characteristics and signs of phraseological units; on the basis of the phenomenon of opposites and similarities, the reception of opposition to distinguish paradigmatic groups of phraseological units, phraseological synonymous/antonymous pairs, words of free use and groups of semantic closeness of phraseological units; reception of generalization of signs of phraseological variation; reception of linguistic interpretation of features of the structure and semantics of phraseological units and explanation of the functioning of phraseological units [36].

The method of phraseological description is based on various types of reinterpretation, which is related to the semantic structure of phraseological units.

Each individual method has its own characteristics, advantages and some disadvantages, so scholars use it most often as a complex method of describing phraseology. A complex method is a collection of various research methods, techniques, operations with phraseological material.

As you can see, there is a significant number of phraseological methods of language description, which indicates certain difficulties in demarcation phraseological units and words of free use. Various methods are used primarily to isolate phraseological units, to establish their properties, differential signs and characteristics.

Review of theoretical literature on the issue, generalization of the theoretical foundations of contextual, descriptive and of variational methods of researching phraseology and studying the features of their application to describe the specificity of phraseological units highlights the basic principles of using each individual method. The characteristics of the mentioned research methods prove that their application depends on the specific tasks that the linguist sets before himself.

## 1.4 The aspects of the stability

On the issue of the stability of phraseological units, there is a rare unanimity of the vast majority of researchers who believe that the stability of phraseological units is manifested in their reproducibility in finished form. The most characteristic property of speech is the freedom of combination; the question must therefore be raised whether all syntagmas are equally free. First of all, we meet with a huge number of expressions that are unconditionally related to the language; these are ready-made sayings in which custom forbids changing anything even if one can.

However, it should be noted that the understanding of stability as "reproducibility in finished form" refers not only to phraseological units, but also to all other units of the language. In the vast majority of works on phraseology, the traditional understanding of sustainability is considered axiomatic. Such an understanding of stability is incomplete, since it fixes only the fact that this verbal group is a unit of the language, while for a more accurate understanding of stability it is equally important to establish how such a combination of words functions in speech, which often makes a significant adjustment to the understanding of its stability. . This is essential, for example, when separating phraseological units from individual-author's turn-citations.

In particular, in the works of A.V. Koonin two definitions of phraseology are given, which are paraphrases of each other: 1) a stable combination of lexemes with a completely or partially rethought meaning; 2) a separate unit of language with a fully or partially rethought meaning. A comparison of these definitions allows us to conclude that the criterion for classifying phraseological units as a number of language units. A.V.Koonin considered stability (a stable combination of lexemes is a separate unit of a language). The majority of other researchers adhere to the same view. In view of the stability of phraseological units in a number of parameters equated to words and united with them as part of the lexical and phraseological fund of the language. This indicates that a very high degree of stability is recognized for phraseological units: after all, many other clichéd

combinations of words that are less stable (for example, journalistic clichés, winged expressions, common quotations) are not considered units of the language system. This circumstance is due to the fact that the stability of phraseological units is determined by the action of a whole complex of powerful factors.

According to A.I. Smirnitsky, there should be single out of various cases of reproducibility: the reproducibility of verses, formulas, etc., which has the character of citation, deliberate repetition, and the reproducibility of language units that does not have the character of citation; these units are used and reproduced as having no author in principle, as the common property of the people, inextricably linked with it [59].

Due to the different nature of reproducibility, verses, mathematical formulas, physical laws, etc., which are not elements of the vocabulary of the language, no matter how much they are repeated, cannot become phraseological units. This is fully true with regard to the usual phrases that can be reproduced in finished form.

Phraseologisms are stable not because they are reproduced in finished form, but, on the contrary, they are reproduced in finished form because they are stable formations. This is true for words as well. Thus, the specificity of the stability of phraseological units and words determines the nature of their reproducibility in the finished form. The stability of phraseological units is created in speech, then fixed in the language, and then again implemented in speech.

### **Conclusion from Chapter 1**

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

2. Phraseme is a differently designed, but semantically integral and syntactically indivisible linguistic sign, which owes its origin and functioning to

the phraseological interaction of units of the lexical, morphological and syntactic levels.

3. In modern linguistics, there is currently no clear and generally accepted definition of the term "phraseological unit". In addition, there are different opinions about what is the structural and lexical criterion for free phrases to belong to the FD category. There are also different approaches to the features and criteria for the classification of phraseological units of the modern English language. The most famous classifications were developed by such scholars as V.V. Vynogradov, O.V. Kunin, O.I. Smirnytskyi, N.M. Amosova and others. O. V. Koonin's classification is considered one of the most widespread, which is based on the structural and semantic features of phraseological units. We see the prospect of further research in the used definitions and classifications of the phraseological unit in the analysis of the ethno-cultural features of the phraseological units with a gastronomic component in the modern English language.

4. I. V. Arnold classifies phraseological units into different functions as: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, sentences.

5. Due to grammatical characteristics phraseological units of the second group are classified according to: attributive-nominal noun, verb-nominal units, phraseological repetitions, adverbial phraseological units.

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

7. Interjection phrases and sentences are characterized by semantic indivisibility, they form a whole unit, despite their complex character and even separate design. All of them can be independent statements, which unites them with exclamations.

8. Phrasem as a phrasaeological unit is a non-modelled word combination connected by semantic unity. In speech, such a unity is not created, but is reproduced in a finished form and functions as a single member of a sentence. Small variations in the structure of a phraseological unit do not affect these main features.

9. The main qualifying features of the term phraseme are the constancy of the component composition and structure, semantic integrity, reproducibility, the presence of the main (primary) and reinterpreted phraseological (secondary) meanings, belonging to the corresponding term system, idiomaticity.

## **CHAPTER 2. TRANSLATING CHALLENGES OF BASIC PHRASEOLOGICAL LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL MODELS**

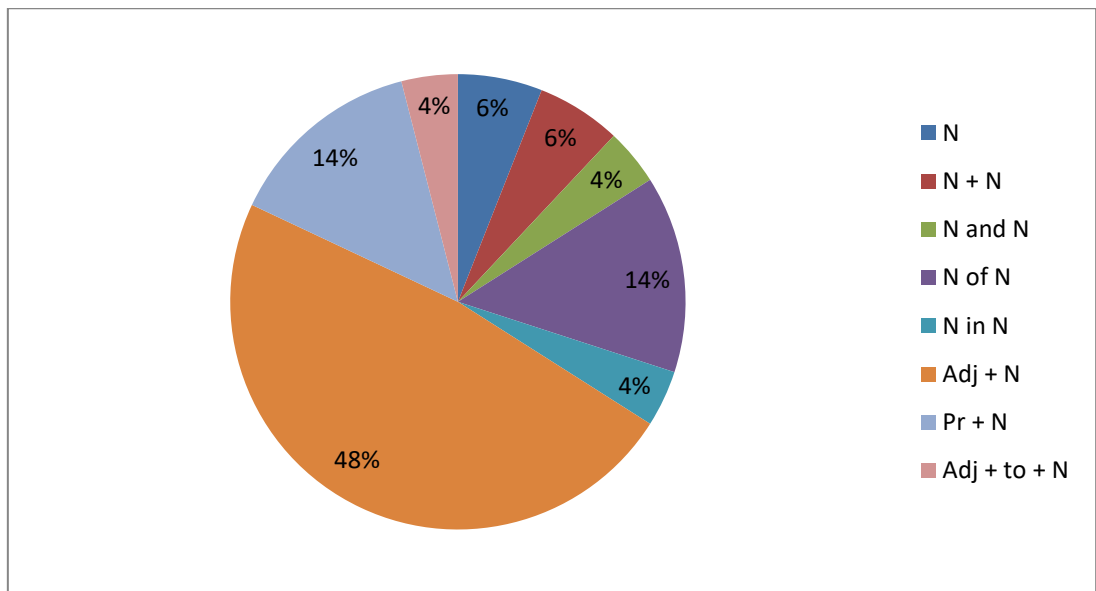
### **2.1 Semantic and syntactic features of substantive phraseological units and phrasemes**

Arkhangelskyi V., Avksentiev L., Demskiy M., Koonin A., Polyuzhyn M., Venzhynovych N., etc. were engaged in the study of the semantic and grammatical properties of phraseological units. Scholars note that classifying phraseological units according to the grammatical principle is a difficult task, which is determined by their genesis and structural-semantic features: a phraseological unit is the result of a reinterpretation of a free word combination, a supra-verbal structure in which the semantic-grammatical features of all components are combined in a special way.

The different design of phrases causes significant differences in the classification of phrases. Some do not recognize grammatical categories as phraseological units at all, other scholars classify them according to the formal-grammatical features of the stem component. M. Shanskiy considers phraseological units to be equivalent to grammatical categories of words (one or another part of the language) [67].

O. Molotkov emphasizes the need to take into account the morphological and syntactic features of phraseology, including the conjugation of phraseological units, a set of grammatical categories identical for each grade of phraseological units and the possibility of revealing paradigmatic forms for expressing relationships and connections with words [44, p. 127].

In the detective novel «Death on Nile» by Agatha Christie 48 substantive phraseological units were found.



**Fig. 2.1.** The usage of substantive phraseological units

The formula of phraseological unit *parrot cry* is N+N. It means to make a stupid imitation or repeated mechanically without understanding. Here the author wanted to show how inappropriate the girl's behavior was, emphasizing her voice, which at that moment was similar to parrot`s one. The translation is *передразниту*. There are two more phraseological units with the same structure.

*"She laughed and mimicked the **parrot cry** of the donkey boys: 'That very bad star, sir! That star fall down . . .'"* [70, p. 130].

*"There was some **monkey business** going on in England. It worried me. I couldn't do much about it by letter. The only thing was to come over and see for myself.' 'What do you mean by **monkey business**?'"* [70, p. 357].

A *monkey* is an animal that can easily grab something from one`s hands and then not give it back. *Monkey business* is a behavior that is not acceptable or is dishonest. The translation is made thanks to the descriptive method – *не чисти справи*.

*"Never did have any **sea legs**. If the boat would only keep still . . ."* [70, p. 142].

This phrase invented by the author, for almost every person to stand on a ship when it is rocked by waves. *Втриматись на ногах під час того як човен хитається.*

The interesting fact is that, there are words that carry a phraseological meaning. There 3 examples.

"*Today she looks so happy that one might almost be afraid she was **fey**.*" [70, p. 146]. "*'Fey?' Mrs Allerton put her head on one side as she considered her reply. 'Well, it's a Scotch word, really. It means the kind of exalted happiness that comes before disaster. You know – it's too good to be true.'*" [70, p. 156].

*Fey* in view of the author means same as *the calm before the storm* – *затишшя перед бурєю.*

"*His daughter comes into a considerable **fortune**, I understand . . . Ah, pardon – perhaps it is not delicate what I say there.*" [70, p. 148]. Due to the context *fortune* means *снадок*.

"*No, no. I am practically a **teetotaller**...*" [70, p. 67]. *Teetotaller* means someone who never drinks alcohol. In this case we need to use descriptive methods of translation – *людина, яка ніколи не вживає алкоголь.*

N + in + N is the formula for *finger in the pie* means to be involved in something, often when your involvement is not wanted. In Ukrainian we have the analogue – *прикласти руку.*

"*There was a sleeping draught for me, in case I might put an inconvenient **finger in the pie**.*" [70, p. 397].

"*She made no apology for leaving them. She had caught the **glint in Windlesham's eye**.*" [70, p. 30]. *Glint in one's eye(s)* – *очі палають*. It is brief and subtle expression in one's eye indicating a hidden or secret emotion, agenda, idea, plan, etc. A person or thing that has been planned or discussed but has not yet come into being.

"*He doesn't want to feel owned, **body and soul**.*" [70, p. 96]. The phraseme *body and soul* means the kind of action that is made with all of the energy and enthusiasm. It consists of the formula N + and + N. Figurative phraseological units

in the native language, which fully correspond in content to any English phraseology and which are based on the same image as it, are translated using equivalents. In this case Ukrainian language has the equivalent, that has the same structure as English one *мілом та душею*.

"Got an idea there's something **hole and corner** about this business . . . ." [70, p. 45]. The phrase *hole and corner* has the same structure as the previous one N + and + N. It means done something in a secret and perhaps dishonest way. *Hole* it is an empty space in an object, usually with an opening to the object's surface, *corner* – something that is formed by the meeting of two lines.

If the English phraseology has no equivalent or analogue in the native language, and a literal translation could lead to an incomprehensible literalism, the translator must abandon the transfer of imagery and use a descriptive translation - with an explanation of the meaning of the phraseological unit using a free combination of words. The phraseme *hole and corner* means *щось приховувати*.

During research were found seven phraseological units that have the formula N+of+N.

"A **look of alarm** sprang up in Fleetwood's eyes." [70, p. 225]. *Alarm* is a warning of danger, usually a loud noise or flashing light. This expression is mostly used in spoken English. It is used to describe the expression of an excited facial expression, but not in a good way. To be alarmed is to feel afraid, anxious, or in danger.

"You've looked **kind of peaky**." [70, p. 133]. *Peaky* means slightly ill or sick, often looking pale as a paper.

Due to previous explanations the best way of translation is descriptive *a look of alarm* – *тривога*, *kind of peaky* – *виснажений*.

The following example is similar in structure *as a matter of fact*. It is used to add something more to what you have just said and translate in the following way *власне кажучи*.

"And knew it wasn't that of a stockbroker? Quite right. **As a matter of fact** it was yesterday I heard from them." [70, p. 35].

"The girl laughed softly, **a laugh of pure happiness.**" [70, p. 27].

There is no equivalent or analogue in Ukrainian language that can convey all features of the phraseme. In this case *a laugh of pure happiness* should be translated by calque. Another example of such situation is demonstrated below.

"What did you call it? **A journey of the soul**?" [70, p. 161]. It should be noted, that the method of calque translation of phraseological units can be applied only if its result is the expression which is easily perceived and adequately understood addressee. *A laugh of pure happiness* – сміх чистого щастя, *a journey of the soul* – подорож душі.

"It's certainly not **a matter of life or death,**' agreed Mrs Otterbourne." [50]. "But there she was quite wrong – for **a matter of life and death** was exactly was it was." [70, p. 50].

*A matter of life and death* means something that is extremely important. In English *matter* means a situation or subject that is being dealt with or considered, but due to features of Ukrainian language we should use the analogue, that is such cross-linguistic phraseological equivalents that exist identical in content, stylistic characteristics, but different lexical content and grammatical structure. The translation is *питання життя та смерті*.

The phraseme *the lions of this trip* was invented by the author. The lion is a king of the animals, it is a proud animal with a luxurious mane. In this way the author tried show the high value of two people and draw our attention in the right direction.

"Yes, indeed, **the lions of this trip.**" [70, p. 126]. The best way to translate this author's unit will be a contextual substitution, instead of the word king it is more appropriate to use the word host – *господарі подорожі*.

In the novel there are also adjective-nominal phraseological units N + Adj.

"Tall **golden Linnet!** My own very special Linnet! Say you will!" [70, p. 22]. The *golden girl* means popular and very valuable girl, in the novel Linnet is one of the main characters. She is beautiful, smart and rich person known around the

world. The author decided to underline all features that has the young lady by using the adjective *gold*. Into Ukrainian it should be translated as *дорога* or *люба*.

"*Oh, I'd like it. Her tone was dry.*" [70, p. 34]. The word *dry* carries the meaning of something simple and uninteresting. In combination with the word, the tone indicates the indifference of the speaker. *Dry tone* – *без емоційно*.

"*Joanna had an amusing if caustic tongue.*" [70, p. 36].

A *caustic* chemical burns or destroys things, especially anything made of living cells, with the word *tongue* it means that person speak in bad manner with other people. In Ukrainian language we use the phraseme *довгий язик*.

"*A girl with golden hair and straight autocratic features – a girl with a lovely shape – a girl such as was seldom seen in Malton-under-Wode.*" [70, p. 9]. *Lovely* means something pleasant, when we talk about the woman with *lovely shape* it means that she is slim and beautiful. We use hear calque з *гарними формами*.

"*She's had the most terrible bad luck.*" [70, p. 15]. *Bad luck* used in speech to show sympathy for someone who has failed or been disappointed. Nevertheless here should be calque – *погана удача*.

The following two examples, which act as antonyms, are no less interesting. *Lucky devil* – *щасливчик*, *poor devil* – *бідолага*.

"*'Lucky devil,' said Tim after they had passed.*" [70, p. 58].

"*Put it on to a poor devil like Fleetwood, who can't defend himself, who's got no money to hire lawyers.*" [70, p. 249].

"*Oh, yes, I'm a good loser all right. She looked at him.*" [70, p. 402].

The phraseological unit *good loser* is an interesting example of translation. The word *loser* has bad meaning, but together with *good* it describes a person who does not become upset or angry when he or she loses. *Good loser* – *онтиміст*.

"*She'd taken a good deal of alcohol, I should say, and she was suffering from reaction.*" [70, p. 206]. *Good deal* is an arrangement in business, but here it describes a big amount of something – *багато, велика кількість*.

"*'But this particular story happens to be true.'* *'It's a **dirty lie!**'*" [70, p. 225]. *Dirty* – marked with dirt or mud. In this case it is used figuratively as something dishonest and vile. *Dirty lie* the analogue translation is *нідла брехня*.

"*I know my **foggy idea** was that there was some kind of party on, and I wished they'd all go to bed and shut up*" [70, p. 231]. In Cambridge Dictionary is written that, *not have the foggiest (idea)* means do not know or understand something at all. *Fog* it is a natural phenomenon, when the water drops form a thick cloud close to the land, making it difficult to see something. In this case we understand that using of this phrase we can translate by calque and save the meaning and the structure – *туманна ідея*.

"*'**Nothing much,**' he said. 'The Devenishes are getting 36 Death on the Nile a divorce.'*" [70, p. 36]. Cambridge Dictionary said that *nothing much* means a small amount of something, but as in Ukrainian we have also the similar analogue *нічого особливого*.

"*Ferguson grinned. 'No, I didn't. And I didn't participate in the good work, **worse luck.**'*" [70, p. 248]. *Worse luck*, as a rule, used to said at the end of a statement to show unhappiness or anger about what has been stated, it also translates quite easy by equivalent – *невдача*.

"*Of course I'm a **light sleeper**, and I always sleep next door to her...*" [70, p. 286]. *Light sleeper* used to describe a person who has a very sensitive sleep and hears everything that happens around during the sleep process. A descriptive translation would be appropriate – *людина сон який є надзвичайно чуйним*.

"*His **ears** were **quick**. He heard the sharp intake of breath and saw the eyelids flicker.*" [70, p. 313]. *Quick ears* mean having keen hearing. The person with such kind of possibility can hear a lot of. Ukrainian equivalent is *мати гострий слух*.

"*'Cheer up, you **old die-hard!** Perhaps I agree with you.'*" [70, p. 37].

"*He was the **old-fashioned kind** that believes in shooting – especially where honour is concerned.*" [70, p. 89].

Both previous examples have similar meaning. The phrasemes *old-fashioned kind* and *old die-hard* use for description someone who has own imagine of life which is not modern. There is also an idiom *old habits die hard* due to Merriam-Webster Dictionary it used to say about something that stop doing things that one has been doing for a long time. In our language we have two possible variants of translation *консерватор, людина старого гатунку* that fully explains the phraseological meaning.

"*Because I was in the lounge before dinner and the **old bean** said to the companion woman.*" [70, p. 128]. Used as a friendly term of address for an acquaintance, especially another man – *дружище, старина*, but not very polite in this context.

"*There was still no hesitation – no faltering. Linnet Doyle had a **clear-cut businesslike mind.***" [70, p. 73]. Adjective *clear-cut* means clear or obvious without needing any proof, the translation is *раціональний склад розуму*.

"*I don't think Mr Pennington could do one, do you? He looks so desiccated and dyspeptic – **with no red blood in him.***" [70, p. 111]. Blood is a liquid that is in the human`s body, the phraseological unit *with no red blood in him* was created by author to show the unconfident and embarrassment. Due to researching the best analogue is *не вистачити духу*.

"*So you see, Monsieur Poirot' – she met his eyes squarely – 'I've **hot blood in me!***" [70, p.90]. "*She's **hot-blooded** – and she's got an ungovernable temper.*" [70, p. 95].

*Hot blood* is used to describe a person who does not know how to control his emotions, especially angry emotions. In Ukrainian, we also have a full equivalent of this phraseological unit *гаряча кров*, but an interesting fact is that we sometimes use the expression *hot blood* to describe young people full of emotions.

"*I shouldn't be surprised at her doing anything while she was in a **white-hot rage.***" [70, p. 95]. *White-hot* – involving a lot of activity or strong feelings, rage – extremely furious, the translation is made by equivalent *в пориві люті*.

"That is the charming **grey-haired woman** who has such a devoted son?" [70, p. 101] *Gray hair* is a sign of an older person, in this phrase it is appropriate to translate be calque *сивоволоса жінка* or by descriptive method *старша жінка*.

"With any other noise around, **ten to one** you wouldn't notice it." [70, p. 262]. If you say *ten to one* something will or will not happen, you mean it is very likely that it will or will not happen [Cambridge Dictionary]. The Ukrainian equivalent – *десять до одного*.

There are two examples of Adj + to + N.

"Joanna murmured: 'Ah, but people don't run **true to form** in love affairs.'" [70, p. 28]. According to Cambridge Dictionary *true to form* means behaving the way other people expect someone to, based on previous experience. There are three possible translation that are made by descriptive method *в своєму репертуарі; вірний собі, сприймати все по іншому*.

"and Mr Doyle jumped up to try and get it away from her, and it went off and shot him through the leg; and then she began to sob and cry – and I was **scared to death** and ran out after Mr Fanthorp." [70, p. 198]. The translation is – *наляканий до смерті*.

There are seven prepositional-nominal phraseological units.

"She rushed off **without a word** to me." [70, p. 159]. If you do something *without a word*, you do not say anything while you do it [Longman Dictionary]. The equivalent *не сказавши ні слова*.

"**What on earth's** he doing here?' Tim asked." [70, p. 51]. An exclamation used to emphasize surprise, shock, anger and so on. The Ukrainian analogue – **Чорт забирай!**

*For God's sake* and *for heaven's sake* are oaths of irritation, annoyance, disappointment, anger or surprise and are translated like *Запади бога!* They used to make a statement or question more forceful or to express surprise, anger.

"Simon – **for God's sake!** Simon – what can we do?" [70, p. 69].

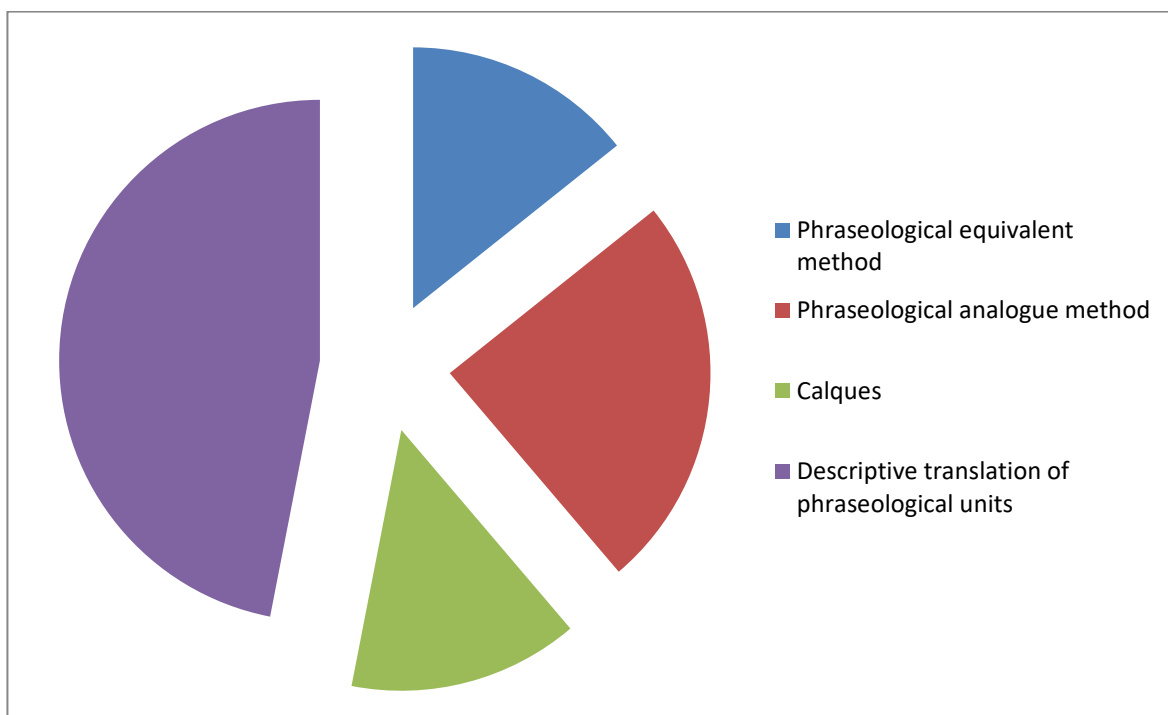
"Fanthorp, **for heaven's sake** – there's someone coming . . ." [70, p. 179]

"He said now: 'I am **at your disposal**.'" [188]. If you have something at your disposal, you are able to use it whenever you want, and for whatever purpose you want. If you say that you are at someone's disposal, you mean that you are willing to help them in any way you can [Collins Dictionary]. Literal translation – *до Ваших послуг*.

"There was nothing to mar its old-world beauty; the new buildings and additions were **out of sight** round the corner." [70, p. 17]. The phraseme *out of sight* extremely expensive and more than you are able to spend. The descriptive translation *надзвичайно дорого і більше, ніж ви можете витратити*.

"'Ah, vraiment! You permit a question? She is **of age**, Madame your wife?'" [70, p.102].

The phraseme means to reach the age when you are legally recognized as an adult. There is no equivalent or analogue in Ukrainian language, in this case should be used descriptive translation – *досягти повноліття*.



**Fig. 2.2.** The most common method of translation

Substantive phraseme includes fully and partially reinterpreted phraseological units with the structure of word combinations and fully reinterpreted phraseological units with a partially predicative structure. The main types of reinterpretation are metaphorical and metonymic reinterpretation. Substantive phraseological units reflect the diversity of life: people with a variety of properties, their senses, clothing, food and drink, natural phenomena, animals etc.

In this study, as we can see from the Fig. 2.2 the method of descriptive translation prevailed, the second place was taken by the methods of translation using analogue and equivalent, and the last was the literal translation. After all, the descriptive method is usually used for adequate translation and reporting of all the features of the language, while calque can lead to misunderstandings.

## **2.2 Semantic features and translation of verbal phraseological units**

Verbal phraseological units and phraseme belong to the class of nominative and nominative-communicative units, due to the fact that some of them are phrases, while others are both phrases and sentences.

Verbal phraseological units can be fully or partially rethought motivated or unmotivated turns. The main types of rethinking are metaphor, metonymy and comparison. Metaphorical phraseological units are often hyperbolic or euphemistic. The lack of motivation of phraseological units is caused by both linguistic and extra linguistic factors. In the partially rethought unmotivated phrases, the connection of the verbal component with the rest of the components of the phraseological unit is not motivated. As a result of false etymologization, remotivation of adhesions may occur, which is explained by the desire of a person to comprehend the incomprehensible. Most verb phraseological units refer to a person, to the actions performed by a person, or to the state in which he is. Phraseological unit that are not related to a person are much less common [20].

Common phrasemes or phraseological units, as a rule, that exist both in the target language and in the source language, but differ in grammatical and morphological features, are translated using the method of using an analogue.

There two types of verbal phraseological units: V+ N and N + V.

"I'm not **counting** my **chickens** before they're hatched, Simon. I tell you Linnet won't let us down!" [70, p. 27].

The phraseological unit *count one's chickens (before they hatch)* – не кажи зон, поки не підскочеш, usually used in negative statements to mean that someone should not depend on something hoped for until he or she knows for certain that it will happen [Merriam-Webster Dictionary].

"He was **grinning from ear to ear** and looking like a happy schoolboy" [70, p. 118]. If we say that somebody *grins/smiles from ear to ear* it means that the person looks extremely happy. Ukrainian language is rich on analogues, The translation into Ukrainian is based on the fact that when a person smiles sincerely, he shows his teeth *поміхатись на всі зуби, посміхатись на всі тридцять два зуби*.

The phraseme *have a grudge against* this is another vivid example of when we need to use your teeth when translating – *мати зуб (зуба)*. It means to feel dissatisfaction with someone, to have a desire to harm someone, to be angry with someone especially when we talk about some past slight or misdeed.

"Linnet said something about doing people down in business, and that it made her uncomfortable to meet anyone who **had a grudge against** her family." [70, p. 213].

"Yes, I'll say it, I did **have a grudge against** the lady, and I felt bitter about it when I saw her on this boat, all dressed up in pearls and diamonds and lording it all over the place, with never a thought that she'd **broken up a man's life** for him!" [70, p. 226].

When something *breaks up* or when you *break it up*, it separates or is divided into several smaller parts. *Broken up a somebody's life* means to make an extremely bad situation for person – *зламати комусь життя*.

*Bite your lip* – stable phraseology (phraseme). It is used as a verb group. This phrase is also an interesting example, because in Ukrainian and English it has different meanings. Moreover, the translator must be careful during translation, because thus expression can be used in a literal sense, not as a phraseme. It all depends on the context. In English *bite your lip* means to prevent yourself from showing your reaction to something by speaking or laughing [Cambridge Dictionary]. In Ukrainian the word *lip* should be replaced by *tongue* – *прикусити язика*. Ukrainians use the expression for showing the situation in which person stops talking due to the realization that the conversation is not going in the right direction, or because of the reason for what was said. The context in the novel helps to understand in what sense the author used the phrase, the analogue of the Ukrainian language fully corresponds to the English one.

"*'This morning?'* said Mrs Allerton sharply. *'You only had one letter and that –'* She stopped and ***bit her lip.***" [70, p. 35].

"*'It's – even frightening sometimes! Simon and I were made for each other.'*" [70, p. 21]. If you say two people are *made for each other*, you think they suit each other as romantic partners – *бути створеним один для одного*.

"*'That old mountebank? He won't find out anything. He's all talk and moustaches'* [70, p. 277]. *'Be all talk* (and no action) is used for description of somebody who talks about doing something but never does it [Cambridge Dictionary]. Though the phraseological unit is verb-nominal it should be translated as adjective + noun. There is the analogue *пусті балачки*.

"***Not to be outdone***, Poirot returned the bow and extracted his own card." [70, p. 106]. *Not to be outdone* means not waiting someone else to do something better than you [Cambridge Dictionary]. The translation is *не гаячи час, щоб не опинитись за бортом*.

*Keep a sharp look out* and *to keep eyes open* means to be very attentive or take care of something or someone, into Ukrainian *пильно дивитись, дивитись в оба*.

"*Oh, no, Mrs Robson; I shall take good care of that. I keep a very sharp look-out always.*" [70, p. 44]

"*I was to keep my eyes open and act summarily if necessary – a most unpleasant mission, I can assure you*" [70, p. 351].

When somebody *have an eye for something* or *cast an eye over* it means that the person try to notice something or have a quick look on something – *кинути на когось (щось) погляд*.

"*Seems to have an eye for the best-looking girl in the place.*" [70, p. 51].

"*You asked for me?*' '*Just cast an eye over this.*'" [70, p. 47].

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary *come to/into someone's mind* means to be remembered or thought of by someone. The analogue is *спасту на думку*.

"*But I was feeling restless – and then I met Linnet, and she just swept me off my feet!*" [70, p. 97]. To make (someone) suddenly become very attracted to one in a romantic way – *занасту в серце*.

Phraseologisms that are related to work are found in every language and often have a full-fledged analogue or equivalent. Such a phenomenon is widespread due to the fact that work for people since ages occupies an important place in the development of the nation, for example: *work fingers to the bone* – *працювати не покладаючи рук, not lift a finger* – *палець об палець не вдарити, і пальцем не поворохнути*.

"*Mrs Otterbourne began to weep. 'Slaved for her I have – work my fingers to the bone...'*" [70, p. 142]. When somebody *works fingers to the bones* it means that the person is hardworking for a long time – *працювати не покладаючи рук*.

"*She's never worked or lifted a finger.*" [70, p. 140].

"*Me, I slept absolutely like the log. I heard nothing – but nothing at all. I might have been drugged, I slept so soundly.*" [70, p. 227]. *Sleep like a log* means to have deep dream or to sleep very well, without being woken by any noises. The word *log* means a thick piece of tree trunk or branch, especially one cut for burning on a fire. It is something big that is difficult to move, so a person who is deeply

asleep is compared to a log. In the Ukrainian language, there is an analogue, we say to sleep without feeling your legs, because since ancient times, Ukrainians were used to working hard in the fields and after a hard day, they simply did not feel their legs from fatigue. The Ukrainian analogue is *спати без задніх ніг*.

"*But no, he is like some of our peasants; he **has** a magnificent constitution, **the constitution of an ox.**" [70, p. 382]. *Здоровий, як бик* – not easily affected by things like illness or tiredness.*

"*Mr Ferguson **came up** out of his seat **like a jack-in-the-box.**" [70, p. 249]. *Jack-in-the-box* is a toy for children that jump out of the box in unexpected way. *Вискочив як чорт із табакерк*.*

"*So she tore it open, couldn't **make head or tail of it**, and was puzzling over it when this fellow Richetti came along, fairly tore it out of her hand and gibbered with rage.*" [70, p. 325]. To think hard, to work on something; worry about. Strive to understand something. The translation *ламати голову*.

"*I paid him and – er – just **had a word with him.**" [70, p. 329]. To talk in a calm environment about certain topic that concerns only certain people. The translation *говорити ме-а-тем*.*

"*Hastings is all delicacy, would **die of shame** before he did such a thing!" [70, p. 349] The phraseme *die of shame* means to feel extremely ashamed, the translation is *померти від студа*.*

"*Then why all this **beating about the bush?**" [70, p. 380]. According to Cambridge Dictionary to talk about lots of unimportant things because you want to avoid talking about what is really important. *Ходити колом, довкола; ходити коло та навколо; ходити околяса; ходити, як кіт коло гарячої каші*.*

Choosing an equivalent to convey the meaning of a new word in texts is one of the most difficult tasks of translation. It is known that a living language is in a state of continuous development, and especially its vocabulary. Vocabulary is subject to change, development and increase, first of all, due to greater dynamism compared to other levels of language. New words, as a rule, arise on the basis of already existing words and morphemes in the language. Analyzing these words and

morphemes can be of great help in clarifying the meaning of a neologism. For this, it is necessary to know well certain ways of word formation in the English language.

"*She had the world at her feet, one of the richest and most sought-after peers in England wanting to marry her.*" [70, p. 88]. *Have the world at your feet* – *мати весь світ біля ніг*, means to be extremely successful and admired by a large number of people [Cambridge Dictionary].

"*Hercule Poirot's eyes twinkled. 'It is true, yes, I have one leg in the grave.'*" [70, p. 53]. If somebody uses the phrase *have one leg (foot) in the grave*, it means that the person about he talks is very old and near death. In Ukrainian language there is an equivalent – *однією ногою в могилі*.

"*No – not if you were willing to pay the price.*" [70, p. 91]. This phraseological unit convey more negative meaning to experience the bad result of something you have done, Ukrainian add to the word *price* word *high* to show the size of action – *заплатити високу ціну*.

"*Tim Allerton had not joined the party. His mother was breaking the ice with the reserved Mr Fanthorp*" [70, p. 133]. If somebody try to *break ice* it means that the person does or says something that makes people who do not know each other feel more comfortable. There two possible ways of translation *розтопити лід*; *сказати або зробити що-небудь, щоб зробити ситуацію менш напруженою, більш невимушеній*.

"*And so – she was silenced, in case she should not hold her tongue.*" [70, p. 312]. To keep one's mouth shut means to remain silent or to be careful in one's statements, to keep a secret, not to say too much. When a person is silent, his tongue lies quietly behind his teeth, the lower jaw does not move, and everything is in order. In this way, it is impossible to utter words and tell a secret. Phraseologism speaks of the benefit of silence in some situations. The translation *тримати язик за зубами*.

In the case when there is no equivalent or analogue of the English phraseology in the Ukrainian language, and the literal translation leads to an

incomprehensible literalism, it is necessary to abandon the transfer of imagery and explain the meaning of the phrase using a free combination of words, that is, to give a descriptive translation. An extremely frequent phenomenon of fixed and unchanging phrasemes is the descriptio in translation, in addition an interesting fact is that frequently only one word is used for translation.

"'Jackie,' said Simon sharply, 'you're **making a fool of yourself**.'" [70, p. 177]. The phrase means do something stupid that you feel embarrassed about afterwards and that makes you seem silly. The Ukrainian translation: *робити із себе дурня*.

"'I'm only on the make, like everyone else.' 'I'm not **on the make!**'" [70, p. 16] It means to be trying very hard to get more money and power in a way that is dishonest: [Cambridge Dictionary]. The descriptive method is used – *бути меркантильним*.

"'Oh, don't **make up your mind** about it – I haven't **made up** my own **mind** yet.'" [70, p. 19]. The definition of *make up one's mind* in Merriam-Webster Dictionary is to make a decision about something, but taking into consideration all features of Ukrainian language we should use the descriptive method *зробити рішення, вирішити*.

"'No, no; that would be to **talk** – what do you call it? – the **shop**'" [70, p. 101]. Usually to discuss business in your free time or to talk about your job with those you work with when not at work, *розмовляти про роботу за межами офісу*.

If person *throws something in teeth* it means that he tries blame or give responsibility for something bad happening – *дорікати*.

"'Or would you always despise me and **throw it in my teeth**?' She smiled faintly. 'There are things you could **throw in my teeth**, too . . . '" [70, p. 277]

"'You can't **pin that on** me either – and you never will'" [70, p. 362].

*Pin something on someone* means to blame someone for something, especially for something they did not do. In this case descriptive translation should be used *винувати, приписати щось комусь*.

If we *fall in love* it means that you are very attracted to someone and begin to love them – закохатись.

"*And I know – I know perfectly – that he wouldn't ever have **fallen in love** with her if she hadn't made him*" [70, p. 89].

"*And then this idea **came to my mind** – to follow them!*" [70, p. 90].

The phraseological units *get under the skin* and *see red* mean to annoy someone or to become angry – *зачинити за живе, розізлити, приходити до нестями*.

"*It **got right under her skin** . . .*" [70, p. 90].

"*She **let it pass by**. And if one does that, then one is committed to the enterprise and there comes no second chance*" [70, p. 92]. *Let something go/pass* according to Cambridge Dictionary means not correct or argue with something that a person says or does that is wrong, translation is *проігнорувати, не надавати значення*.

"*'But for the moment,' he said, and smiled, 'we **handle him with the gloves of kid**, is it not so?'*" [70, p. 255]. The phraseology unit *handle with the gloves of kid* means to be very polite or kind to someone because you do not want to make them angry or upset. The translation *поводитись обережно*.

"*We've got to find the real pearls. And at the same time **we'll keep our eyes open**.*" [70, p. 295].

"*Mr Doyle, every time. Linnet Doyle was very shrewd in business matters. Her husband, I should fancy, is one of those trustful fellows who knows nothing of business and are always ready to "**sign on the dotted line**" as he himself put it.*" [70, p. 353]

The phraseological unit "*sign on the dotted line*" according to Cambridge Dictionary means to agree to do something, especially by signing an agreement. The translation is *погоджуватися зробити щось, особливо шляхом підписання угоди*.

"*They **go to pieces** like children.*" [70, p. 411]. The phrase *go to pieces* means to become unable to think clearly and control your emotions because of

something unpleasant or difficult that you have experienced [Cambridge Dictionary]. The Ukrainian translation is *втрачати самовладання, переживати*.

"*There are times, Madame, when pride and dignity – they go by the board! There are other – stronger emotions.*" [70, p. 75]. The phrase means be forgotten or not used. As in literally situation falling beyond the limits of the crawl into the water and being forgotten – *не мати значення*.

There two phraseological units that have construction Adj + V and N+V.

"*You know – it's too good to be true.*" [70, p. 156]. *Too good to be true* – used to say that something cannot be as good as it seems to be. There is a Ukrainian equivalent – *занадто добре, щоб бути правдою*.

"*Yes, I'll say it, I did have a grudge against the lady, and I felt bitter about it when I saw her on this boat, all dressed up in pearls and diamonds and lording it all over the place, with never a thought that she'd broken up a man's life for him!*" [70, p. 226]. Someone who is *bitter* is angry and unhappy because they cannot forget bad things that happened in the past [Cambridge Dictionary]. *Feel bitter* means *образитись*.

If we say that something or someone *makes us sick* or that we *see red*, it means that something makes us feel angry or disgusted – *злиму*.

"*Why? Because she thinks I'm not her social equal! Pah! Doesn't that make you see red?*" [70, p. 168].

"*It makes me sick to think of the suffering and torture they represent*" [70, p. 113].

If people's *eyes meet* or *glance meet*, they look at each other at the same time. There is an equivalent that save all features – *зустрітись очима*.

"*The eyes of the two men met.*" [70, p. 45].

"*Again their eyes met.*" [70, p. 47].

"*Rockford considered. Then he looked up and met the other's glance.*" [70, p. 47].

"*I think **there's no time to lose***" [70, p. 49]. If you say *there is* or *that you have no time to lose*, it means that you must do quickly whatever it is that you want to do. The translation uses the imperative form of the verb *не зайте час*.

"*I said, "**Time will show!**"*" [70, p. 361]. The literal translation is *час покаже*.

Antonymy belongs to semantic universals, but phraseological antonymy, unlike lexical, has been studied much less today. Some attention was paid to consider the main conditions of antonymization by a phrase to be the opposite of meaning, the presence of the semantic opposition "phraseologism — phraseologism" and the belonging of established compounds to the signs of the same logical entity. In other words, phraseological antonyms are at least two phraseological units of the same semantic and logical entity with the opposite meaning. They denote the same phenomenon in different aspects, not denying it, but indicating the opposite of action or differences in qualitative assessment [70, p. 55].

Phraseological antonyms are phraseological units that have the opposite meaning to a neutral word or other stable expression. Phrases and phraseological units of this type are extremely rare. Antonym pairs are formed in the presence of antonym pairs in the original language.

"*Linnet **burst out laughing***." [70, p. 22]. The translation is *поміраму від сміху*.

"*She sat down and **burst into tears***." [70, p. 208]. The translation is *залитись слізми*.

"*The boat's due to start in half an hour, but it will be delayed till I **give the word***." [70, p. 188]. Give an order, tell or show when something is to be done or to promise. The Ukrainian translation *дати слово*.

"*You can **take my word for it absolutely***." [70, p. 288]. The Ukrainian translation *взяти слово*.

A large number of verb phraseological units are based on a metaphorical rethinking of the corresponding variable phrase. Such a kind of phraseological

units is translated by analogues. The transfer of the name is carried out on the basis of the similarity of actions.

"*She had **stopped dead.***" [70, p. 59]. The translation is *завмерти*

"*I didn't really **pay much attention.***" [70, p. 213]. The translation is *звертати увагу на щось.*

"*Their **orbits don't touch.***" [70, p. 224]. The translation is *життєві шляхи не перетинались.*

"*M. Blondin **threw up his hands***" [70, p. 24]. The translation is *опускати руки.*

*Put ideas into someone's head* means to make someone want to do something they had not thought about before, especially something stupid [Cambridge Dictionary]. Despite the metaphorical nature of the phrase, it is translated using an equivalent – *вбити ідею в чиясь голову.*

"*I shall never care for anyone else. And you've got to help us, Linnet. I heard you'd bought this place and it **put an idea into my head.***" [70, p. 21].

Occasional changes in which the normative connections between the components of the phrase are violated, their established conjugation is expanded, the formative and semantics change, as well as their stylistic characteristics, are considered individual and authorial use of the phrase, interpreted as "stylistically relevant changes in the lexical composition, syntactic structure, semantics, etc.", according to which the usual established form of phraseological units is opposed to its occasional form". Individual and authorial transformations of phraseological units are classified as occasional changes, since they are characterized by all the main signs of occasionality: one-time creation, use in a specific speech situation and its subtle transmission, and many of them are used in the work of one writer, however, these authorial innovations significantly diversify linguistic expressive visual aids and enhance speech expression. Although such formations are functionally disposable, their importance for the diversification of the expressive language palette cannot be underestimated. Occasionalisms are embedded in the potential of the phraseological system, but they are not units of language, but only

of speech, as they perform the function of an expressive means that serves a purely specific speech situation of a specific context. Moreover one of best translation in case of an author's phraseme is literal, because it convey all features of meaning.

"If Linnet had remained where she was she would have been **crushed to atoms**." [70, p. 151]. The translation is *розпастися на молекули (атоми, частинки)*.

"As she drove off, the lean man **followed her with his eyes**" [70, p. 11]. The translation is *проводжати очима*.

"Then he **went straight to the point**" [70, p. 30]. The translation is *непéйти до суті справи*.

"She'll **bring money into the town**, ' said his friend." [70, p. 10]. Somebody, who *brings money into the town*, is a very rich person with big respect and abilities. The author created this phraseological unit to show the value of hero and status in the city. We should use literal translation in this case to save the meaning – *приносити гроші в місто*.

"Oh, well, Jules here will compose for you a little meal that will **be a poem – positively a poem!**" [70, p. 24]. Due to Cambridge Dictionary the word *poem* means a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme, and are chosen for their sound and for the images and ideas they suggest. For people *poem* means something fantastic that has high quality. The author created the phrase in positive sense with meaning that food will be very delicious. The translation is *буде казкою*.

"Linnet Doyle was looking as perfectly turned out as if she **were stepping on to the centre of the stage of a revue**" [70, p. 57]. Centre stage is the middle of a theatre stage. The phrase is used to distinguish a person who is always in the center of attention, because in the theater the main actors are always in the foreground of the stage where the light falls on them and everyone can see them. Since the girl is the main character and she constantly attracts a lot of attention as if she is on stage. Literal translation is used – *бути в центрі уваги*.

The author created phraseological unit *endow thee with my worldly goods* to show the respect and warm relationship. It should be also translated by literal translation method – *покласти до ніг усі земні блага*.

"*‘And then I’ll **endow thee with my worldly goods** – that’s the hang of it, isn’t it?’*" [70, p. 27].

The translation of *have grave on hand* is quite challenging. The word *grave* as adjective means something seriously bad, *on hand* means near to someone or something, and ready to help or be used if necessary, but if use context it should be translated by descriptive method *працювати над важкою справою*.

"*Before departing, M. Blondin lingered a moment, lowering his voice confidentially. ‘You **have grave affairs on hand?**’*" [70, p. 24].

"*You’re right. She’s **got spirit**. She looks meek, but she isn’t. She’s **got guts**.*" [70, p. 340]. *Мати силу волі* – to be strong in spirit and to persevere in any situation.

Pairs of coreferent verb phraseological units expressing bilateral relations are called conversions. They are coreferential because they refer to the same referent and can interchangeably, for example: *give somebody the sack* – *звільнити когось*, *get the sack* – *бути звільненим*. In the first example, the emphasis is on the action of the liberator, and in the second - on the result of this action. The relationship between conversives is causal.

"*The girl laughed softly, a laugh of pure happiness. ‘We’ll wait three months – to make sure you don’t **get the sack** – and then –’*" [70, p. 27].

In addition to the author's stable expressions, formed as a result of structural-semantic or structural transformations within one phraseme, we also look for constructions that appeared as a result of combining two (sometimes three) or their parts in one phraseme, which is called contamination. Contamination as a kind of structural-semantic transformations is accompanied by various semantic and/or formal changes of phraseological unit as components, which is what the author aims to increase the level of expressiveness of the story.

Sometimes it seems that the writer does not create his own phraseology, but simply transforms an already known one. For example, a dictionary records a compound *knit one's brow/brows*, but the author used *draw brows together* – *насунути брови*, *to count the pennies* (instead *every penny helps/counts* – used to say that even a small amount of money is important) – *рахувати кожен цент*, *made a hit with* (instead *be a hit with someone*; if you are *ahit with someone*, that person likes you a lot from the time that they first meet you) – *подобатись комусь, мати вплив*.

*"His eyes lit up and he **drew his brows together**."* [70, p. 57].

*"'But Egypt's **expensive**, my dear. Not for those who have **to count the pennies**'"* [70, p. 34].

*"You always **made a hit with** Linnet."* [70, p. 47].

*"I mean that all **is not the gold that glitters**."* [70, p. 59]. *All that glitters is not gold* said about something that seems to be good on the surface, but might not be when you look at it more closely – *не все золото що блищить*.

English and Ukrainian cultures differ in their traditions, customs, views, realities, worldview, which causes one of the biggest problems in translation. Preserving the cultural specificity of the original language in the translated language is a particularly difficult task. In the novel three different proverbs that should be translate in different ways were found.

The question of whether proverbs and sayings are a constituent part of phraseology, or whether they are some independent closed system of language units, arose a long time ago. It became especially acute when solving practical lexicographic tasks. Until now, many contradictory statements coexist in the linguistic literature. Some researchers believe that proverbs and sayings are not only the material of phraseology, but also put them in the first place among other phraseological units.

In view of Karpets L.I. and Ohienko V.P. research traces the conceptual meaning of this term in the English and Ukrainian languages. So, among the

characteristics of a proverb according to English definitions, she singles out the following [70, p. 56]:

- a) brevity of the proverb;
- b) by its form, a proverb is a sentence;
- c) proverb – quote;
- d) the proverb appeared a long time ago.

In translation of figurative phraseological units, it is necessary not only to fully convey the meaning of the idiom in the native language, but also to preserve its imagery and expressiveness. The best way to translate phraseological units, in particular sayings and proverbs, is to use the corresponding phraseological equivalent or phraseological variant (analogue). A phraseological equivalent is such a figurative phraseological unit in the translated language that completely corresponds to the content and stylistic direction of the phraseological unit in the original language and is related to it in one image.

The proverb *let the dead bury their dead* has its roots in the Bible and may have originally meant that the living should serve God, not the dead. This is generally taken to imply that we should spend our time and energy on living people, not on dead people. Today sounds abbreviated as slang *bury your dead*. Equivalent in Ukrainian: *хто старе згадає, тому око зеть*.

"*Mademoiselle, I speak as a friend. **Bury your dead!***" [70, p. 86]

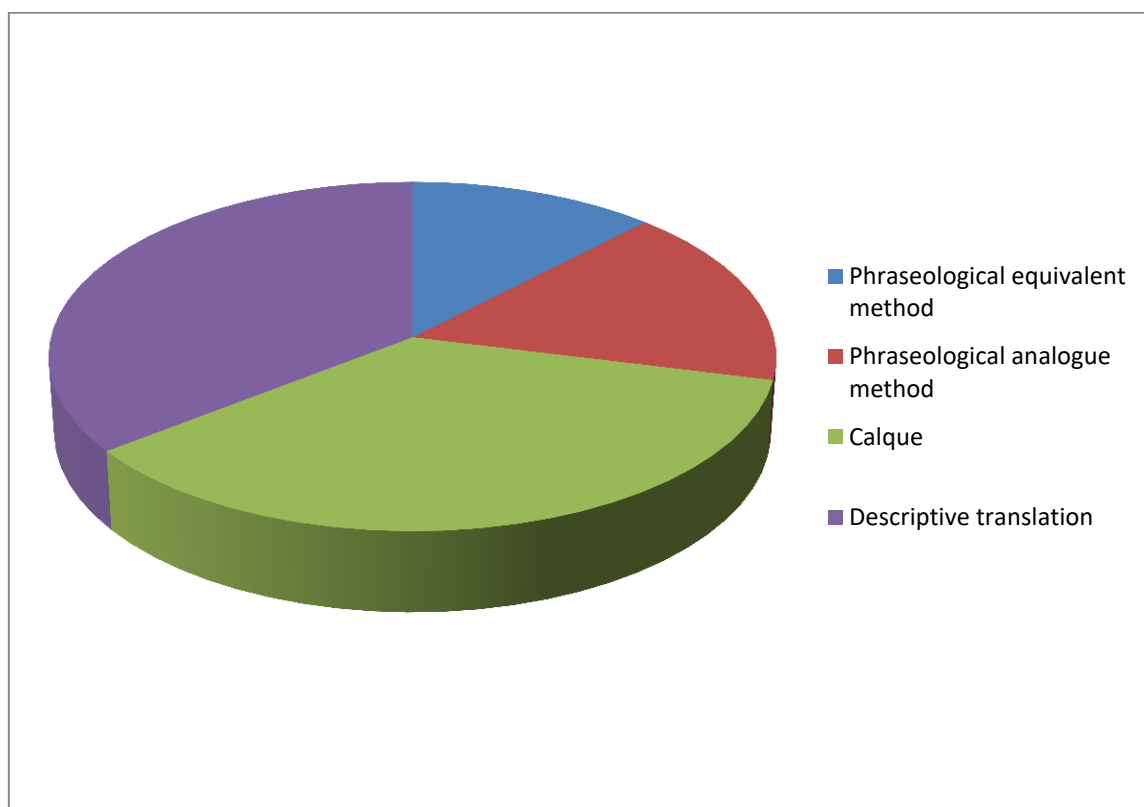
"*He sighed. 'How true is the saying that **man was forced to invent work in order to escape the strain of having to think.***'" [70, p. 24] This example should be attributed to proverbs and proverbs and translated literally. Translation in Ukrainian: *людина була вимушена винайти роботу, щоб позбавитись від необхідності думати*

"*Hercule Poirot murmured to himself: '**There's always one who loves and one who lets himself be loved. Yes, I wonder too.***'" [70, p. 28].

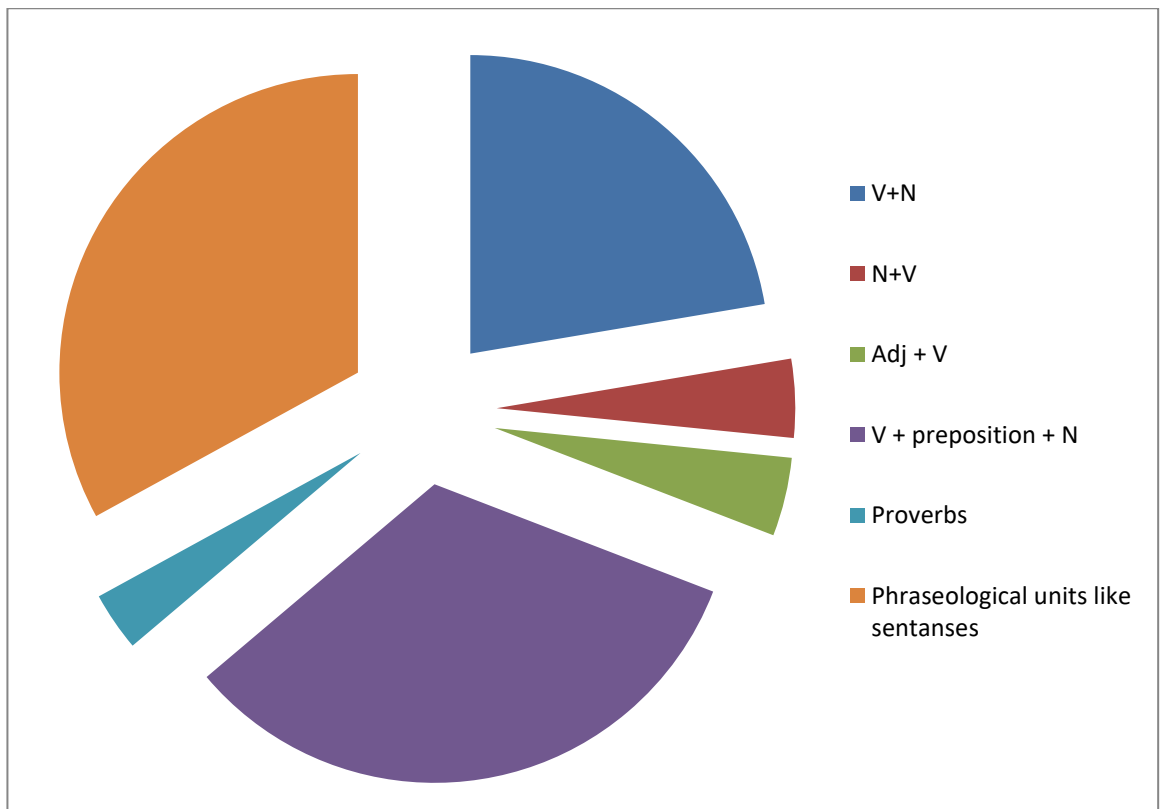
The old folk wisdom that "in love, one loves, the other only allows himself to be loved" is another popular reference point for the formation of problematic

relationships. It assumes that one of the partners is initially in a less favorable position.

Accordingly, somebody must make efforts and improve himself in order to earn the corresponding feeling of a more worthy chosen one. By definition, he does not reach the point of being next to the idol, but it is worth trying a little more and you can step on the cherished pedestal. However, his efforts are never enough. At the same time, the second partner finds himself in a privileged position, his love is entrusted to him more than anyone, given more than the right. He does not need to work on relationships, because for others, happiness is already in the fact that he allows himself to be loved. As a result, one becomes the leader, and the other gets only a secondary role. This state of affairs excludes reciprocity and equality of true feeling. *There's always one who loves and one who lets himself be loved – один любить, а другой дозволяет себе любими* is quoted by W. Somerset Maugham.



**Fig. 2.3.** The most common method of translation



**Fig. 2.4.** The usage of verbal phraseological units

The chapter deals with 75 phraseological units that contain a verb. The most common model is V + preposition + N, the most used method of translation is descriptive.

All types of stable syntactic combinations, including phraseological combinations that make up their branch, are widely used in the organization of both oral and written text. At the same time, the problem of their location is in the structure of the text, the position of such combinations as a whole or their individual components in the text or a single sentence, their connection with other components of the text, as well as with various members of the sentence, primarily depends on the structural and distributional features of phraseological units. And this suggests that, entering into certain connections with other units of speech, stable combinations do not remain closed in the language system. This means that the way a stable combination is used in speech depends on its environment. The concept of environment is opposed not only to the concept of distribution, but also to the concept of syntactic compatibility. The syntactic orientation of the

connection of phraseological units with certain elements or structures does not at all indicate their constant connection with these words.

### 2.3 The phraseological repetition

The phraseological repetition, as a rule, functions as adverb or adjective equivalents. For adjectival comparisons, as well as for comparisons of other types, a two-dimensional meaning is characteristic: one is compared with another. Such a structure of meaning distinguishes it as a phraseological meaning of a special kind, namely comparative. The first component of adjective comparisons is usually used in its main literal meaning. The function of the second component is always intensifying, since it indicates the degree of the attribute expressed by the first component. The first component is called the base of comparison, and the second is called the object of comparison. Word *as* is a link. The subject of comparison is a variable element located in the text. The first construction is *as...as*.

*"She's not a sponge. I've wanted to help her, but she won't let me. She's **as proud as the devil**."* [70, p. 16].

This notion that evil is arrogant, haughty, or contemptible originated in the minds of men more than four hundred years ago. The *devil* is the peak of evil, people characterize him as a confident and proud person who knows what he wants. Therefore, such a comparison *as proud as the devil* is used for description the person who feels pleasure and satisfaction because of something that have done. *As proud as the devil* – *гордий як чорт*.

*"Poirot said placidly: 'Nothing at all, **as far as** I can see.'" [70, p. 76].*

*As far as* – the extent or degree that, it has an equivalent in Ukrainian *наскільки*.

*"...but it is necessary, you understand, that the fracture should be X-rayed **as soon as possible** and proper treatment given such as is impossible on this boat."* [70, p. 192]. *As soon as* – in the shortest possible time. Translation is *як тільки*.

"Then you ought to approve of my present scheme of revenge; because, you see, **as long as** it works, I shan't use that pistol ..." [70, p. 91]. Marriam Webster Dictionary gives such definition – provided that, Cambridge Dictionary – if. Into Ukrainian it should be translated by full equivalent *так довго як*.

"I'll swear she didn't. Jackie's **as straight as a die**." [70, p. 303]. The phraseological unit *as straight as a die* is more interesting due to translation. It means something ordinary and common for everyone, in our language we use the word *door* instead of *die* – *проста як двері*.

"... and dig out that tin-pot bullet, and everything will **be as right as rain**." [70, p. 267]. The phraseological unit means to feel healthy or well again. The analogue is *цілий та неушкоджений*.

There are also antonymic repetitions like *more or less* – *більш-менш*.

"However, I believe she's going on this Nile trip too, and I expect we'll have to be **more or less** all matey together, shan't we? "[70, p. 110].

*What is done is done* and *was it was* are verb repletion, they save their features of time and rules of transition. *What is done is done* – *що зроблено, те зроблено*, *was it was* – *було яке було*.

"Give up the past! Turn to the future! **What is done is done**. Bitterness will not undo it. "[70, p. 86].

"But there she was quite wrong – for a matter of life and death was exactly **was it was**." [70, p. 50].

"Let us **call the spade the spade** and say it in one lit-tle short sentence. Your mother drinks, Mademoiselle." [70, p. 270]. Due to Cambridge Dictionary it means to say the truth about something, even if it is not polite or pleasant. There is an analogue – *називати речі своїми іменами*.

*Side by side* and *inch by inch* are phrasemes that have noun repetition, they both have analogues in the Ukrainian language. Instead of word *side* Ukrainians use the word *shoulder* – *пліч-о-пліч*; instead of the word *inch* we use the word *step* – *крок за кроком*.

"The two men walked **side by side**, passed out through the gateway and turned into the cool shade of the gardens." [70, p. 93].

"He went down on his knees and scrutinized the floor **inch by inch**." [70, p. 297].

"Of course it's disgusting, darling! You'll probably get terribly bored and blase ' **by and by** " [70, p. 30]... It means after a short period. The phraseme *by and by* has a lot of different ways of translation *до речі (сказати) потім, згодом, поступово; by the by (розг.) – до речі (сказати); між іншим*.

"She's a liar **through and through**, that girl." [70, p. 225]. If someone is a particular type of person through and through, they are completely that type of person. *Through and through – наскрізь, до кінця, незважаючи на жодні перешкоди*.

15 phraseological repetitions were found in the work. As mentioned above, each of them has an analogue or equivalent. Repetition will perform the function of reinforcement. Lexemes that are repeated are usually next to each other. Phraseological repletion can consist of as...as, nouns, verbs, adjectives or prepositions. Furthermore some of them can be translated by antonymic translation.

#### **2.4 Peculiarities of adverbial phraseological construction translation**

According to the type of semantic-grammatical dominant, M. Alefirenko divides adverbial phrases into qualitative-significant, quantitative-significant, method of action and circumstantial: place, time, measure and degree. In addition, the scholar notes that both in denotative and circumstantial phrasemes, lexical and grammatical meanings are closely intertwined, which often leads to syncretism of denotative and circumstantial semantics. So, for example, the meaning of the place in the phrase *for three-nine lands* is combined with the quantitative-significant, the meaning of the reason of the phrase *from the easy hand* - with the meaning of the method of action, etc [2].

The considering idioms with intensity semantics, attention should be paid to the study of adverbial idioms. E. Konoplenko, examining adverbial phraseological units by phraseological groups, revealed their correlation with the meaning of various conceptual rubrics. To one of these rubrics, the scholar includes phraseological units that convey the intensity of a physical action, state, emotional relationship: what is the world - very strong, intense; on all pairs - very fast; at space speed - extremely fast.

Therefore, this group of idioms conveys intensity also in an emotional sense, making it possible to reveal a wide expressive plan of these linguistic units, and can be counted among idioms with the semantics of intensity. Thus, the semantic aspect of the study of phraseology provides ample opportunities for a deeper study of various groups of phraseological units, including the semantics of intensity. The category of intensity is based on the consideration of the semantics of phraseological units as integral units and does not involve the division of their component composition. It acts as a characteristic of expressiveness, thus representing the degree of the specified feature. This category can be subject to gradation, taking into account its subjectivity in the perception of the recipient. The content of the quality and quantity categories involved in the creation of the intensity category was formed over a long period of time.

*"I am, alas, a man of leisure," he said softly. 'I have made the economies **in my time** and I have now the means to enjoy the life of idleness '" [70, p. 24]. *In one`s time* is used to emphasize the time at which the action is performed. Usually this phrase is used to emphasize some reference from the past. There is an analogue – *у свій час, свого часу*.*

*"You have not seen the end of it yet. No – the end is not yet **at hand**. I am very sure of that. '" [70, p. 204].*

*At hand* has two meanings near in time or position and happening or present at this time. In this case, it is better to translate it in time notation and use antonymic translation – *не швидко*.

"The young man in the flannel trousers strolled list-lessly round the Museum, yawning **from time to time**, and then escaped to the outer air." [70, p. 106]. *From time to time* – sometimes, but not regularly. *Час від часу* – the equivalent translation.

Adverbial phraseological units of manner indicate how, in what manner an action is performed. Such adverbs answer the question "how?" and in most cases are used with verbs.

"I'm not the least bit of a tyrant.' 'But you like **your own way!**'" [70, p. 29]. The phraseme means to do the things that one wants to do rather than doing the things that other people expect one to do. *Добитись свого, робити все по своєму, на свій розсуд*.

"**Looks fishy** to me, sir.'" [70, p. 47]. Seeming dishonest or false – *підозріло*.

"I'll swear that! I've been **in** the most awful **stew**." [70, p. 369]. If someone is in a stew, these people are in a difficult situation that causes them to feel worried or upset. The Ukrainian analogue is *вляпатись по самі вуха*.

"And she **comes hot-foot** to tell Simon about it." [70, p. 398]. *Hot-foot* means very quickly and without delay. The analogue *прийти семимильними кроками*.

"And I believe he's quite venomous about her – mut-ters things **under** his **breath** whenever he sees her. [70, p. 39]. *Under your breath* quietly so that other people cannot hear exactly what you are saying – *собі під ніс*.

"I'm not really afraid of Jackie doing any melodramatic shooting stuff, but this spying and following business has absolutely got Linnet **on the raw**." [70, p. 98]. *On the raw* means in a plain and honest way, with nothing hidden, but in such a context it means *застати зненацька*.

"So I returned to the beginning and reviewed the crime **in the light** of this new knowledge." [70, p. 393]. *In the light of something* – because of something, due to the context – *з огляду на*.

"**By the way**, the third member of your party, the tall grey-haired man." [70, p. 101]' Used to introduce a new subject to be considered or to give further information – *між іншим*.

We use *that is to say* or *that's to say* to indicate that you are about to express the same idea more clearly or precisely – *інакше кажучи*.

"'Given the particular incentive, **that is to say**,' Poirot added." [70, p. 110].

*On the square* candidly honest or transparent; fair and straightforward; correct or in agreement – *правдиво*. As if something secret is really brought out into the open as a square without secrets.

In turns of this type, there is neither a subordinating nor a compositional connection, since syntactic connections exist only in sentences and word combinations. Single-vertex phraseme cannot be considered as word combinations, since the word combination is formed by at least two significant words. Single-peaked adverbial phrasemes in the sentence perform the function of circumstances, characterizing the action of the verb, or circumstances in which the action of the verb is carried out. Single-peaked adverbial phrasemes are syntactic monoliths and in the structure of a sentence perform the function of one member of a sentence

"Simon looked at him doubtfully. 'Is that **on the square**?' " [70, p. 211].

"'He's a killer,' said Race. 'We know that. **On the other hand**, I can't see any way in which he could have come up against Linnet Doyle.'" [70, p. 224].

*On the other hand* – з іншого боку, з огляду на іншу точку зору, по іншому; used to introduce a statement that contrasts with a previous statement or presents a different point of view. This is quite a logical phrase, because there is a comparison with the human body. When we reflect, we always consider a situation from different angles. One hand - the first thought, the other hand – another one.

Circumstantial adverbial phraseological units express various circumstances under which an action takes place, that is, they characterize an action or process in terms of temporal, spatial, causal relations, less often - in terms of the purpose of its execution.

"She said, 'but **under the circumstances** I thought the best thing to do would be to speak to you at once.'" [70, p. 283]. *Under the circumstances* – за обставинами.

Adverbs of place indicate where the action takes place, and the direction in which the water is moving. In most cases, they denote verbs and are often placed after them.

"A few minutes later they were sitting together in a party – Linnet **in the corner**.." [70, p. 63]. *In the corner* means to in a hopeless situation. An interesting fact is that this phrase acquires a phraseological meaning in the context. During translating the expression into Ukrainian, it is worth adding the word deaf, this will emphasize the situation in which the heroine is. – опинитись в глухому куті.

"The eyes rolled, the heads moved rhythmically **from side to side**, the lips chanted a new invocation." [70, p. 151]. *З місця на місце* – the equivalent method of translation was applied. *From side to side* repetitive movement from right to left.

Adverbial phraseological units of time indicate the time or period of time in which a certain action is performed. Often such adverbs are placed at the end of a sentence, but they can also be placed at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence in order to emphasize a certain meaning. If the verb is used in a complex form, the adverb can be placed after the auxiliary or before the meaningful verb.

It can be assumed that certain structural differences of the analyzed phraseological units are explained by the structural diversity of the analyzed languages, since the grammatical rules of one analyzed language may allow certain grammatical phenomena that are unacceptable in another (the existence of adjectival non-comparative phraseme of the Ukrainian language that function in the form of verb phrases in which the verb takes a postposition relative to the object). English adjectival non-comparative phrasemes can be units of the lexical and syntactic level, on the other hand, Ukrainian phraseological units represented by illustrative material can only be of the word combination level. This can be explained by the tradition of compiling Ukrainian phraseological dictionaries that

do not include lexical units in the domain of phraseology. Prospective are the studies of adverbial phraseology with a component denoting inanimate nature in the English and Ukrainian languages, as well as sentence-level phraseology with analyzed components, which are related to word combinations.

## **2.5 Translation of phraseological comparisons**

Knowledge of the semantic and structural features of comparative idioms makes their use more meaningful and expedient, contributes to the elevation of the general culture of speech. The logical basis of comparative phraseology is the comparison of one object with other objects or phenomena in order to achieve a greater vividness of the image, imagery, its picturesqueness and persuasiveness.

The semantic peculiarity of comparison-phraseologisms is that they, formed on the basis of free syntactic comparisons, characterize some action, state, sign or property with the help of certain generalized images of the surrounding world, which are known and familiar to every speaker, and therefore enter into a wide variety of associative connections in the process of human cognition. Moreover, the comparative part in the composition of comparative phraseological units, in contrast to free syntactic comparisons, having lost its direct connection with the subject and acquired a figurative meaning, performs a reinforcing and evaluative function.

The structure of comparative phraseological units is quite clear. Most often, these are two-part combinations that resemble the structure of a free syntactic comparison. The structure of free syntactic comparison is, as a rule, three-term. It consists of a word that denotes the object of comparison (I), a word that indicates by what feature or property the objects are compared (II), and a comparative phrase (III). A comparative phrase combines in its composition an indicator of comparative relations — a comparative conjunction and a word denoting an object or phenomenon with which the first object is compared. The structure of

comparative phraseological units is quite clear. Most often, these are two-part combinations that resemble the structure of a free syntactic comparison.

In the structure of syntactic comparison, the language's desire for a clear and complete expression of thought is clearly embodied. Here, each member serves to ensure a quick and correct understanding of the meaning of the statement, that is, to express the real comparative relations between two subjects. The first and last words indicate the objects to be compared. Formal expressions of comparative relations between these subjects are comparative conjunctions like, as, as ... as.

"'America, so I've heard. Her mother was the only daughter of one of those millionaire blokes. *Quite like the pictures, isn't it?*'" [70, p. 10].

People have been admiring paintings for centuries, because in them we see life, people, and nature from a different angle. In cases where the speaker wants to equate the beauty of an object or a person with something higher, a phraseme *like the pictures* – як картинка is used.

"'Poor Joanna's handwriting is rather noticeable – *sprawls* about all over the envelope *like an inebriated spider*'" [70, p. 35]. *Inebriated* having drunk too much alcohol, *sprawl* – to spread the arms and legs out carelessly and untidily while sitting or lying down, to move awkwardly. *Sprawls like an inebriated spider* – рухатись незграбно, як пвук.

"'That would be *like the Queen in your Alice in Wonderland*, "Off with her head.'" [70, p. 111]. The translation of phraseological unit *like the Queen in your Alice in Wonderland* – як королева з Аліси в країні Чудес.

As we can see, one of the components of the phraseological structure remained unexpressed. But its loss does not make it difficult to understand phraseology, because its absence is compensated by a stable verbal environment. This is explained by the fact that the learned structure of the comparative phraseology and the socially fixed meaning behind it are so firmly combined in the human mind that even with an incomplete lexical structure, all native speakers relate this elliptical comparative phraseology to its traditional full form. The components of comparative phraseology enter into such a stable structural-

semantic interdependence that even a part of the structure implemented in speech necessarily predicts and suggests that structural link of the phraseology.

"*Rosalie stalked through them like a sleep-walker.*" [70, p. 55]. *Sleep-walker* a person who gets out of bed and walks around while they are sleeping, *stalk* to walk in an angry or proud way. *Stalked like a sleep-walker* – *їму як лунатик*.

"...*the rather pathetic young woman who is obviously enjoying herself in spite of being treated like a black slave.*" [70, p. 127]. Unfortunately, once some people were slaves, African Americans were indeed used as cheap labor. The author used this knowledge and created a comparison *як до чорної рабині, погане ставлення*.

"*And away trotted Cornelia like an obedient dog*" [70, p. 128]. A *dog* is a man's best friend, humanity has a habit that dogs follow their instructions, so people who also do any whims are equated with them – *як слухняне цуценя*.

"*'Might have crushed you like an eggshell. Sure you haven't got an enemy, Linnet?'*" [70, p. 153]. The shell is something fragile that can be easily destroyed – *роздавити як шкарлупу, легко*.

"*She went with him in a docile fashion, like a child, but like a puzzled child.*" [70, p. 266]. People always compare clumsy behavior or short-sightedness to children – *як дитина*.

"*It would only sound like the pop of a cork.*" [70, p. 202]. The *pop of a cork* sound is really very noisy sound that is unexpected – *як хлопок пробки*.

"*That's why if you catch her in time she goes back to bed like a lamb.*" [70, p. 287]. the lamb is a submissive creature that cannot stand up for itself, *like a lamb* – *покірно, як ягня*.

"*She turned at the door, stood a moment, then rushed back for a last quick birdlike embrace.*" [70, p. 22]. *Birdlike* looking or behaving similar to a bird, *birdlike embrace* it is a gentle, sincere and warm hug – *пташині обійми*.

Comparative phrases are a living embodiment of human wisdom, subtle observation and cleverness. Folk similes reflect the soul of the people, its glorious

past, happy and heroic present. Not only the life experience of the wordsmith people, but also his original talent found a vivid imprint in them. Each of these comparisons is a kind of multi-colored picture. Indeed, they do not simply denote certain objects, phenomena, properties, facts of reality, but transport us into a multifaceted, poeticized world of images. People like to use comparative phrases in their speech. The most apt of them, due to frequent use, have become stable, traditional. Fixed, commonly used comparisons that are not formed in the process of speech, but are used and reproduced as ready-made, integral units of speech, are called comparative phraseological units. In the study based on the novel "Death on the Nile", phraseological comparisons created by the author, which are quite interesting and common in conversation, were analyzed.

### **Conclusion from Chapter 2**

1. The substantive and verbal phraseological units should be translated in way of saving all grammatical and semantic features. There are four main methods of translation: equivalent, analogical, descriptive, and literal. Full-fledged phraseological units that include more than two components are translated using an analogue or equivalent, however, the study presents many phrasemes for the translation of which the descriptive method was used to explain in what sense and for what purpose the author used them in the novel.

2. Some phraseological units created by the author have gained special significance due to the way they are used. Such idioms do not exist in the source language, therefore they cause certain difficulties in translation. It is necessary to take into account not only the grammatical and semantic features of both languages, but also to examine the unit in the overall context. Surprisingly, literal method of translation turned out to be one of the best methods of translation in such situations, because it made it possible to accurately reflect the color of all phrases.

3. Semantic repetitions are a frequent phenomenon in the English language and an interesting field for research in the sphere of translation. It is generally accepted that phraseological units of this type have as, as...as in their construction, but the study also raised the issue of the specificity of the translation of antonym pairs, and pairs of nouns and verb repetitions, which often have a complete equivalent or analog in the target language.

4. The complexity of the semantics of phraseological units and the specificity of phraseological meaning are related to the peculiar nature of the designation of reality, which consists in the fact that a phraseological unit conveys this or that concept through a specific image using semantic mechanisms of reinterpretation, that is, through metaphor, comparison, etc. Metaphorical reinterpretation contributes to the semantic renewal of the component phraseological unit, and the essence of comparison as an indicator of phraseology is to compare objects and phenomena with the aim of identifying features of similarity or difference between them.

5. Adverbial phraseological construction often are translated by analogue, but the interesting fact is that in some cases translation consists of one word.

6. The analysis of nominative and verbal comparisons in English and Ukrainian phraseology demonstrated the universality of structural-semantic models of comparative phraseological units and at the same time their national specificity in each of the comparable languages. In the English and Ukrainian languages, comparative idioms show a significant similarity, which is manifested in the commonality of the structural organization of the compared idioms, in the commonality of direct and figurative meanings of genetic prototypes of idioms and their components.

7. A phraseological image is formed on the basis of a person's ideas about this or that phenomenon or action, and this phenomenon or action is consistently associated both with an object that has certain properties and with its symbolic meaning. This is not accidental, because the entire surrounding world

was perceived by him through the prism of mythological thinking. Sometimes the life observations and traditions of the English and Ukrainian peoples diverge, which causes the appearance of diverse phraseological units.

## **CHAPTER 3. STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGY AT THE CURRENT STAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANISTIC LINGUISTICS**

### **3.1 The main reasons for the transformation of new phraseological units in the modern English language**

The study of phraseology, as one of the branches of linguistics, which studies all types of stable verbal complexes of the language lexicon, i.e. all types of stable superverbal formations endowed with nominative significance, has acquired special importance.

The question of the meaning of a phraseological unit remains open, since many linguists identify the phraseological meaning with the lexical one, that is, in the semantic sense, these structurally different units are identical, which, in our opinion, somewhat simplifies the approach to this problem. Phraseological meaning should be considered as a special semantic category of language, which has its own patterns of formation, development and functioning. It differs from the meaning of a word, phrase or sentence by the indirect-derivative coding of the reflected objective reality, the integrity of the idiomatic meaning, the peculiarities of the semantic motivation, the nature of the participation of the constituents in the formation, structuring and speech realization of the generalized and holistic meaning of the phraseological unit.

Modern phraseological studies of Germanic linguistics are aimed at the study of issues such as:

1. the study of the phraseological possibilities of the verb, as a result of which the verbal paradigm develops and functions in the language, which includes a class of verbal phraseological units, which are characterized by various phraseological characteristics, both semantic and grammatical, and this includes the multifaceted nature of their study;
2. main reasons of transformation in modern foreign language;

3. semantic properties of phraseological units that consists with one word and are used in the modern language.

4. cognitive-semantic aspects of metaphorical lexicons - phraseological nominations of falsehood and deception in the modern English language.

There is a certain idea that phraseological units are an unchanging linguistic entity, a frozen semantic or lexical-grammatical phenomenon in every language. Despite this judgment, the study of phraseology lends itself to new views. New phraseological units are primarily influenced by the context and the main linguistic unit - the word.

It is known that both the formation and the choice of one or another phraseological unit (synonyms of a variant) are significantly influenced by the context in which phraseology is born and actualized. On the other hand, the next reason for the formation of synonymous phraseological units and phraseological variants is the individual perception of reality and its reflection in language. Phraseological variability is explained by the close interaction of language with cognitive and thinking activity of a person.

The choice of language means is dictated by the need to express the idea of the world formed by a person as accurately as possible. The imperfection of the linguistic means of expressing thoughts leads to changes due to the formation of non-traditional images and meanings. Phraseological variation, thus, is a way of overcoming the contradiction between the existing phraseological means and the needs of communication, cognitive and thinking activity of a person.

Dissatisfaction with the existing phraseological units, the impossibility of choosing from them the one that is most suitable for a certain context or a certain situation. Moreover, under such circumstances, the speaker creates new units, modernizes, simplifies or invents new ones.

Changes in any verbal phenomenon are difficult to observe in a living language, because it is always changing and improving. A generally accepted analysis is the study of works of various genres, in which writers imprint the peculiarities of language development at the stage of creating a work.

The emergence of orthographic phraseological variants is explained by the desire of the author or speaker to attract the attention of the information consumer. to give significance to the text, to emphasize the concept or phenomenon expressed by the phraseology: *a grass widow* – *солом'яна вдова*. According to Cambridge Dictionary a woman who spends a lot of time apart from her partner, often because he or she is working in a different place.

Compared to synonymous phraseological units and variants, phraseological units have a stylistic effect thanks to the speaker's desire to achieve additional modification. However, it is important to note that an additional stylistic effect can be achieved by replacing a phraseology with its stylistically unequal synonym. The choice of one or another phraseological synonym or phraseological variant is determined by the conditions of the speech situation or context. This choice can be entirely based on the level of background knowledge and language experience of the speaker. For example, doubts about the correctness or expediency of using a certain phraseology may force the author to choose such spelling options as writing phraseology with a capital letter or in quotation marks. The choice of these options can also be based on the author's desire to emphasize innovation.

*"That would be like the Queen in your Alice in Wonderland, "Off with her head."* [70, p. 111].

We have already considered an example of the author's phraseology in the previous chapter, but let's consider it not only from the point of translation, but as a phenomenon of innovation in the language. The word *queen* is not a proper name, but the author distinguishes it from the sentence by using a capital letter. This technique focuses on a reader's attention on the word and helps to better understand what the author wants to convey. *Alice in Wonderland* is the well-known title of the book, but the author decided not to put the title in quotation marks, showing the abstraction of the title and smoothing out the meaning.

During the writing and researching of the second chapter of the scientific work, the following two principles of changing phraseological units were noticed. Both processes lead to the formation of quantitative variants of phraseology.

The author's desire to specify certain phraseology leads to its expansion *to put more wood behind the arrow* instead of *put wood behind the arrow* [2]. It means focus on the priorities, be good at those priorities and remove the non-priorities. The translation is *ставити правильні пріоритети*.

Desire to generalize leads to curtail it *have a good nose for – have a nose for, rain cats and dogs– cats and dogs (лити як з відра), be like chalk and cheese – chalk and cheese (абсолютно різні, як день та ніч, інь та янь), to have a running nose – мати нежить* (runny instead of running). Declining constant unit is used for ease of use in the language and modernization. Young people like to use this method, but due to studying and translating, it is important to be attentive and always use the context.

We use this expression in the sense of *runny nose*, when snot flows from the nose (and in the period of seasonal colds - runs). It is worth distinguishing runny nose and running nose. The first phrase describes *a runny nose* as a general symptom of the disease. *Running nose* has the same meaning, but refers to a specific case of a symptom that we are seeing right now. The second option sounds occasionally, as it is perceived as a direct indication of the natural reaction of a sick person.

The reduction of phraseology can be explained by the modern tendency to economize linguistic efforts. When you hear this phraseme, we think that someone is complimenting you on the shape of someone`s nose and beautiful face. However, in reality, the compliment is about something else. If your friend always comes across discounts, knows about sales and often talks about bargain purchases. We can use this phraseological unit and say: *You have a good nose for a bargain*. It means that person always manages to buy something at a great price.

Summing it up, we can confidently say that one of the main reasons for changing the constructions of any phraseology or phrase is the development of the language. Humanity is constantly improving the language with various methods and creation of new units. If we cover literature and its features, authors are increasingly inventing something new to immortalize their heroes in the reader's

memory. The most common changes are expansion and narrowing of meanings, but it is only a matter of time before these two are joined by the use of outdated vocabulary in a new meaning (modernization of meaning) and slang.

### **3.2 Translation of new formations of phraseology**

Every language is full of ambiguous words. Every day there are more and more new ones that seem to have only one explanation. English is also no exception, because this language is one of the languages spoken by the world. English is not only the language of communication, but also the language of business and global international relations.

All kinds of summits and meetings of heads of state, signing of laws and decrees, negotiations and debates - all this is conducted in English. International trade, work of the banking system, activities of the transport system on land, at sea and in the air are carried out in English. This language is a living tool of communication for academicians, doctors of science, scientists from all over the world. After all, international conferences, the study of world experience and the exchange of information on scientific conditions take place only with the use of the English language.

Most international documents, articles, literary works, instructions are written in English. And we haven't even considered the film industry. American films have firmly entered our lives, and any pop performer considers it prestigious to sing at least one song in English. Knowledge of the English language in the modern world is a kind of window into the world. Knowing this language of international communication, you will be able to achieve your goals with the help of new opportunities. And you will definitely understand that the importance of the English language is not exaggerated.

Taking into account all of the above, the English language is constantly developing. Phraseological units are the soul of every nation, and they are also actively progressing. Increasingly, scholars are beginning to pay attention to the

translation of slang. I propose to analyze the translation of the latest phraseological units that are quite common in colloquial speech. In the second chapter, we came across such examples of the latest phrases as: *old bean* – *дружище*, *of age* – *повнолітній*, *monkey business* – *нечисті справи* etc.

*Shake a leg* used to tell someone to hurry or act more quickly. Translation is *поспіши*.

*To be left on read* – *прочитати повідомлення та не відповісти*. This phrase somewhat resembles the previous one, but is not identical to it. When you are left on read, it means that your message has been read. Usually in messengers this is indicated by the word "read" under the message, but they have not responded to it.

*Elbow bumping* – *поздороватись пожавши руку* (greet with elbows). This phrase appeared because of the coronavirus.

*Be full of beans* – to have a lot of energy and enthusiasm [Cambridge Dictionary]. According to one of the versions - coffee, because coffee is a well-known energy booster. Translation – енергійний, заводний.

*To roast someone* – *хейтити когось, насміхатись із когось*. But if you don't really like someone, and you, like those haters, write offensive things, then you are a real roaster, because you roast someone.

*Spill the tea on someone* – *пліткувати, обмивати комусь кістки*. We can spill some tea on the table, but when somebody uses it as phraseological unit it means to gossip about someone and use the same expression. Because the slang version of *spill the tea on someone* means to gossip about someone.

*Murphy's law*, modern version *sod's law* – the principle that if it is possible for something to go wrong, it will go wrong [Cambridge Dictionary]. "The Law of Meanness," another name for Murphy's Law: If trouble can happen, it will. Sod (literal) – негідник.

*Be on fire* – *бути сильно змотивованим*. This type of phraseology is used to describe a person who has everything going for him, it means that someone is very motivated and ready to jump above his head.

*Keep it a hundred* – means to be polite, genuine. Remember who you are, despite what others think and say.

During the study of fixed and variable phraseological units in the second chapter, an interesting factor was noticed. Some individual words carry a phraseological meaning and are even translated into the target language by a phraseme. We have already considered such a phenomenon using the example of words *fey* – *затишишя перед бурею* and *teetotaler* – *людина, яка ніколи не вживає алкоголь*. We offer to consider the translation of several more such examples.

If we heard that somebody *is feeling blue* from a foreigner, would we think he is turned blue? Not at all! To feel blue reflects the inner state of a person – *засмутитись (to be upset)*.

*Peanuts* – low cost, small salary - in a word, a pittance.

Friends exchange news and gossip over a cup of tea in England. In English, there is a phraseology *tospillthetea*, which literally translates as *to tell someone's secret*. Therefore, *tea* has become synonymous with the word *gossip (пліткувати)*.

Summarizing all of the above, new phraseological units can also be part of slang. Slang are words or expressions characteristic of the speech of people of a certain profession or social stratum. They quickly spread through the literary language, giving it a noticeable emotional and expressive color. In short, it is a very informal version of spoken language.

During the analysis of the material, it was found that slang is understood as a language of a common conversational type, lower than the standard language and consisting of either new words or well-known words used in some special sense. Slang is considered vulgar because it occurs in informal conversation accompanied by grammatical errors. But there is an opposite opinion: intelligent use of slang promotes lively speech, it keeps the language fresh and alive, given that slang originated from subcultures of people of certain occupations and professional groups.

### 3.3 Cognitive aspects of phraseology research

The focus of attention of cognitive linguistics is language as a repository of important information about the socio-political, economic, and cultural life of the people, which have developed during the development of society. Cognitive modelling of discourse is considered as a direction of research, the purpose of which is to study the structures of knowledge representation and methods of conceptual organization of discourse in the process of its verbalization and perception. In our opinion, the cognitive approach is the basis of discursive analysis and allows not only to clarify the differences between different directions of linguistic research, but also to combine and integrate various aspects of studying the peculiarities of the functioning of phraseological units in the texts of media publications. Language means are related to cognitive structures and processes, accordingly, the communication process is related to thinking.

According to N. F. Alefirenko, “cognitive-semiological understanding of daily phrasem implies the study of the deep mechanisms of representation of cognizable and nominated objects in the linguistic and speech consciousness of a person. With this approach, the main attention is focused on the interaction of two types of semiosis: double representation of knowledge by linguistic units primary (semiological) and secondary (semantic). Primary objectification serves as the starting point for the semiosis of phrasemes. The secondary - the final stage of phraseme building, forming on the basis of primary semiosis culturally significant units of an indirectly derived nomination [3, p.53]. He states that the linguocultiological aspect is caused by two factors: 1. the originality of the meaning of phraseological units. Within the framework of such an understanding, the cognitive-semiological theory of the phraseme sign begins to form its own epistemology; 2. the methodological guidelines of linguoculturology as an interdisciplinary science.

Some scholars believe that there is always an image at the basis of phraseology, it does not matter whether it is understood or connected with the

meaning of the whole unit or not, but if you understand the meaning of the component words of the phrase, then the image can be imagined.

The concept of internal form is the image that is the basis of the name. Based on this, it can be assumed that even at the stage of free word combination, which was later phraseologized, the core word was the core of the image, that is, it was the basis for the formation of the internal form. It is in the internal form of phraseology that the main information related to the socio-cultural and psychological characteristics of the people is kept. Therefore, the analysis of phraseological units in the cognitive aspect allows us to trace the peculiarities of the conceptual sphere of both an individual person and the people in general. Studying phraseological units in the cognitive aspect, a greater role is played by the description of the structure of human cognition, which ensure adequate perception and use of idioms. Studying phraseology, we pay attention to the reflection of its national character, temperament, moods, etc.

Today, the fact that the main information about the world comes to us through language in general and its voluminous phraseological composition in particular is increasingly being realized. In the process of studying phraseological units, many closed or long-lost knowledge, material and spiritual values of society are revealed. Further, we note that every linguistic and cognitive study aimed at studying concepts is composed. such a comparison has an intermental character when comparing units of scientific and second knowledge in their linguistic implementation [14, p. 45].

According into considaration research can be interlingual if it contains units of two or more languages. Look at the above, let's note that one of the main tasks of linguistics today is to reveal the peculiarities of the mentality of the people through language, to reveal entire complexes of cultural traditions fixed in language. Therefore, a natural turn of phraseological problems on the part of the person as a bearer of one or another culture is assumed, which makes it possible to answer the question of what cases arose in the cognition of a person when creating

phraseological units. These images acquire a symbolic meaning in culture, summarizing the results of human knowledge.

### **Conclusion from Chapter 3**

1. Slang is a vocabulary used mostly by young people. But the possibility of using phraseological units in the slang language should not be ruled out. It is also worth focusing attention on the study of a newer direction of the language.

2. The rapid development and use of slang leads to the fact that the modern languages of the world become more dynamic, constantly supplemented and expanded. But of course, as with any other phenomenon, the popularization of slang units has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, the creation of new lexical units in the language leads to an increase in dynamics and renewal of the lexical composition of the language. On the other hand, the creation of new lexical units of slang leads to the appearance of non-literary lexical units, and sometimes obscene language, which negatively affects the development of the literary language.

3. A necessary condition for any communicative interaction is the process of understanding and interpreting the verbal message received by the addressee. An integral part of successful communication is the correct decoding by the addressee of the received information, understanding of the cognitive meaning and meaning laid down implicitly. Researchers understand media discourse as an archetype that limits the possibilities of social knowledge and behavior. It determines the concreteness, "accuracy" of the concepts of other aspects of media reality, their interpretation in accordance with the speaker's experience related to a specific communicative and social environment.

4. The main reason for the transformation of phraseological units is the desire of the author to emphasize the phrase, to separate it from other words or to give it a certain shade.

5. The study of phraseology in the field of cognitive linguistics plays an important role. The cognitive stage of the research reflects the metaphorical nature of human thinking when verbalizing it with phraseological units and is based on the concept of conceptual metaphor. The choice of this or that metaphor from a large number of others is regulated by cultural factors, which makes it possible to interpret a metaphor as a cultural code. This fact made it possible to distinguish six main models of conceptual metaphor, which are implemented in cultural codes: somatic (bodily), spatial, temporal, subject, biomorphic, spiritual

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Phraseological translation is of great interest for all linguists, because it is the decoration of every person, who knows history and genetic code. The study of phraseology in the primary forms and meanings of phraseological units, the determination of their sources according to all available monuments, revealing the spheres of their use and patterns of formation, as well as establishing the volume of phraseological composition in one or another historical period of the development of the language is the subject – matter of this study.

In translation practice, special attention is paid to the translation of phraseological units, since this layer of vocabulary best expresses the national specificity of the language and often creates difficulties for the translator. Phraseologism is a combination of words rooted and established in a given culture, the meaning of which is not equal to the sum of the meanings of its individual components. Phraseological units are not translated word for word, the unmotivated meaning of the components does not affect the integral meaning of the phraseology, which creates significant difficulties in translation. We can talk about fluency in the language only when a person has not only a large vocabulary, but also a large stock of phraseological units, that is why the phraseological element is an important part of translation practice and indicates the level of the translator's competence.

The research consisted in comparing, summarizing and systematizing scientific information about the linguistic phenomenon of phraseological units, in clarifying the essence and peculiarities of the use of definitions in the aspect of the competence approach of translation. The work specifies the definition of phraseological units, systematizes the frequency of their use in the field of English translation. The main methods of translating phraseological units were considered. The most used research method turned out to be descriptive, it confirmed the difference in the semantics of the Ukrainian and English

languages, helped to understand which aspects need to be identified during translation and which features to be guided by.

The translator should try to translate phraseology by phraseology, because this is how we can achieve the greatest equivalence in the reproduction of the phraseology of the original in the translation. However, sometimes such a technique is impossible: in language translation may not have an equivalent phraseology, or it may exist, but it is not suitable for its stylistic features. It is in such cases that one-word equivalent, descriptive, or literal translation is used.

The division of phraseological units according to lexical-grammatical models helps better understand the structure of phrases, and the research of the concept prevented an incorrect translation without taking into account the main meaning of the phraseme. In the translation, first of all, it is necessary to preserve the meaning of the phraseology, its emotional-expressive and functional-stylistic content.

As the research shows, the most common group of phraseological units according to the lexical-grammatical classification are verb phraseological units and substantive phraseological units. Regarding the thematic layering of phraseological units, it should be noted that the vast majority of them are translated in writing.

The second place is occupied by substantive phraseological units, which are characterized by frequent use with an adjective.

Certain difficulties in translation were caused by comparative and repeated phraseological units. Comparative units have a specific color given by the author, sometimes the author even gives them a metaphorical form to highlight them in the text. Repetitions at that time are characterized in most cases by equivalent or analog translation.

There were also cases where the author changed the grammatical essence of the phrase, but the meaning was completely preserved. We are talking about replacing one part of the language with another, selecting a synonym, changing

a generally accepted construction, breaking a phraseological unit or abbreviation, and changing spelling.

According to this, a translator may encounter certain difficulties during translation national and cultural differences between phraseological units of similar content in different languages. Most often, phraseological units that coincide in content in the original and translated languages have different emotional functions or stylistic coloring. The choice of this or that type of translation depends on the specificity of phraseology, which the translator must recognize and be able to convey their meaning, imagery and expressiveness, we should firstly take into account the exact correspondence of the general content, emotional and stylistic coloring, natural correspondence of the cultural background. Erudition and general cultural training will help the translator in such cases.

It should also be noted that today language culture has a significant influence on the formation of new phraseological units, primarily aphoristic, belonging to ego-text constructions. Changes in the social and political life of society lead to the actualization of those phraseological units that have become obsolete over time, and also contribute to the creation of new expressions, which, as the analyzed material proves.

Phraseology, like any science, develops all the time, new concepts appear, some vocabulary becomes passive. The perspective of researching new phraseological units is growing, an interesting observation is that they often turn into slang and are used by young people. New phraseological units that are functioning are semantic markers of current events and phenomena of the development of various aspects of the life of modern society.

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