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«TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS»

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ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the concept of “phraseological unit” and the features of this concept. The difficulties of translation of phraseological units and methods of overcoming these difficulties in translation into English are analyzed.

The aim of the master’s thesis is to study the use and translation of phraseological units in English, their semantic value. In addition, the aim was to identify the semantic characteristics of phraseological units.

The topicality of the research lies in the need to study phraseology in English and the use of translation methods to ensure adequate translation of phraseological units.

The object of the thesis is the study of the concept of “phraseological unit”, types of phraseology and the difficulty of using translation methods.

The subject of the thesis is the means of ensuring an adequate translation of phraseological units, which are used to ensure a sufficient translation.

The practical value of the work is that the collected and analyzed theoretical material can be used in the further study and research of phraseological units by scientists. In addition, the presented theoretical material of translation transformations and research results can be used in the field of translation and linguistics.

The theoretical significance of the work lies in the systematization of information about phraseology, their semantic features and the difficulty of conveying the reliability of information in translation.

The structure of the work consists of the introduction, 3 chapters, conclusions, references and appendices.

The first chapter discusses the theoretical foundations of the study of phraseological units. The sections discuss the classifications, types of phraseological units, the causes of translation difficulties, and study approaches.

The second chapter describes the strategies used for adequate translation. In addition, a comparative study was conducted. Lewis Carroll’s “Alice in Wonderland” was chosen as the source for the investigation. The specific groups of phraseological

expressions are considered and their characteristics were examined. The methods used in the German translation were presented in tables and analyzed. The translation of expressions into Ukrainian is inspected.

The third chapter highlights the research results and the topicality of phraseological units. As a result of the research, it was outlined that literal translation is the most used among translators and the types of phraseology in translation were analyzed. Translation of phraseological units requires further research.

The conclusions represent the results of the study and the results of the master's thesis. Modern translation transformations and transformations used in "Alice in Wonderland" were also analyzed. In addition, the phraseological units collected in the work were analyzed. The conclusions also identified the most commonly used transformations in the English language and the least ones.

The conclusions represent the results of theoretical investigations and calculations of a comparative method of the translation of expressions in the novel "Alice in Wonderland". Prospects for further study of the translation of phraseological units were also noted.

Key words: approach, characteristic, phraseology, phraseological unit, PUs (phraseological units), idiom, notion, strategy, method, comparative method, SL (source language), TT (target language), ST (source text), TT (target text).

АНОТАЦІЯ

У дослідженні увагу зосереджено на поняття "фразеологічна одиниця" та особливості цього поняття. Проаналізовано труднощі перекладу фразеологічних одиниць та методи подолання цих труднощів при перекладі в англійській мові. **Метою** магістерської роботи є дослідження вживання та перекладу

фразеологічних одиниць в англійській мові, їхню семантичну цінність. Крім того, метою було виявити семантичні характеристики фразеологічних одиниць.

Актуальність роботи полягає у необхідності дослідження фразеології в англійській мові та застосування методів перекладу для забезпечення адекватного перекладу фразеологічних одиниць.

Об'єктом роботи є дослідження поняття “фразеологічна одиниця”, типи фразеологізмів та труднощі використання методів перекладу.

Предметом роботи є засоби забезпечення адекватного перекладу фразеологічних одиниць, які застосовуються для забезпечення достовірного перекладу.

Практична цінність роботи полягає в тому, що зібраний та проаналізований теоретичний матеріал може бути у подальшому вивченні та дослідженні фразеологічних одиниць науковцями. Крім того, викладений теоретичний матеріал перекладацьких трансформацій та результати дослідження можуть бути використані у перекладацькій сфері та у лінгвістиці.

Теоретична цінність роботи полягає у систематизації інформації про фразеологізми, їх семантичні особливості та труднощі передачі достовірності інформації при перекладі.

Структура роботи складається з вступу, 3 розділів, висновків, посилань та додатків.

У першому розділі розглядаються теоретичні засади дослідження фразеологічних одиниць. У розділі розглядаються також класифікації та типи фразеологічних єдностей, причини виникнення труднощів, пов'язаних з перекладом.

У другому розділі описуються стратегії, які застосовуються для адекватного перекладу. Крім того, було проведено дослідження на основі порівняльного методу. Джерело тексту для дослідження було обрано твір Льюїса Керрола «Аліса у країні чудес». Використані методи у перекладі на

німецьку були подані у таблицях. Крім того, було проаналізовано ці методи, які були використані у перекладі твору.

У третьому розділі висвітлений аналіз та результати досліджень. У результаті дослідження було окреслено, що дослівний переклад є найбільш використовуваним серед перекладачів та проаналізовано види фразеологізмів у перекладі. Переклад фразеологічних одиниць потребує подальших досліджень.

У висновках подані результати дослідження та підсумки магістерської роботи. Також було проаналізовано сучасні перекладацькі трансформації та трансформації, які були використані у творі «Аліса у країні чудес». Крім того, було проаналізовано фразеологічні одиниці, зібрані у творі. У висновках також було визначено найбільш використовувані трансформації в англійській мові.

У висновках також представлено результати та обчислення порівняльного методу дослідження перекладу фразеологічних одиниць у творі «Аліса у країні чудес». Також було зазначено перспективи подальшого вивчення перекладу фразеологічних одиниць.

Ключові слова: фразеологічна одиниця, ідіома, поняття, стратегія, метод, порівняльний метод, МО (мова оригіналу), МП (мова перекладу), ТО (текст оригіналу), ТП (текст перекладу).

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INTRODUCTION	

Translation – is an activity that aims at conveying the meaning or meanings of a given linguistic discourse from one language to another. This process may be accompanied by several difficulties, caused by differences between SL and TL. Some of them include the structure of language, polysemy, missing terms and cultural

differences. Translation of phraseological units is a difficult task for a translator. Moreover, the translator is often confused with choosing the appropriate strategy for rendering the idioms. The translation of phraseological units is quite extensive and that is why there is a necessity of its research.

The theoretical background was supplied thanks to many linguists, who shed light on the topical issue, such as Newmark (1988), Brenner (2003), Kuzenko (2008), Yoshikawa (2008), Sornsuwannarsi (2010), Saadia Mahmood ul Hassan (2014), Lala Masimova (2018) and others. Newmark and Brenner investigated the item from the theoretical aspect more than from practical one and Yoshikawa and Lala Masimova paid attention to the types of idioms and presented the methods for the better translation. The scientists Kuzenko H. M. (2008), Sornsuwannarsi (2010), Saadia Mahmood ul Hassan (2014) proposed the strategies for the faithful rendering of the researched phenomenon. Moreover, they analyzed them and gave the suggestions of their application. The theoretical significance is in the knowledge of phraseological units and their types and understanding all peculiarities of them and their differences. Furthermore, our research will be helpful to understand all strategies and their applications and differentiate them properly. As for the practical one, the knowledge of the difficulties of translation and the methods of rendering the phraseological units can be applicable to translators in translation and researchers in their further studies. The research will help in the mastery of proper translation.

The study aims to examine the notion of idiom, systematize the knowledge of the phraseological units, and the types from the theoretical point and research the ways of the rendering.

The object of the paper is the research on the notion of phraseological units, their types, and the complexity of using the correct strategy.

The subject of the paper is an adequate translation of phraseological units, which is complicated for a translator because of the cultural differences between SL and TL. The tasks of the research are:

- to deepen the study of certain theoretical issues that relate to the aforementioned problem such as peculiarities of phraseological units;
- to define the difficulties of the rendering the idioms;
- to research of methods of solving the chosen problem;
- to analyze the cases when the methods can be applied;
- to rationalize the strategies to solve the problem of the complicated process of translation.

The method of research is a comparative one. The applied method aims to compare the equivalents of the ST and TT. Another objective of the research is to define how the usage of the strategies of phraseological units can conserve the meaning of the idioms of the source language. The conducted research can be used for further investigations of structural and cultural differences between English and German. Furthermore, the analysis of the aforementioned research can be applied in the further studying and systematizing of the types of phraseological units by linguists and researchers.

The data was collected from the novel “Alice in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll. The TT is the translated novel into German by the translator Antonie Zimmermann. Moreover, the applied strategies in the translation are analyzed in Chapter 2. The findings are presented in Chapter 3.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF INVESTIGATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

1.1. Definition of phraseological units

To begin the research of the translation of phraseological units it is essential to define the notion first. There are many definitions in English given in dictionaries and by linguists, which vary because of their semantic value and grammatical point in the language. The classic and common definitions are presented below.

There are many definitions of the term “phraseological unit”, but the most accurate is presented below.

Phraseological units as well in terms are called idiomatic word groups with a fixed lexical composition and grammatical structure however, their meaning, is ubiquitous for to native speakers of the target language, and is generally figurative and cannot be derived from the meanings of the phraseological units, according to Lala Masimova. She states, that phraseology is the branch of linguistics dealing with stable word combinations characterized by a specific transference of meaning from the component parts of the word (37).

Another linguist David Pinto presents his definition of the phraseological unit. He states that “Phraseological units are multiword lexical units that are characterized by presenting a certain degree of fixation or idiomaticity in its components. In other words, phraseological units are a combination of words whose meaning is not necessarily deduced from the meaning of its components, i.e., a phraseological expression can mean more than the sum of its parts” (46).

Phraseological units are divided into several types, which we consider in the following subsection. The phraseological unit is assumed as an idiom itself, that is why there are definitions presented below. But there is a slight difference between these two notions. Phraseological units are neutral, and non-metaphorical when compared to idioms: get up, fall asleep, to take to drinking. Idioms are metaphoric, stylistically coloured: to take the bull by the horns, to beat about the bush, to bark up the wrong tree. According to Abdukabirova Dilnoza Ismoil qizi in the article “Ways of Translation of Phraseological Units”, phraseological units are habitually defined as non-motivated word groups that can be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as readymade units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential

features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. As it consequently assumed that unlike components of free word groups which may vary according to the needs of communication, member words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations (2:70).

In linguistics, idiom is viewed from many aspects: semantic and grammatical. To define the notion of “idiom” in the English worldview we start from the analysis of the definitions of the notion under the study in dictionary entries: the Merriam-Webster Dictionary.com, the Cambridge Dictionary.com, the Dictionary.com, the Oxford Dictionary.com, the Macmillan Dictionary.com.

The scientist Eirene C. Katsarou states in the monograph “Descriptive and Theoretical Aspects of English Idioms” that “one of the thorniest issues in idiom research has been the question of how to define “idioms”. The research of idioms included two main difficulties: the terminology and the delimitation of the phraseological units’ concept. It is therefore important to begin this chapter with an understanding of both the term idiom and the selection criteria adopted for the idioms chosen for the main study. On the face of it, current definitions of the term idiom as it is found in widely used English dictionaries and applied by different scholars are presented next to adequately represent the confluence of the various interpretations of idioms” (33:6).

Amir Shojaei in the article “Translation of Idioms and Fixed Expressions: Strategies and Difficulties” thinks “idioms and fixed expressions have got a vast territory in a way that they can include many cultural aspects such as religious beliefs, culture-specific items, superstitions, and different ideologies of the people from diverse societies and nations”. Idioms are treated as figures of speech, which are defined in the Collins English Dictionary (2006) as “an expression such as a simile, in which words do not have their literal meaning, but are categorized as multi-word expressions that act in the text as units”. Longman Idioms Dictionary (1998) defines them as “a sequence of words which has a different meaning as a group from the meaning it would

have if you understand each word separately”. He states that idioms should not be broken up into their elements (53:1221).

The linguist Eli Hinkel in the journal “Teaching Idiomatic Expressions and Phrases: Insights and Techniques” claims that definitions differentiate in many investigations. “However, the accepted basic concept is that they are multi-word units of language — words that are connected to other words — that are remembered and used as single lexical items”. Moreover, he states that there is no single and wide definition of idiom, but he presents the parts, related to the set phrases.

The included parts are given below:

- regularly repeating and cultivated expressions with blurred meanings (e.g., cost an arm and a leg);
- phrases that include flexible elements (e.g., take place/part/a test);
- established expressions with unique definitions, as well as phrasal verbs (e.g., break in/out/down/up/into);
- illustrative phrases (such as metaphors) (e.g., The world is my oyster; a heart of stone; melting pot; stand out like a sore thumb);
- colloquial expressions (e.g., What a beautiful day! Finally, some sunshine. We’ve had a lot of rain lately.);
- fixed expressions (elements are in an established order) (e.g., by mail; washing machine, table cloth; silver spoon; stay/be out of sight; be at one’s wits’ end; ahead of time; what in the world);
- proverbs (e.g., two wrongs don’t make a right; the squeaky wheel gets the grease; man is an island);
- cultivated sayings (e.g., a fish out of water) (9:49).

The scientist Brenner believes that English speakers simply operate idioms without being aware of what composes phraseological units. He highlights that in dictionaries, speakers can be sometimes confused and the definitions of phraseological units can be misunderstood. In addition, the meaning of idiom often differs from the

literal one. The meaning of idioms is always effective in contexts, but the meaning of the separate components is not always properly denoted (14).

Baker thinks that it is significant to differ idioms from collocations. According to the researcher, idioms are “frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components”. However, collocations vary in their form and have flexible forms (e.g. deliver a letter, a letter has been delivered, delivery of a letter). In addition, idioms cannot change the word order or their grammatical structure, a word in a set phrase cannot be replaced with another (9:63).

The **Merriam-Webster** dictionary gives *essential* and *full* interpretations:

Essential Meaning of idiom

1: an expression, which is not accepted from the meanings of its isolated words, but that has an isolated meaning of its own (The expression “give way”, meaning “retreat”, is an *idiom*);

2: a form of a language that is spoken in a certain area and that uses some of its own words, grammar, and pronunciations;

3: construction of expression that is characteristic of a particular person, type of art, etc.

Full Definition of *idiom*

1: an expression that is distinctive to itself either in having a meaning that cannot be determined from the attached meanings of its pieces (such as *up in the air* for “undecided”) or in its grammatically unnatural use of words (such as *give way*);

2a: the language unique in an area of communication; **b:** the phrase distinctive by syntactical, grammatical, or structural aspects of a language;

3: an artistic expression, which is characterized by style and form, an individual, a period or movement, a medium or instrument etc (77).

The **Cambridge Dictionary** proposes definitions of “idiom” in British and American English.

Idiom is:

- a group of words in a fixed order that has a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own:

to “have bitten off more than you can chew” is an idiom that means you have tried to do something which is too difficult for you;

- the form of expression that is typical of a certain period, person, or group: *“Both operas are very much in the modern idiom”.*

In American English idiom is defined as “a group of words whose meaning considered as a unit is different from the meanings of each word considered separately”:

“Shoot yourself in the foot” is an idiom that means to do something that hurts yourself.

An idiom is also the particular style or manner of expression used by a person or group:

“Anger and shouting simply aren’t a part of his idiom” (17).

Dictionary.com gives several examples of clarifications of the notion “idiom”:

- “an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements, as kick the bucket or hang one’s head, or from the general grammatical rules of a language, as the table round for the round table, and that is not a constituent of a larger expression of like characteristics”.

- “a language, dialect, or style of speaking peculiar to a people”.

- “a construction or expression of one language whose parts correspond to elements in another language but whose total structure or meaning is not matched in the same way in the second language”.

- “the peculiar character or genius of a language”.

- “a distinct style or character, in music, art”, etc (17).

The **Oxford Dictionary** explains the idiom as a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words;

- *“Let the cat out of the bag” is an idiom meaning to tell a secret by mistake.*

the kind of language and grammar used by particular people at a particular time or place

- *The friends would sometimes revert to playground idiom.*

the style of writing, music, art, etc. that is typical of a particular person, group, period or place.

- *the **classical/contemporary/popular idiom***
- *He has produced a classical play in a modern idiom (90).*

The **Longman Dictionary** gives a precise explanation of the notion:

1) a group of words that has a special meaning that is different from the ordinary meaning of each separate word. For example, “under the weather” is an idiom meaning “ill”.

2) a style of expression in writing, speech, or music that is typical of a particular group of people the new musical idiom (91).

According to the Macmillan dictionary “idiom” is given as an expression whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words. For example, “to have your feet on the ground” is an idiom meaning “to be sensible” a particular style in language, art, or music (73).

Closely mirroring the definitions given above is the one given in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and is regarded by many scholars as the classic one. Again only the relevant entry is provided below:

“A form or expression or expression, grammatical construction, phrase, etc., peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology approved by the usage of the language, and often having a significance other than its grammatical or logical one”. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989).

All of these approaches have one interpretation that indicates the complexity of assuming the explanation of the idiomatic expression as a whole from the meanings of its components. In addition, idioms are characterized as the expression that contains grammatical peculiarities and are used by different communities. According to this fact, we can highlight three features, connected to the “idiom”: the factor of meaning,

i.e. the semantic opacity dimension, the factor of grammar, e.g. the structure of the phraseological unit, and the factor of common usage, i.e. the practical factor. (33:6-7). “PUs have traditionally been regarded as fixed and non-compositional and their constituent parts as non-analyzable. More recent phraseological research has shown that there is a cline of fixedness and that therefore there are multi-word units that are more fixed than others. Most idioms are definitely not lexically frozen...”, accordingly to the author Ramon Marti Solano of the article “Phraseological Units in English: variation through lexical insertion” (43:3-6). Following all the aforementioned, in modern linguistic works the two terms are often treated as synonyms and their types and the characteristics we consider below.

1.2. Types of phraseological units

Due to an enormous quantity of idioms, there is a necessity to classify them. Many scientists have researched and defined their kinds. The most popular classifications belong to the scientists: Nunberg (1978), Hockett (1982), Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991), Ulla Clausen & Erika Lyly (1994), Titone & Connine (1999), Grant & Bauer (2004), Yoshikawa (2008), Lala Masimova (2018).

In their studies, set phrases have been classified according to their semantics, syntax, and function. Each of the scientists proposed his variant of taxonomy, which are comprehensive.

The linguist Lala Masimova in the article “Concept of phraseological units. Functional, structural and semantical classification of phraseological units” presents her classification of phraseological units. “The types of phraseological units:

- 1) phraseological concretions - the literal and figurative meanings are unequivocally unrelated.
- 2) phraseological collocations - include a word or words with a meaning that is both literal and figurative.

3) idiomatic expression - a word group whose structure and meaning are fixed” (37).

The scientist I. Arnold classified phraseological unit into the following groups:

- 1) nominal phrases, e.g., high life;
- 2) verbal phrases, e.g., put one’s head in a noose;
- 3) adverbial phrases, e.g., by hook or by crook;
- 4) adjectival phrases, e.g., as wet as a drowned rat;
- 5) prepositional phrases, e.g., in accordance with;
- 6) conjunctive phrases, e.g., as long as;
- 7) interjectional phrases, e.g., well, I never did! (8).

Nunberg’s systematics, which is based on semantic factors, has been used to differentiate idiomatic expressions in their forms and structures and it can be used to indicate whether the distinctions can be applied in the context or not (Titone & Connine, 1999) (55).

Nunberg (1978) described how literal connotations of idiom elements donate (or do not donate) to the whole explanation of idiomatic phrases in his classification of idioms. Noorhoda Saberian in the paper “Idiom Taxonomies and Idiom Comprehension: Implications for English Teachers” states about Nunberg’s categorization next “According to this system, idiomatic expressions may be arranged into three different classes: normally decomposable idioms, abnormally decomposable idioms, and semantically non-decomposable idioms. Normally decomposable idioms are expressions in which a part of the idiom is used literally (e.g., the question in pop the question). Abnormally decomposable idioms are expressions where the referent of an idiom’s parts can be identified metaphorically (e.g., buck in the idiom pass the buck). Finally, semantically non-decomposable idioms fit the traditional definition because the idiom meaning is less likely to be derived compositionally from the words that comprise the string” (e.g., chew the fat) (Titone & Connine, 1999) (26:1232).

According to Noorhoda Saberian **Cacciari and Glucksberg** (1991) characterize phraseological units as opaque or transparent. “Opaque idioms are phrases the meaning

of separate elements can be interpreted easily. Contrary to opaque phrases, transparent ones are characterized as phrases with literal meaning. For example, spill in the idiom spill the beans, which has a meaning “to publicize the secret” connotes with the verb to publicize and the beans connotes with a secret” (30:1232). The linguist **Glucksberg** (1991) claims that idioms defined as quasi-metaphorical phrases transfer their interpretations through allusions. Moreover, they contain metaphorical meanings and the phraseological units of this kind are connected to the determined concept in spheres of communication.

The next prominent taxonomy is scrutinized by **Yoshikawa** (2008). The author focuses on certain groups of idioms, which are signed by letters and there is the criterion “L1”, which means “source language” and “L2” - “target language”.

The idioms according to the typology were divided into five several groups: A, B, C1, C2 and D. The degree of L1-L2 structural and semantic similarity is adopted as the primary norm in this systematics.

An L2 idiom has a similar structure as an L1 idiom if there is a common concept or meaning and it can be applied in the equal context (pragmatically corresponding) (Cedar, 2004). The idiom of L2 group can be considered as similar to an L1 idiom if the majority of the idiomatic expression can be rendered to L1 group and it has analogous meaning to the previous category and they have equivalent concept, and, moreover, they can be implemented in the related approaches.

Types A, B, C1, C2, D according to the criterion of Yoshikawa (2008):

-idiomatic expression A category is structurally and semantically similar to L1 idioms;

-idiomatic expression B category is partially structurally and semantically similar to L1 idioms;

-idiomatic expression C1 category is structurally similar but semantically not;

-idiomatic expression C2 category is structurally and semantically dissimilar;

-idiomatic expression D category is structurally dissimilar structure, but semantically semantics to L1 idioms.

Another prominent classification is presented in book “English phraseology and corpora” by Rita Juknevičienė (2017). Author affirms that the most appropriate way of classifying idioms is grouping according to their surface structure.

“Idiomatic phrases in English can be divided into three categories:

1 – noun phrases, e. g. pros and cons, chapter and verse “exact location or place”, a drop in the ocean;

2 – verb phrases, e. g. to ring the bell, to make mountain out of a molehill, to come clean, to go Dutch ‘pay your own bill’;

3 – prepositional phrases, e. g. in a nutshell, in the long run, on the spur of the moment” (31:29).

Biber et al. (1999) also adds wh-questions as another possible component of idiomatic phrases, for example, *what’s up?*; *what on earth ...?* etc. (13:1024)

Another approach author suggests the classification, in which the idiomatic expressions are divided into several categories, according to their cultural foundations. For example, idioms that depend on the context of the text are such phraseological units whose interpretation and origin begin obvious from textual sources (the Bible, fairy tales, or classical literature). Another group derives from pre-scientific conceptual domains, cultural symbols, aspects of material and social culture.

Another classification presents **Baker** (1992) in Hashemian and Arezi (2015) “International Journals Research of English Language and Teaching”. The set phrases are divided into five groups:

a) ***Phrasal verb***

He states that phrasal verb and idiom have a different meaning from the original verb, because of the union of a verb and preposition with an adverb or of a verb and an adverb, and finally the union of a verb and an adverb.

b) ***Slang***

An idiom is defined as very informal expressions or words which are not follow the grammatical structure or language standard use. Automatically, it will be less formal than commons.

c) ***Colloquialism***

These expressions are not used in formal writing or speech. These expressions are better used in informal such as daily, ordinary and casual expression rather than in a formal expression.

d) ***Allusions***

This means as one of figurative language that refers to a place, myth, literary work, events, or directly by implication.

e) ***Proverbs***

It is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed, and memorable form which is handed down from generation to generation” (60:45-47).

The next typology is made by scientist **Hockett as cited in Strässler** in “Idioms in English: a pragmatic analysis” (1982).

In 1982, Hockett categorized idioms into six types, namely *substitute*, *proper name*, *abbreviation*, *English phrasal compound*, *the figure of speech*, and *slang*. The explanation of each type of idioms as follows:

a) ***Substitute***

This type of idiom consists of personal pronouns and numerals such as the personal person (he, she, it, and they), the demonstratives (this, these, that, ad those), and the verb “do”.

b) ***Proper name***

It usually refers to the name of people, places, animals, spirits, and vehicles that create new idioms.

c) ***Abbreviation***

The use of the part for a whole for example a phone which is a part of a word telephone, UNESCO, etc.

d) ***English Phrasal Compound***

A compound is a noun, an adjective, or a verb that has been created from two or more simple words and it is linked with a hyphen (-) for example well-dressed, wellknown, boyfriend.

e) *Figure of speech*

The meaning of the words have a “deep” meaning, which is different from the “surface” meaning, the classification for the figure of speech are hyperbole, litotes, oxymoron, and irony.

f) *Slang*

Slang can be defined as the use of informal words (54).

Scientists Ulla Clausen & Erika Lyly (1994) in the paper “Criteria for Identifying and Representing Idioms in a Phraseological Dictionary” also have defined five kinds of idiomatic expressions, four of which have phraseological, non-idiomatic equivalents.

There is another classification of idioms, given in the article “Translation of Idioms and Fixed Expressions: Strategies and Difficulties” of the researcher Amir Shojaei. In this classification, we can distinguish three types of idioms.

1) Pure Idioms: “a type of conventionalized, a non-literal multiword expression”. Pure idioms do not have a literal meaning, however, they may have little variation. In addition, idioms are said to be opaque.

2) Semi-idioms: “semi-idioms are said to have one or more literal constituents and one with non-literal sub sense”. Therefore, this type of idiom is considered partially opaque.

3) Literal idioms: “this sub-class of idioms are either invariable or allow little variation”. In addition, literal idioms are considered to be transparent as they can be interpreted on the basis of their parts (53:1223).

The authors of the Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English stated the fact that one of their two kinds of idiomatic expressions called “figurative idioms” has analogues among the defined collocations (e.g. catch fire).

The first type of idiom (a) has no idiomatic analogue from which a component is delivered to the category of restricted phrases. The attention is focused on other components and verbs are sometimes excluded. The idiomatic expression “be [like] a slap in the face” with the illustrative concept “be an insult” has no idiomatic analogue “give a person a slap”.

The second type of idiom (b) has no idiomatic equivalent with an alternative counterpart which is – compulsory in the metaphorization. The idiomatic expression “get a rap on the knuckles” with the illustrative meaning “be reprimanded” has a nonidiomatic equivalent “get a rap [on the knuckles]”, “the boy was rapped on the knuckles at school”).

The third type of idiom (c) has no idiomatic analogue, which has the same form, but one component is flexible and unadaptable in the metaphorized expression. The idiom “hit the table with one’s fist” with the metaphorical meaning “firmly object to something”, “hit the table/desk with one’s fist” (in Swedish an adverbial is obligatory here).

The fourth type of idiom (d) has no idiomatic analogue with exactly the same form but with a different meaning. The idiomatic expression “play theatre” with the metaphorical meaning “put on an act” has the non-idiomatic equivalent with the meaning “act” (16:260-261). Scientists made a conclusion: if they analyzed the nonidiomatic expressions, they found that they belonged to different categories in the model:

- the equivalents of type (a); type
- (b) and type;
- (c) are unrestricted collocations;
- (d) equivalents that belong to restricted collocations.

Furthermore, researchers have found two more types of idioms, which are not included in previous categories. These are *unique idioms* and *idiom clusters*.

The first group does not have equivalents among the lexical collocations.

The second group can interact with the proverbial phrases.

They made an analysis of idioms that demonstrated that there are five types of idioms, some of which often have literal phraseological counterparts. The typology of scientists Ulla Clausen & Erika Lyly (1994) and Hockett (1982) contributed to the development of idiom classification. Their works and other linguists resulted in a number of studies that attempt to define groups of idiomatic phrases. The studies contributed new insights in arranging idiomatic expressions and their criteria. Their research made a great contribution to the current investigations, focused on the translation of the phraseological units. Hence, we can assume that their studies made a further shift in the research in the sphere we investigate such notion as “phraseological unit”.

1.3. Study approaches of research

The matter of phraseological unit in linguistics remains relevant in studies of many scholars. The researches of many linguists show that this phenomenon is not solved utterly and has to be explored further as the language changes every day and its changes affect the necessity of an analysis in general.

The investigation dedicated to the notion of phraseological units and the classification of this part of speech only demonstrate us the complexity of its essence and plenty of raised questions, which have to be thoroughly inspected. Phraseological expressions, which are known as stable expressions, underwent numerous changes in their structure due to historical formation of the English language and the pressure of many other factors. The diversity of semantic and grammatical organization of these notions, proven in researches of linguists, requires the specific approaches to study this phenomenon properly. As this questions remains to be a theme for a number of contemporary disciplines, various approaches were initiated to analyze the nature of the researched question.

The following approaches of study are acknowledged among the scholars, which often serve as methods of differentiation and classification of phraseological expressions. These are:

- **semantic approach;** -
- functional approach;** -
- contextual approach.**

In the point of view of a linguist, Kamala Vasif Guliyeva, these three approaches can highlight the peculiarities of the phraseological expressions researched from the semantic, functional or contextual levels of linguistic structure (32:107). By the semantic approach it was defined that the PUs are characterized as non-motivated group of words and opposed to free combination of words. Semantics is the study of the meanings and, moreover, can cover more extensive areas of a language as structure of it and it is closely connected with functional approach. This combination can be applicable in exploring phraseological expressions in a more thorough manner. The aims of the semantic approach are focused on exploring the meaning and relation of those meaning in the fixed expressions. On this basis such criteria as semantic transparency/opacity, literality/figurativeness, and compositionality are implemented to identify phraseological units on a semantic basis. The scholar Xinqing Wang in his article “Applying cognitive linguistics to second language idiom learning” analyzes and selects the types of phraseological units to each semantic category. Analyzing transparency, he affirms that a scale is often presented that is made up of categories such as transparent, semi-transparent, (semi-opaque) and opaque idioms. In terms of figurativeness, there is a scale that stretches from literal, semi-literal/semi-idiom, metaphorical, to opaque. These two scales are sometimes mixed with each other, e.g., ranging from literal phrases, semi-idioms, metaphorical idioms, figurative idioms to opaque/pure idioms. Terms used at the very opaque end always represents a strict sense of idioms, i.e., “true idioms”, “pure idioms”, or “full idioms”. In addition, decompositional/analysability is another criterion used to classify idioms in relation to how idioms are processed by L1 speakers (62:19).

The functional approach needs to be analyzed. It aims to show the structure and rules of use of phraseological units. They have diverse patterns, structures and accordingly defined rules of application in the discourse. These characteristics demand the full understanding of the functions of expressions, what is vital in their application. As language changes constantly, the functions and structure tend to differ from those, which were typical a century or even a decade ago. This approach can be defined as a valuable method of following the coherence and cohesion of the PUs. The phraseological expressions analyzed by this approach are assumed as notions, which are separate specific group of words functioning like word-equivalents. They are characterized as inseparable expressions both structurally and semantically. As for the contextual approach, this method is applied in order to investigate the environment, where the specific phenomenon can be used in language and whether it is compliant or not. Hence there is the necessity of a full comprehension of relevant types of contexts where the specific expression can be used.

The method is essential in the study of phraseological units especially, since it is applied for prediction when and where the certain phraseological units can be used. It serves as a medium of classifications and analyses of the issue as approaches covered in detail above. According to the general classification, the phraseological units can be divided into several categories:

- 1) nominative phraseological units – a bull in a china shop;
- 2) interjectional phraseological units – a pretty kettle of fish;
- 3) nominative-communicative phraseological units — verbal word-groups which are transformed into a sentence when the verb is used in the Passive Voice - to break the ice – the ice is broken;
- 4) communicative phraseological units – proverbs and sayings - spare a rod and spoil a child.

Additional classification of PUs according to aforementioned approach was developed by a scientist Fernando (22). He identifies three main discourse functions.

These are: ideational, interpersonal, and relational.

He states that the major part of the figurative idioms belongs to the first type of the main discourse functions – ideational. These phraseological units are used to communicate about the views and experiences of a speaker. Some units, which are used for greetings or phrases that denote politeness, are considered as interpersonal type of PUs. Accordingly, the third type of the classification represents PUs, which are multiword connectives. The scientist presents examples of ideational category that can be assigned to the following groups: “actions (e.g., wave the olive branch), events (e.g., paint the town red), situations (e.g., in the doldrums), people and things (e.g., a red herring), attributes (e.g., good as gold), evaluations (e.g., a Trojan horse, turn back the clock), and emotions (e.g., have one’s heart in one’s mouth)” (22).

Other additional functions are discovered by a scholar Moon according to the functional approach. She listed five text functions of phraseological units: informational, evaluative, situational, modeling and organizational (40:217). Moon claimed that the majority of the PUs are informational and evaluative. The researcher affirmed that evaluative metaphors are mostly associated with metaphors (figurative idioms).

The contextual approach of the study of phraseological units describes the fact that these expressions have to be used in specific contexts, such as non-variable. This fact is connected to the statement that PUs are fixed and stable expressions. This statement confirms that fixed expression cannot be used in many kinds of contexts. The approaches serve as methods of classification and determination of phraseological units, what is a considerable contribution in the exploring of this extensive phenomenon in every language.

According to the semantic approach, free group of words have a specific meaning for each component in the phraseological expression, while the expressions convey exclusively one concept.

The linguist N. G. Wahedi highlights five common approaches of analysis among the researchers.

These are:

- **lingua-, cross-cultural approach;**
- **contrastive approach;**
- **linguacultural approach;**
- **cognitive approach;**
- **communicative-pragmatic approach.**

The first approach is frequently combined with the cross-cultural approach. The method is concentrated on analyzing the national specifics formed throughout historical past conditioned by traditional way of life. With the help of this approach, the phenomenon of lacunars is explored in detail. According to this technique, the three groups of PUs can be identified.

1. The group of PUs with a non-equivalent component, whose philosophical notion exist in any language. It regularly refers to notion related to beliefs or religions. It can be illustrated by the following phraseological expression “in the seventh heaven”, which has an equivalent in Ukrainian – “бути на сьомому небі”. This example illustrates the state of pleasure or ecstasy. If a person is not familiar with religious conceptions, it is almost impossible to assume of the level of this state.

2. The group of the expressions, which have a component, common in other bordering nations with a shared historical and cultural background. For instance, “give a cold shoulder” means to give guests a cold piece of shoulder meat as a polite way to say it was time to leave. This custom was popular in medieval England, which was spread to other bordering territories and nowadays it is used widely throughout Wales and Scotland.

3. Phraseological units that bear national historical background and such peculiarities of a nation as customs, traditions, beliefs, superstitions and other factors that formed phraseological expressions. The expression “paint the town red” derives from a historic event called as legendary night of drunkenness of marquis of Waterford. This phrase means to go on a reckless debauch, to be wildly extravagant.

The linguist N. G. Wahedi emphasizes on the fact that lingua-cross cultural approach is directed to examine such extra-linguistic factors as historic and cultural

background, mentality reflected on the formation and application of the phraseological units (59:30).

The results of the contrastive approach can be found in many papers based on comparative analyses. According to the principles of this approach, the aims are to define the general patterns on the comparison of a few languages. Usually this approach is targeted on analyzing equivalent samples of PUs in different languages. Moreover, one additional task of this method is to define the discrepancies. On the basis of defined discrepancies, the researchers can make suggestions and conclusions of grammatical and semantic specifics of the analyzed languages. This way of studying the PUs helps to reveal the level of representation of the expressions in the compared languages.

Regarding the linguacultural approach of study of phraseological expressions, this method is applied to define the extent of the correspondence of phraseological unit and culture markers such as traditions, customs and stereotypes especially. This technique serves to create an overview of the language and nation. Undoubtedly, this approach is assumed as one of the most effective and productive ones. Its principals are focused on revealing lacunas, which are extremely interesting questions to discover, speaking manners and other things. Lacunas are the expressions, which remain a challenge to translate. The reason for it lies in the nonexistence of equivalents in most of cases. Every language has some quantity of phraseological units, which belong to lacunas. It is acknowledged that this method is aimed at exploring language material manifested in discourse.

A question arises as to the role of the cognitive approach; it is researched among scholars over the last two decades. This method is applied in the analysis of expressions of cultural specifics via mental process. This approach is concentrated on comprehension of information and concepts. This technique is concentrated on dealing with the relationship between expression and thought, the place of phraseological unit in science and functions in terminology. In addition, the emphasis is on the metaphorical conceptualization in terminology and the necessity of preserving the translation of the expression where it is possible.

Scholar Hijab Mohammad Alqahtni describes the role of the pragmatic approach of the research of phraseological units. He states that this approach examines the role of context, where a phraseological unit can be applied. However, this method adopts the theory of speech acts, which is not frequently used in the contextual study of the meaning of phraseological expressions (28). The pragmatic approach has been considered as a domain of pragma linguistics. This method deals with pragmatic features of phraseological units and focused on the investigation of the pragmatic peculiarities of the PUs, their pragmatic effect on the context, its intention of speech acts, and the structure of sentences with used PUs. Special emphasis is placed on a reasons and factors that contribute to the selection of the expressions and alternatives in the composition of speech acts when PUs are used instead of usual phrases.

This approach is researched as well in the paper of a linguist Ioanna Murar, where the aspects of the idiomaticity were analyzed. She claims that there is a necessity to analyze a pragmatic aspect with sociolinguistic simultaneously. To analyze the issue properly, the two significant questions have to be answered about the pragmatic side of PUs. These are:

- 1) What can be said appropriately?
- 2) How it is to be said?

The first question reflects the pragmatic characteristic of use of PUs, while the second question refers to the form of phraseological units. The pragmatic approach serves a criterion of the classification of the phraseological units (41).

The linguist Cowie in the paper “The Treatment of Collocations and Idioms in Learners’ Dictionaries” describes the importance of illustrating such characteristics as the use and form of PUs in dictionaries. He states that this a necessity to be presented in order to manipulate these characteristics appropriately in discourse (18).

The **pragmatic method** of studying the phraseological units is focused on researching the questions presented below:

- understanding and differentiating the intentions in the communication;
- interpreting a speaker’s feelings and attitudes;

- evaluation of a speaker's meaning; - ability of replying appropriately (25).

On the basis of given above question, the classification and analysis of phraseological units has been conducted. The classification of PUs, developed according to the pragmatic aspect, may contain some examples of the types. The main are the expressions, which indicate the social relationship as well as the attitude between the participants in the communication (can be differentiated as *formal* and *informal*), expressions used to perform communicative functions (*clichés*, *sayings* etc), expressions in social interaction (*one-item phrases*).

Furthermore, there are additional approaches in linguistics – **structural and syntactic**, which have to be analyzed. They are focused on researching phraseological units in order to define lexicogrammatical patterns and investigate their lexical and syntactic variabilities or irregularities. To develop classifications, linguists take into account the following questions, which have to be answered: (1) how PUs can be structurally distinguished from other types; and (2) what kind of characteristics of language learners need to know in order to be able to use idioms appropriately. The syntactic approach deals with the assessing the degree of flexibility of PUs. There are several degrees of the so-called “Frozen Hierarchy” that have to be investigated thoroughly. It consists of six degrees, ranging from L6 Unrestricted (i.e., all transformations are possible), through L5 Reconstitution, L4 Extraction, L3 Permutation, L2 Insertion, and L1 Adjunction, to L0 Completely Frozen (i.e., no transformations are possible). The hierarchy captures the varying degrees of transformability of idioms from L5 to L0, as the relative unanalysability of idioms excludes them from L6. This strategy was developed and presented to linguistics by the researcher Fraser (23). This method is recommended to use in order to gain the better comprehension of the “fixedness” and “frozenness” of phraseological units.

Structural method of classification is required as well to conduct an analysis of PUs properly. The scholar Makkai made a significant contribution to this way of study of PUs. He proposes researchers to divide idioms into two types: (1) idioms of encoding or phraseological idioms, which are similar to habitual collocations, and (2) idioms of

decoding or semantic idioms (the red herring) which “force the hearer to decode in a certain way” and are potentially subject to misunderstanding. Furthermore, he divided idioms into two groups- lexemic idioms and sememic idioms. The first type contains “tournares (e.g., bite the bullet, be well-off), irreversible binomials (e.g., bread and butter, kith and kin), phrasal compounds (e.g., hot dog, bookworm), phrasal verbs (e.g., come across, put up with), incorporating verbs (e.g., babysit, whitewash) and pseudo-idioms”. Within sememic idioms, he includes proverbs, familiar quotations, “first-base” idioms (i.e., culturally bound expressions, e.g., have two strikes against one, hit a home run) and institutionalised expressions of greeting, politeness, indirectness (36).

Finally, the most prominent approaches of such an extensive question were listed and analyzed. The aforementioned strategies are used among researchers to investigate phraseological units from one or another perspective of analysis. These assist researchers to select criteria of analysis of expressions and conduct it consequently.

1.4. The difficulties in translating of phraseological expressions

The translation is the process of reworking text from one language into another to maintain the original message and communication, which is often difficult. The translation is accompanied by several problems: ***grammatical, stylistic, cultural, or lexical*** issues.

1) Grammatical Problems

Grammatical problems are the result of complicated SL grammar, different TL grammar, or different TL word order. Among the most frequent grammatical problems:

- a. The translation of verbs “be”, “have” and modals.
- b. The translation of tenses and articles.
- c. The translation of adjectives and personal pronouns.

d. The translation of nominal, verbal, and conditional sentences.

2) Stylistic Problems

As author Dr. Ahmed Sid Haoués in the article “Problems of Idioms in Translation” claims, “The style, or the way of writing, of a particular SL text may pose different problems for the translator. One of these problems is an issue, in which a word, a phrase, or a clause is stated at the beginning of a sentence in an unusual way. For instance, “suicide he committed” instead of “he committed suicide”. Because of this case, the translator has to pay attention to the important meaning. Moreover, he has to accentuate the highlighted word. Other stylistic problems may include parallelism, ambiguity, redundancy, and nominalization vs. verbalization” (19).

3) Lexical Problems

Hasan Ghazala in the paper “Translation of Islamic Terms: Problems and Solutions” claims “lexical problems usually occur when a word or an expression is not understood, misunderstood or totally unknown to translators. Synonymy, polysemy and monosemy, collocations, metaphors, and idioms are considered as the most common lexical problems” (43: 24).

4) Cultural Problems

A series of hardships may be occurred in the cross-cultural rendering. The rendering between two different languages may provoke a number of difficulties. The scientist considers that cultural problems may include geographical, religious, social, and linguistic ones. Another additional cultural problem lies in the translation of phraseological units with the ethnocultural concept, which are characterized as an extensive scope of notions.

In a view of a linguist Svitlana Bebko, the ethnocultural concept of phraseological units denote the specific peculiarities of cultural and everyday life, flora and fauna, folk customs and symbols. She illustrates these notions, which are difficult to translate, in detail.

The PUs with the cultural concepts are grouped in the following categories:

- different aspects of everyday life, lifestyle of peoples: the craft and life of peasants, writing, language, printing, games; the names of dishes, drinks, clothing;
- ancient customs, rituals, beliefs, signs;
- the development of science and art;
- the development of military affairs, justice and clerical affairs;
- religious beliefs, religious dogmas and traditions;
- the names of currencies, measures of length, weight;
- summarized situations of literary origin (borrowings from the Bible, the Gospels, myths, catch phrases (12:2).

While the process of translating the PUs the national elements have to be considered. The phraseological units represent the historic background and cultural characteristics. In addition, traditions and literature have left their mark in phraseology. These factors affected the phraseology and formed so-called “sub-system”, where they are collected. It is stated that the following components serve as sources of forming the ethnocultural phraseological units. They are cultural patterns, ethnic stereotypes and national symbols; - folk customs and traditions, legends and beliefs; - precedent situations and texts; - peculiarities of the verbal form (alliteration, rhyme, wordplay, conversion etc.

Another difficulty that has to be considered is perceiving a phraseological unit. The translator is supposed during of the process of translation to focus on the concept. Abdusamadov notes that this is a serious obstacle since the phraseological units might be expressed with a sense of irony, sarcasm, resentment or irritation. Furthermore, the polysemy is another hardship for the translator, which affects the phraseological units. It has to be taken into the account that many expressions obtain a plenty of meaning, which are diverse. Phraseological units have false counterparts, which coincide with them in form but different in content. For instance, *вдарити в голову* – (hit on the head) to get drunk, *під градусом* – (under the degree) in a state of being drunk,

перевіряти кишені – (to check pockets) to steal something. It happens that the meaning of the PUs change in different situations. The expression “to take the floor” in political sphere means “виступити”, in colloquial speech “піти танцювати” (4).

Other complicated tasks for translators are the identification of phraseological units and transfer to another language, the comprehension of the imaginative and meaningful role of expressions. The translator is supposed to know the basic values of the phraseological units in the SL and TL, know the theoretical characteristics of the phraseological expressions. Moreover, the translator has to know the process of an adequate transfer of their meanings, semantics, both expressive and stylistic peculiarities in the translation. These stages of the translation depend on the level of the previous analysis of the material in the SL and the interpretation of the PUs by the translator. He faces many obstacles on this pre-translation analysis. The scholar M. Ili states that these difficulties are definition of the PU structure; understanding their textual, contextual and hidden meaning, content, idea; determining their artistic and aesthetic functions; finding the full and appropriate alternatives of PU in the target language; finding the closest alternative of PU in the language of translation; descriptive transfer of the idiomatic values in translation, etc. (29). Each task of the listed process represents the certain stage of the translation of the phraseological units.

One more scientist shed light on the actual problem of translating idioms.

Dr. Amal Alrishan in the paper “Difficulties EFL Jordanian University Students Encounter in Translating English Idioms into Arabic” states that a translator overcomes some difficulties during translation. The scientist Baker highlights some problems, one of which is the lack of equivalence in the target language.

As linguist writes “different languages express meanings using different linguistic means such as fixed expressions, idioms, words, etc. and it is very hard to find an equivalent of the same meaning and form in the target language”. Baker states that the main problem of idioms that “they are not necessarily untranslatable, however, they may refer to some specific item or event common to that particular culture, and therefore it is hard to translate such idiom as well”. The next issue that the linguist

underlines is the usage of the phraseological units identical in form and the context in the TL. Baker considers that idiomatic expressions may be operated in a literal and idiomatic senses. “In this case, if the target-language idiom does not correspond to the source language idiom in its form and meaning, then it is hard to make a play of words and transfer the meaning. For example: He had sufficient influence to be able to poke his nose into the private affairs of others where less aristocratic noses might have been speedily bloodied” (27:124).

Hasan Ghazala states “Translating idioms literally means to preserve the form of the source idiom in the target language. The result is an expression that is grammatical but unidiomatic in the TL because it is based on the structure of a source idiom. In addition, it can be said that this strategy puts in the form of the SL idiom in the first place. Exact equivalents if such phenomena exist in the target language for a SL idiom, can best serve the function of an original expression. Yet, it often happens that SL idioms do not have equivalents in the TL. In such cases, a translator has to choose an appropriate strategy between paraphrasing, omission, or literal translation. The choice of a particular strategy depends on several factors” (27:125).

The next scientist, who made a contribution to the research is the author Ghusoon Subhi Khalil of the paper “Overcoming difficulties in translating idioms from English into Arabic”. He states that translation is not a simple task and translation of idioms is even more difficult one. Moreover, he claims translator first has to assure of the concept and meaning of the idiomatic expression as a whole notion. Also, another difficulty lies in the fact that words should not be translated literally and word for word. The researcher Larson (1984) holds the opinion that risk hides in rendering idioms literally and word to word, in a result there will be nonsense in the target language. The author of the paper believes that words in the idiom are not to be translated in isolation. Moreover, a translator must understand the real meaning and the concept transferred by every idiom. He lists the next difficulties, which may be involved in rendering (66).

- 1) The problem of recognition of idiom in the text or discourse.

All phraseological units are not recognized easily. To solve this issue translator has to use literal rendering and to see if an idiom is suitable.

2) The problem of having two meanings, one of which is literal, and one is idiomatic.

When the phraseological unit is based on the physical image the aforementioned issue may be caused. This may be found in the components of phraseological units that denote parts of the body (26:3-4).

The linguist Ludmila Raciula in the article “Translation of phraseological units” highlights the main complications of the translation of phraseological phrases.

1. Cultural differences

She divides the phraseological phrases into two categories: figurative and nonfigurative. The translation of the first category can be accompanied with some difficulties. This category of an idiom may contain some national or emotional background, or some message that can be hard to deliver into the target language because of the cultural differences.

“A feather in one’s cap” – a reason to be proud of. This idiom is peculiar for Britain because in Scotland and Wales feather hats were worn by hunters who put feathers in their hats to show their achievements and deeds.

The second category is named as a non-figurative phraseological phrase. The translation of this type is not accompanied by any difficulties. Translating this type of phraseological units, the translator has to pay attention to transfer the collocations in the source language into the target language.

2. Polysemy of phraseological units

There are many phraseologies that have polysemantic meanings or several ones. That is why, the translator has to take it into account this phenomenon in the English language. The examples of phraseological units with polysemantic meanings are:

“Blue ribbon has two definitions” – a renowned person and the first prize. To choose the one meaning of this collocation without the context is a difficult task. To solve this problem, the translator has to understand the context of the whole phrase or

a sentence. Moreover, the translator should pay attention to the cultural peculiarities of the source language and have a sufficient knowledge of the usage the phrase in different context.

Another example of a polysemantic phraseological unit is “a red-eye”. It has several definitions in the medicine, the phrase is also used as a slang. It means a night flight. Furthermore, it denotes the sign in a railroad. To differentiate these meanings properly, the translator needs to understand in what context the phraseological unit will sound naturally.

3. The same form, but the different meaning of phraseological units

This complication can be observed in the phrases that have the similar pattern, but the meaning of the components significantly differentiates (47:1-2). For instance, the phrase “a heart of gold” and “a heart of stone” have the same structure of the phrase, but the different parts of the expression. Hence, because of such confusion, the translator has to choose an appropriate approach to render the meaning of the phrase into the target language correctly. Such approaches are presented in Chapter 2.

CONCLUSIONS FROM CHAPTER 1

Chapter 1 consists of four subchapters. The subchapter 1.1. “Definition of phraseological units” considers the phraseological unit as a phenomenon in the English language and its semantic peculiarities. The subchapter 1.2. “Types of phraseological units” presents the systematizations of the typology of the phraseological expressions

and classifications, presented by many linguists. The subchapter 1.3. “Study approaches of research” focuses on investigation of methods of researching the translation of PUs. The subchapter 1.4. “The difficulties in translating of phraseological expressions” sheds light on the major problems of translation.

In subchapter 1.1. we considered definitions of “idiom” in English discourse, presented by such linguists as Eirene C. Katsarou, Eli Hinkel, Brenner, Baker, and others. Moreover, we listed the definitions of “idiom” presented in the following online dictionaries: the Merriam-Webster Dictionary.com, the Cambridge Dictionary.com, the Dictionary.com, the Oxford Dictionary.com, the Macmillan Dictionary.com. In the next subchapter 1.2., we researched types of idioms and their classifications, presented by the researchers: Nunberg (1978), Grant & Bauer (2004), Yoshikawa (2008). Furthermore, we gave a critical review of the articles of mentioned researchers. In the subchapter 1.3. we investigated applicable approaches, which are used to investigate phraseological units and their classifications.

In the last one, we researched problems, which the translator has to manage during the rendering of the phraseological expressions. Those issues were presented by researchers: Hasan Ghazala, Elena V. Beloglazova, and Olga A. Bartashova. It was defined as the main difficulties, which hamper achieving an adequate translation. Next, it was given a short characteristic each of them.

Finally, we define the translation of idioms as a topic, which needs a further research in the English discourse. We define the prospect of this research as a longterm one because the phraseology is developing in the English and this issue needs further investigation.

CHAPTER 2. STRATEGIES AND METHODS OF TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

2.1. The strategies of rendering

To begin the research on translation of idiomatic expressions there is the necessity of defining the notion of “translation”. “Dictionary.com” explains it as: “*Translation is*

the rendering of something into another language or into one's own from another language” (82).

Cambridge University Press defines “translation” as “*the process of, or the product resulting from, transferring or mediating written text(s) of different lengths (ranging from words and sentences to entire books) from one human language to another” (17).*

The main task of a translator is to extract the figurative meaning of idioms and proverbs and to find a parallel expression in the target language. Idiomatic expressions make the target language sound natural and meaningful, that is why the translator must be aware of all strategies and methods to accomplish an adequate translation.

The majority of researchers presented their works, dedicated the exploring of methods and strategies for translating the idioms into English. The most prominent ones are: Newmark (1988), Séguinot (1989), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Leppihalme (1997), Bassnett & Lefevere (1998), Kuzenko H. M. (2008), Sornsuwannarsi (2010), Saadia Mahmood ul Hassan (2014).

Kuzenko H. M. in the manual “The world of interpreting and translating” identifies several strategies to a faithful rendering of idioms:

1. By Choosing Absolute/Complete Equivalent

She states this strategy of translating by which every component part of the source language idiom is retained in the target language unchanged. This method can be applied in a case when the idioms originate from the same source in the SL and TL. These sources may be:

1) *Greek or other mythology*: “Augean stables – авгієві стайні (занедбане, занехаяне місце); a labour of Sisyphus – сізіфова праця (важка і марна праця); Pandora’s box – скринька Пандори/Пандорина скриня (джерело всіляких лих)”;

2) *ancient history or literature*: “an ass in a lion’s skin – осел у левовій шкурі; to cross (pass) the Rubicon – перейти Рубікон (прийняти важливе рішення); the golden age – золотий вік (золоті часи); I came, I saw, I conquered – прийшов, побачив, переміг”;

3) *the Bible or works based on a biblical plot*: “to cast the first stone at one – першим кинути у когось каменем; the golden calf – золотий телець/ідол; a lost sheep – заблудла вівця; the ten commandments – десять заповідей; the thirty pieces of silver – тридцять срібняків; prodigal son – блудний син”.

The author confirms that translated equivalents may differ a bit in the word order and the structure from the SL (1:60-61).

2. Translation of Idioms by Choosing Near Equivalents

Kuzenko H. M. affirms that the concept of an idiom originated in several languages (in the common source) may have some components different in the TL. That is why the quality of rendering the originating concept may not be identical, e.g. baker's/printer's dozen – чортова дюжина; love is the mother of love – любов породжує любов. Some components of translated idioms can differ in such aspects:

- a) *“in the construction of the target language version*: to make a long story short – сказати коротко;
- b) *in the omission (or adding) of segment part in the target language*: a lot of water had run under the bridge since then – багато води сплигло відтоді;
- c) *in the replacement of an element (or image) of the SL fixed expression for some other (more traditional) in the TL*: as pale as paper – блідий мов стіна; to know smth. as one knows his ten fingers – знати як свої п'ять пальців;
- d) *in the generalization of the features of the source language idiomatic expression*: one's own flesh and bone – рідна кровинка;
- e) *in the concretization of some features of the original*: a voice in the wilderness – глас волаючого в пустелі; you cannot catch an old bird with chaff – старого горобця на полові не впіймаєш”.

3. Translation by Choosing Genuine Idiomatic Analogues

A huge number of idioms with the same connotation have full equivalents in the Ukrainian language. Such idioms have the same conception and connotation in

SL and TL: like father, like son – яблуко від яблуні далеко не падає, danger foreseen is half avoided – якби знав, де впадеш, соломи б підстелив, not all that glitters is gold – не все то золото, що блищить. Many of such phraseological phrases may have more than two analogues and the task of a translator is to choose the most appropriate one according to the style of the text and its criteria (1:61). E.g. “too many cooks spoil the broth” – у семи няньок дитина без ока або де дві господині, там хата неметена, there is no time like present – нема такого часу, як справжнє або куй залізо поки воно гаряче.

4. Translating Idioms by Choosing Approximate Analogues

The linguist claims that the components of the idioms may have peculiarities. Some of them can have a hidden concept, which is comprehensive sometimes for a translator and a foreigner. That is why the translator shall find approximate analogues and apply descriptive way: e. g. “kind words butter no parsnips – годувати байками солов’я; a round peg in a square hole – бути не на своєму місці, to draw the wool over someone’s eyes – водити когось за ніс etc” (1:62).

5. Descriptive Translating of Idiomatic and Set Expressions

The major part of phraseologisms is rendered by an explicable and descriptive way. There are some ways how to express the concept:

1) the phraseologism can be rendered *by a single word*: “call it a day” – закруглятися, “bite the bullet” – терпіти, “let the cat out of the bag” – бовкнути, “to go on about” – гелготіти, “give up” – здаватися, “bring up” – виховувати, “to burn one’s fingers” – помилитися, “to throw the book at sb” – засудити, “in the dark” – в невідомості;

2) *with the help of free combinations of words (the most frequent)*: “a big shot (cheese)” – дуже важлива персона, “a little bird told me” – пташка на хвості принесла, “between the devil and the deep blue sea” – опинитися між двома вогнями, “head over heels” – закохатися по самі вуха, “to cut off with the shilling” – залишитися без нічого.

3) *when the lexical meaning of an original idiomatic expression is nationally based and unfamiliar to the TL, the idiomatic expression may be rendered by the whole phrase or a sentence or explained: “a king for a day” – особа, яка отримала владу на короткий час, “an old hand” – людина, яку важко надурити, котра має величезний досвід, “a bull in a china shop” – поводитися незграбно etc” (1:62).*

Another researcher Saadia Mahmood ul Hassan in the paper “Strategies of translating idioms” considers additional ways for faithful rendering.

- “Reading different translations of different kinds of texts to enliven the research.
- By knowing both source language and target language. Translators read different genera’s and expand his/her knowledge.

- Writing is the main and vital step of a translator.

- A good translator has the competency to understand a number of connotations, grammatical functions, concepts, and culture.

- A translator has a command in both languages it does not mean that he can generate a perfect translation but he faces difficulty in comprehending tenses as the English past perfect is used for that has happened in the morning but in Spanish it is used as the past participle.

- He should be aware of registers, dialects and sociolect create problems for him.

- Machine translation cannot translate ambiguous word structures, idioms, and collocations” (51:16).

Furthermore, he focuses on the methods that are to be used in translating. These methods are:

Equivalence

The author states the process of an adequate translation is difficult because of the complexity of cultural material and linguistic one. The equivalent or pragmatic translation is applied when the translator deals with phraseological expressions and when the use of these idioms is pragmatic.

Borrowing

The researcher Saadia Mahmood ul Hassan assures this method helps to enrich the language and the lexical aspect of it. Moreover, it is practiced often in explanation.

Calques

With this method, the SL manifestation is changed into a literal variant of translation. Calques and borrowing are incorporated in the TL by semantic changes that may cause false friends of the translator. This method is common in translating the idioms.

Literal translation

The method is connected with the syntactic aspect of idioms. This approach is word-for-word translation it is mutual between languages of the same family.

Transposition

According to this method, one part of the speech is transformed, while the meaning is unchanged. It can be obligatory and optional as: “Upon her arising will be translated in a past context as “as soon as she got up”, “it will be obligatory”. By employing reverse direction it is translated as “as soon as she got up” and it is an example of optional. It focuses on grammar and there is the replacement of SL word or structure with a TL word or structure. Translators often change the structure and there are categories of ways of the method:

1. Verb into the noun
2. Adverb into the verb.

Modulation

This strategy refers to both semantic and syntactic levels of the idiom. Due to this, the viewpoint is converted from the SL to the TL. Modulation is divided as:

Cause and effect, abstract for concrete, negation of opposition, space for time, part for another part, active to passive.

Adaption or cultural translation

It is the least literal and is mostly a free type of translation. The target is those practices that are not more in the target culture, instead of operations on linguistic units. This method of creating equivalence of the same level that can be applied to a different

situation than that of SL. Adaptation is the non-literal translation and focuses on the cultural phenomena.

Nada Zakaria Abdul Mageed Elnoty in the paper “Baker’s Most Frequently Used Strategies for Translating Idioms in Maḥfūz’s Worksstates: “The history of translation has witnessed a number of strategies as introduced by scholars. Bassnett & Lefevere (1998, p. 4) Newmark (1988) Séguinot (1989) Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) Sornsuwannarsi (2010) Leppihalme (1997)”.

Regarding the descriptive translation, the following options have to be followed by a translator:

- 1) the translation must accurately convey the main meaning of the concept;
- 2) the translation should not be too detailed;
- 3) the syntactic structure of the phrase should not be complex.

One additional task to a translator, which has to be processed in an appropriate way is conveying the main features of the concept with a word combination. To conduct an adequate translation, the subject area of the text has to be analyzed well.

Linguists Zabrudska, Kovalenko and Mykhailova concentrate on the antonymic strategy of translation. It is defined as the replacement of either a positive or negative phrase with the opposite one to it. But the concept remains unchanged. For instance, “to keep one’s head” – “не втрачати голови”, “old hat” (not before noun) – “щось добре знайоме”.

This strategy of translation exists in three variants:

- 1) negation (a word or word combination is replaced in the translation by a word with a prefix or participle not. For example: forget – not to remember;
- 2) positivization (that is, an antonym of a positive meaning). For example: unbroken – whole;
- 3) cancellation of negative semantic components. For example: not unauthorized – allowed (64:187).

The scientist Séguinot (1989) identifies three different types of global strategies applied by translators. These strategies include: (a) Uninterrupted translation for a

period of time; (b) Instant correction of apparent errors; and (c) Postponing correction of errors related to the quality or style of the revision (52).

Furthermore, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) classify two main strategies to be applied in translation. The first strategy is described as direct and it includes literal translation, calque, and borrowing. The second one is the oblique translation which encompasses modulation, equivalence, transposition, and adaptation (57).

Newmark explains different translation methods and procedures, including:

(a) “Word-for-word translation, and literal translation: In both types of translation, the translators need to follow the same order of the words or the word structures as in the original and the use of the word is more generic and non-contextual.

(b) Faithful translation: This type of translation requires the translators to follow precisely the meaning of the word in its context.

(c) Adaptation: When the aesthetics of the translation is emphasized, it is referred to as adaptation.

(d) Semantic translation: Semantic translation takes place when the structures of the grammar of the target language are maintained.

(e) Free translation: comedy plays or poetry is usually translated using free translation as it focuses on reproducing the intended message of the original text with all the other aspects like form, style, or content being of less importance.

(f) Transposition

This strategy involves maintaining the contextual as well as the language aspects of the original text in its translation. The text being translated should give the same thing as the original and this should be understandable by the readers as well” (43:2627).

Another method, which has to be analyzed is tracing.

An important feature for the use of this method is the sufficient motivation of the value of a phraseological unit by the values of its constituent components. That is why, tracing is used in cases where the literal translation of a phraseological unit will be able

to convey to the reader not the meaning of the individual components of phraseology, but the true role of the whole unit.

This method is used when the figurative phraseology is faced while the process of both translation and interpretation, where the metaphor has to be preserved. Furthermore, this way of translation is applied when proverbs do not have a specific subtext. Translator has to conduct the translation, which has to be clear and perceivable to a reader or recipient. Tracing is not an easy process of rendering the meaning of phraseological units. The rendering is accompanied by many transformations of phraseological units. Researchers Basaraba I. and Lemeshko O. illustrate the examples of transformations. This applies to the number of words in a phrase, changes in their distinctive forms, changes in the order of words in phrases, as well as the syntactic status of the components of a phraseological unit (11:38). Moreover, this type of the strategy of phraseological units applies to translation of literary texts. The difficulty of translating of literary texts lies not only in the necessity of finding an equivalent in TL with emotional colour but at the same time in conveying the meaning of phraseology.

Additionally, the omission strategy also should be mentioned. According to the author Amineh Adelnia of the article “Translation of Idioms: A Hard Task for the Translator”, “The time that there is no close match between the languages” items or the time that the translator cannot find any equivalents, this strategy is used to completely omit the idiom from the target text” (6:882).

According to Donny Bhaskara Wicaksono, Erly Wahyuni in the article “An analysis of the strategies used in translating idioms in Indonesia into English found in Indonesian legends” omission is allowed only in some following cases:

1. First, when there is no close comparison in the target language;
2. Secondly, when it is not easy to paraphrase;
3. Finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons. This strategy is not used very frequently (61:50).

The main goals of an adequate translation of phraseological units is a proper conveying of the meaning of phraseological units and preserving the imagery. That is

why, the rendered meaning can be reproduced in translation by means of another image. However, sometimes it is expedient to use one-sided relevance deprived of imagery in order to keep the main component of the meaning. This opinion can be illustrated on the phraseological unit with an ethnocultural concept, which retains the original national coloring. Nevertheless, it occurs that translator conducts nonsufficient achievement of equivalence because of the absence of knowledge of the source receptor. The essential influence of ethnocultural component on choosing the translation relevance is revealed when translation units of the target language, which possess the similar component of meaning, are excluded from the number of correspondences. Regarding phraseological units with the ethnocultural concept, it is not usually acceptable to render them with nationally colored pattern. The descriptive translation is practiced with the expressions with ethnocultural concept. This strategy requires the mastering of some profound knowledge, which will be a significant advantage in this case (12).

2.2. Characteristics and translation of substantive and verbal phraseological units

Baranova, Cameneva, Kobyakova, Smirnitsky, Vora and other researchers made a significant contribution to the investigation of semantical characteristics and translation fundamentals of phraseological units. Some of them illustrated classifications according to the components of phraseological units. Moreover, linguists categorized groups of phraseological units according to the structuralsemantic characteristics.

Many scientists state that it is not an easy task to classify phraseological units. The hardships of classification are caused by a plenty of criteria, which are completely different in its nature, by a numerous amount of phraseological units and diverse design and form of PUs. Some linguists do not classify PUs by their grammatical criterion, while others do. This causes serious collision in phraseology, and in its turn in linguistics.

As it was mentioned, there are many groups of phraseological units, categorized according to the included component in their structure.

These are:

- 1) nominal (substantive) phraseological units, e.g., high life;
- 2) verbal phraseological units, e.g., put one's head in a noose;
- 3) adverbial phraseological units, e.g., by hook or by crook;
- 4) adjectival phraseological units, e.g., as wet as a drowned rat;
- 5) prepositional phraseological units, e.g., in accordance with;
- 6) conjunctive phraseological units, e.g., as long as;
- 7) interjectional phraseological units, e.g., well, I never did! (8).

The substantive and verbal phraseological units are the most extensive ones by their quantity of phrases and the subgroups in their classifications. This reason makes it essential to focus on these two important groups, whose phraseological units are the most frequently used in discourse whether it be business, political or discourse of mass media etc.

The difference between substantive and verbal phraseological units lies in denoting a center of phraseological units. Substantive phraseological units denote an object, a person, a living being in contrast to verbal phraseological units that denote an action, a state, a feeling. It is noted that the nouns in PUs are used mostly in plural, for example when pigs fly, go bananas, not to have all one's buttons, lose one's marbles, meeting of minds, to hold someone's horses. That is why such phrases do not appear singular as much as plural.

Additionally, the verbal phraseological units are united in phraseosemantic groups, which is unique in terms of its nominal value and contains not only the big volume of additional information on character of actions and behavior of a person, but also a special emotional estimation of the designated action in comparison with those invariant senses on which they correspond in subgroups and microgroups. None of verbal phraseological units duplicates a word or other phraseological unit, none is

superfluous in language, each of them occupies its own lawful place in system of nominal means.

There are different approaches to classify substantive phraseological units, but the scientist Smirnitsky proposes his way of classification of substantive phraseological units by their structure. He highlights two structural types:

- A. Attributive-nominal phraseological units;
- B. Verb-nominal phraseological units.

a) *Attributive-nominal* such as a month of Sundays, grey matter, a millstone round one's neck and many others.

As he affirms the units of this attributive-nominal type are noun equivalents and can be partly or perfectly idiomatic. It is noted that in these types of PUs the first component is idiomatic, for instance high road, and in the following example the second component is idiomatic, for example first night. In many cases both components are idiomatic (e.g. red tape, blind alley, bed of nail, shot in the arm and many others).

Other linguists, who researched and developed the classification of PU groups, are Kobyakova, Baranova, and Matuzka. They present the definition to a notion "substantive group" in their research "Structural patterns of phraseological units to denote the personal character", present its characteristics, and illustrate examples.

Substantive phraseological units are word groups that are functionally associated with a noun, i.e. word groups with a headword expressed by a noun. The substantive group can be categorized into the following subgroups:

1. The subgroup with the structural pattern Adjective + Noun and attributive relations between the components.
2. The subgroup with the structural pattern Noun + Noun. In this combination the second component can be extended by a prepositive adjective or noun in the Genitive Case.

Substantive phraseological units of the English language are characterized by a prepositive attributive type of union to a substantive-nominal group. About 50 % of the substantive phraseological units of this structural subgroup that are semantically

oriented to the human nature are combinations with a proper name functioning as a headword and a dependent component: Jack Homer, a Miss Nancy.

In the opinion of linguists Kobyakova and Baranova, there is the differentiation in the attributive substantive phraseological units.

It is prepositive attributive type with the adjustment, which is peculiar in English. There are two different groups:

1) Adjective-nominal, where the adjunct component is expressed by a qualitative adjective without morphological markers; 2) Numeral-nominal.

The role of contextual extension of adjective does not affect the whole substantive phraseological unit except for head word.

All things therefore seemed to point to this: that I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self, and becoming slowly incorporated with my second and worse (Stevenson R. L. "The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde") (34).

6. The subgroup Noun + preposition + Noun. The English substantive phraseological units are characterized by an attributive prepositional type with postposition and adhesion. In some cases, there is extension of the second noun through an adjective or noun in the Genitive Case (wolf in sheep's clothing, knight in shining armour).

She took my hand and led me to the foot of the hummock: "Here's your knight in shining armour" (Fowles J. "The Magus"). This example describes the so-called prince on a white horse denoting the image of a guy in girl's dreams (34:4).

4. The subgroup Noun + and + Noun. This subtype is characterized by strong affiliation and constant dependence of components in the majority of cases. Morphological invariability is inherent in most coordinate substantive phraseological units. Two-member units of the English language semantically oriented to the person's character can have both components in the singular or in the plural (stocks and stones) forms. Sometimes in English one can observe variation of the preposition, e. g. a stick or a stone - a stick and a stone.

b) *Verb-nominal phraseological units*, for example to read between the lines,

to speak BBC, to sweep under the carpet etc.

The grammar center of such units is the verb, the semantic center in many cases is the nominal component. For example, to fall in love. In some units the verb is both the grammar and the semantic center, e.g. not to know the ropes. These units can be perfectly idiomatic as well as in in this example – to burn one’s boats, to vote with one’s feet, to take to the cleaners’ etc. Very close to such units are word-groups of the type to have a glance, to have a smoke. These units are not idiomatic and are treated in grammar as a special syntactical combination (56:7).

It is a difficult task to overestimate the contribution of the linguist Cameneva to the classification of verb-nominal PUs by their structure. It is classified by the same criterion as in the classification of substantive PUs. It is executed according to grammar-structural approach. She affirms that the classified groups of PUs contain the grammatical center, which is in many cases is the verb. As for the semantic center, it is a nominal component as a rule. The classified groups are the following:

- verb-nominal phraseological units having the structure “Verb + Noun”;
- verb-nominal phraseological units having the structure “Verb + Negative Particle + Noun (+ Preposition)”;
- verb-nominal phraseological units having the structure “Verb + Preposition + Noun”.

As linguist Cameneva declares, after conducting the comparative research of PUs in English and Romanian, the PUs with verb-nominal phraseological patterns do not coincide with PUs in other languages regularly. That is why, it is not recommended to render the structure of SL of the PUs but concentrate on the rendering of semantic part of expression, its denotative meaning.

Additionally, she presents the ways of the rendering of illustrated groups of verbnominal phrases.

- By means of equivalent phrases when the Source Language phraseological units have Target Language counterparts with the same meaning and similar images in other words with full equivalents. This strategy, as it was mentioned before, has to be applied

in case the semantic meaning remains natural to the recipient and corresponds to the grammatical and semantic characteristics of the Target Language.

- By means of equivalent words (the verb, expressing the same action, state or feeling, as the phraseological unit). This strategy has one additional name – translation by near equivalent. In this case, the structure of PU in TL can differ from SL.

- By means of interpretation (when there are no correlated equivalents of the verb-nominal phraseological units in the Source language and Target language), so to say, giving a descriptive translation. Transposition is also applicable, when there no more additional methods to use (15:57-58).

Another scientist introduces additional scheme of constituent components of verbal PUs. The linguist R. Vora defines several structures of English word-groups. According to the scheme, the verbal groups comprise the following structural formulas:

-V+N – “to build houses”;

-V+prp+N – “to rely on somebody”,

-V+N+prp+N – “to hold something against somebody”;

-V+N+V(inf.) – “to make somebody work”; -V+

V(inf.)– “to get to know”.

It is investigated that the central constituent components may be clarified as headword, e.g. to rely + on +N. It is found that English PUs with dependent formation are an important part. In this formation the one word can convey the meaning of the whole PU. A distinctive feature of verbal PU is the constant dependence of the elements. In most cases, the second constituent may be the name of animal or imagined ones based upon the real relations among men, as “*in die like a dog*”, “*fight like a lion*”. The second component may be a thing, or another type: “*be like a gas - meter/have a head like a sieve*”. Other verbal phraseological units are never used to denote man’s actions or state, as in: “*spread like wildfire/spring up like mushrooms*”. It happens that the second component consists of two words. For instance, the phrase “*agree like cats and dogs*” has two words, which are nouns. In other verbal phraseological units,

the interdependence of elements is only temporary, as in phrase “*live by one’s wits*” (58:638-639).

It is shown that verbal phraseological units prevail other phrases as substantive, adjectival, and adverbial phraseological unit by such characteristics: quantity and uniqueness. Many linguists suggest that the verbal phraseological units are the most diverse part of phraseology. Their features represent morphological categories and type of mood.

The linguist R. Vora includes a further systematization of structures of PUs by its elements. It is displayed in the following way:

1. *verb + adjective + noun, (eat humble pie);*
2. *verb + definite article + noun in genitive, (grind the faces of the poor);*
3. *verb + pronoun (indefinite possessive) + noun (pull somebody’s leg);*
4. *verb + a + adjective + noun + noun in genitive (show a clean pair of heels);*
5. *verb + one’s + own + noun (have one’s own way);*
6. *a whole sentence as in (kill the goose that lays (laid) the golden eggs);*
7. *give + somebody + noun (give somebody the cold shoulder);*
8. *verb in the infinitive (have other fish to fry).*

Having analyzing the schemes, the suggestion arises that the structures are diverse and numerous. It is caused by a large amount of verbal phraseological units that can be combined with many other parts of language. Hence, the issue of classification both substantive and verbal phraseological units is still extensive for linguists.

In phraseology, it is determined that there is the phenomenon of substitution of a verb on a phrase, whose meaning can differentiate.

For instance, the listed below phrases differ noticeably as words differ as well:

bring one’s eggs to a fair/fine/wrong/pretty market;

bring one’s hogs to a fair/fine/wrong/pretty market;

bring one’s goods to a fair/fine/wrong/pretty market;

bring one's pigs to a fair/fine/wrong/pretty market;
 come to a fine/pretty mess.

The same substitution happens with the adjectives. In the following examples, the noun is replaced by other nouns which are not synonymous. In the given phraseological units nouns or adjectives denote the same object or notion, though they are still not synonyms.

Regarding the strategies of rendering of verbal PUs, there are observed various methods that are requested to conduct an adequate translation. As it was mentioned in the previous chapter, linguists highlight the main and most applicable are the word-to-word translation, translation by near equivalents, omission, descriptive translation, antonymic translation, and others. There are presented below the verbal PUs from illustrated examples that have its meaning or equivalent in Ukrainian phraseology.

The phrase “*when pigs fly*” is rendered by near equivalent that has correspondent phrase – коли рак на горі свисне. The same situation is found in the phrase “*live by one's wits*” – *рвати жили, тягти лямку*. The meaning of the phrase is to survive by doing clever and sometimes dishonest things and has its near equivalent – *рвати жили, тягти лямку*, which refers to backbreaking work. This way of rendering is applicable as the meaning seems natural to recipient and complies with grammatical or semantical requirements of language. By its method is translated the phrase “*lose one's marbles*” – *з'їхати з глузду*. The phrases “*agree like cats and dog*” is rendered into Ukrainian as як кішка з собакою and has its full equivalent. This example “*spring up like mushrooms*” – *як гриби після дощу* and to hold someone's horses – *притримати коней* are transferred with the same strategy of translation. It signals that Ukrainian has certain phraseological unit that render the meaning of PU in SL fully and transfers its emotional connotation or some sense of irony, sarcasm or other connotation. Furthermore, it shows that English and Ukrainian have in certain extent the similar or identical mental perception of worldview. However, the several examples demonstrate another perspective. The expression “*meeting of minds is translated*” as “*повна згода*”, which is not transferred literally.

From these results the assumption arises that the most frequently practiced is translation by near equivalents. Another further strategy is translation by full equivalents and descriptive way of rendering phraseological units. The strategies of omission or translation have not been noticed in the process of collection and analyzing the given expressions.

The translation of substantive phraseological units has to be discussed further. This type of PUs is not as extensive as verbal ones, which presumes the analysis of the less diverse combinations of constituent components within the structure of nominal PUs.

The strategies of rendering the meaning are the identical.

She felt that he wanted her to be **a child of nature**. That suited her very well (Maugham W. S. "Theatre"). This idiom nominates a playful, extremely friendly and quite mischievous person; in Ukrainian it has its full equivalent – "дитя природи".

She was indeed so taken aback that she had not **the presence of mind** to deny it (Maugham W. S. "Theatre"). This phraseological unit is rendered by full equivalent as in the previous example. "самовладання присутність духу".

At least it would be a face worth seeing: the face of a man who was without **bowels of mercy**: a face but which had to show itself to raise up in the mind of the unimpressionable Enfield, a spirit of enduring hatred (Stevenson R.L. "The strange case"). The meaning of its translation is transferred by its near equivalent - "мати Бога в серці".

He never attempted to play, anyone but he himself specialized in **men about town**, gentlemanly gamblers, gold and young scamps with a good side to them (Maugham W. S. "Theatre"). The collocation "men about town" has neither full nor near equivalent in Ukrainian. However, it is transferred by word-to-word translation.

Insidiously, and by remote ways, as well as by the power of **stick and stone** and clout of hand, were the shackles of White Fang's bondage being riveted upon him (London J. "White Fang"). In this case, it is preferable to translate with word-to-word translation, which will be "палка та камінь".

To Caroline's extreme annoyance, she has not been able to find out anything about him, except that he is a foreigner. The Intelligence Corps has proved a **broken reed** (Christie A. "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd"). The phraseological unit a broken reed indicates such a feature of human nature as unreliability. In given example there is no counterparts in Ukrainian, that is why the word-to-word translation is advised to use. The translation of it is "ненадійна людина" (34:6-7).

After investigation of PUs, it is suspected that the method of word-to-word translation is the most common. The additional practiced strategy is the translation by near equivalents.

2.3. Strategies of translation of phraseological units into Ukrainian

It is acknowledged that the phraseology is assumed as a mirror of the nationality and mentality, which reflects the attitude of people to the world. Translation of phraseological units is a challenging task by the fact that it is usually impossible to translate by word-to-word translation. As English and Ukrainian languages do not belong to the branch of languages, the process of translating demands more focus and a detailed analysis of meaning of PU both in SL and TL. Furthermore, phraseological units of both languages display different worldviews caused by contrasting mentalities, traditions, histories, grammatical and semantical characteristics of languages. Thus the analysis of translation of PUs from English into Ukrainian remains essential in investigation of ways of rendering PUs generally.

The strategies that have to be analyzed, coincide with methods of rendering illustrated in the subchapter 2.1. "The strategies of rendering".

The following phraseological units fully correspond to the grammatical and semantical characteristics in Ukrainian. For example, "on cloud nine" – «на сьомому небі», "be like talking to rick wall" – «розмовляти наче із стіною/глухим», "neither fish nor fowl" – «ні риба, ні м'ясо/ ні се, ні те». As the translation is easy to perceive

and it corresponds to the Ukrainian language features, it is translated by word-to-word translation.

The translation by full equivalent is practiced in case these characteristics are matching: significant-denotative meaning, subjective-evaluative, functionalexpressive connotation, structural-grammatical organization and component composition. The expression “look through the rosy spectacles” and “дивитись крізь рожеві окуляри” are full equivalents.

More examples: *golden mean* – золота середина; *golden wedding* – золоте весілля; *silver wedding* – срібне весілля; *golden age* – золотий вік; *golden rule* – золоте правило; *golden calf* – золотий телець; *golden mine* – золота жила; *black ingratitude* – чорна невдячність; *a blue stocking* – синя панчоха; *the devil is not so black, as he is painted* – дідько не такий чорний, як його малюють etc.

Some phrases have contrast morphological peculiarities and structures in English and Ukrainian. In such situations, it is advised to use the method of translation by near equivalents.

The phrase “*the writing is on the wall*” – «на лобі написано» is rendered by a near equivalent. This way of translation is justified by the absence of the full equivalent. In this case, there is given equivalents which is based on different image, but different by its content to English.

Another instance is “*fish in troubled waters*” and ловити рибу в мутній воді with the meaning of “*seek benefit for yourself in the misery of others*”. Here, the meanings coincide and the structure of the phrase is similar. Nevertheless, the components differ in the organization of PU. The translation of an expression “*to kill the goose that lays golden eggs*” – нема тієї курочки, що несла золоті яєчка is processed with the same strategy that helps to preserve the emotional-expressive meaning. From analysis, there is an assumption that this way of rendering is suitable for its process while it helps to preserve the content of the phrase and overcome some morphological differences of SL and TL.

The phraseological unit for “*a rainy day*” enters into a relationship of partial equivalence with the Ukrainian idiom про/на чорний день/ годину. As it can be observed, the adjective rainy is replaced with “чорний день”, that preserves the connotation of “a difficulty” in the illustrated phrase. The method of near equivalent, which is also known as partial, helps to transfer the meanings of those components, which seem to be impossible to. Furthermore, this method of translation assists to change the constituent components, which are appropriate to language characteristics.

Another phrase “*sit on the fence*” – бути стороннім спостерігачем, “*greased lightning*”, which occur frequently in operating, have no equivalents in Ukrainian, neither full nor near ones. They are translated by the descriptive strategy of translation and have the following translations: “*sit on the fence*” – «бути стороннім спостерігачем», “*greased lightning*” – «дуже міцний напій/гримуча суміш». Usually descriptive method is applied with free phrases that convey the meaning of PUs of SL. There are certain following requirements of the descriptive way of translation, which translator is supposed to keep up:

- 1) the translation must accurately convey the main meaning of the concept;
- 2) the translation should not be too detailed;
- 3) the syntactic structure of the phrase should not be complex.

It happens that the process of rendering the meaning is problematic with any other ways of translation. The antonymic translation is worth its application in such cases. It serves as a replacement of a positive phrase with antonymic and vice versa. However, the content remains unchanged. For instance, “*to keep one’s head*” – не втрачати голови, “*old hat*” (not before noun) – щось добре знайоме.

Having analyzed the illustrated examples, it is necessary to emphasize on the necessity of comprehension the difference between translation by full and near equivalents. It had to be noted that the translation by full equivalent is operated if the structure and criteria as connotation, composition, grammatical organization coincide with the PUs in TL. As for the translation by near equivalents, it is advised for

application when there is found a slight difference in terms of expression of idioms of identical semantics, which may have a component or morphological nature.

2.4. The method of research

The following section is devoted to achieve defined goals, in order to investigate the issue of translation of phraseological units. It is focused on the analysis of the illustrative examples of the translation solutions. The research is conducted by several scientific methods as analysis to determine the translation of PUs, statistical analysis to analyze the regularities of phraseological expressions and the methods of their rendering. Another scientific method is empirical, which focuses on the studies of linguist, who researched the same question. To investigate the differences and methods of translating idioms and to define the strategies of this process we apply comparative method, the results of which we present below. The investigation is operated with qualitative research, in which the collected data is gathered, grouped, defined and its translation is illustrated with examples and their strategies of rendering, which are commented.

The corpus for the analysis is constituted by the novel “Alice in Wonderland” (66). A **comparative analysis** of the original text written by Lewis Carroll and its German translation by Antonie Zimmerman (67) was conducted to find out which translation strategies the translator has followed. According to Galova (24:79), it is important to differentiate between the terms translation method, translation strategy, and translation procedure. The translation method or translation strategy is related to the whole text while the translation procedure focuses on actual translation problems. The data collection process in this research study was conducted in the following way: in the first stage, English idioms from the mentioned novel and their German equivalents from the German translation were collected. Since the primary goal was to examine cases where an English non-idiom had been translated with a German idiom and vice versa. To conduct the research, we read the German

translation again and tried to find translated idioms. All the expressions chosen for the analysis were picked according to the working definition of an idiom, which will be defined in greater detail in the following section. If there was still any sort of uncertainty in deciding whether a certain expression was an idiom or not, we consulted idiom dictionaries. Based on the definitions and classifications of idioms mentioned in previous paragraphs, we understand idioms as “word groups consisting of two or more words, a combination of which is integrated as one unit with specialized non-literal and figurative meaning of the whole”.

After collecting the data for my research we proceeded to a more detailed analysis. The methodology used in the analysis of idioms is empirical and descriptive. We carefully researched and examined the corpus in order to find meaningful themes and general patterns. The aim of the analysis was to describe the collected data and make generalizations and conclusions on the basis of the findings. The purpose is to analyze what strategies of rendering the idioms were applied and their characterization.

The aforementioned process we can present in the following list:

1. The source text and target text are read.
2. The non-equivalence idiomatic expressions in the source text and their translation in the target text are marked.
3. The data are collected and selected by using the purposive sampling technique.
4. The idiom dictionaries are applied in order to discover the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the source language.
5. The non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions is compared with the result of the translation.
6. The researcher analyzes the translation strategies for non-equivalence of idiom expression applied in the target language text are analyzed.
7. The results of the research are reported in tables and the analysis is given below.

The data employed for the purpose of the present study consists of 30 idiomatic phrases extracted from the novel in both the original English text and its German

translation. This number includes 16 English idiomatic expressions translated with the literal strategy, another two expressions were translated by omission, and five of them were translated by partial equivalence. Six phraseological units were rendered by communicative approach and one by transposition.

As it was mentioned before, the novel is written in English. The language in the novel is very factual and has a form of accurate and detailed description without expressing the feelings and personal comments of the author. The author of “Alice in Wonderland” used stylistic devices such as metaphors, and idioms. The translator Antonie Zimmerman, who translated the original text into German, applied such strategies:

1. word-to-word translation (literal);
2. translation by omission;
3. translation by near equivalents;
4. communicative translation;
5. translation by transposition.

First, we examine the word-to-word method of translation, which is the most frequently employed.

The next and the most frequently employed method of translation was discovered in the paper “The analysis of students’ difficulties and strategies used in the English translation process” by Maiya Lucito. As the author stated, the translator used the word-for-word translation method to make it easily to translate from the source language into the target language. In this method, the cultural word is used in the translation. It back to the source language that the translator used to translate a text (35:10).

Moreover, P. Newmark in the book “A Textbook of Translation” adds additional information about the aforementioned strategy of translation. This type of translation keeps the SL word order; words are translated out of context according to their most common meaning. Such kind of translation can be used as a preliminary translation step but it is not applied in real translation tasks. This method or type of translation

takes the meaning of each word in isolation regardless of differences between both languages in grammar, word order, context, and special usage.

Moreover, this translation focuses on the source language and the target should follow it step by step. Hence, it seems a very easy way to translate and it is common among students. However, this method is very risky because it does not consider the target language and relies on the source language only. Furthermore, this method does not take both languages word order into account. This method also neglects the context which is very important to understand the meaning of a given sentence (43:1-2). Likewise, it ignores the metaphorical use of words which represents the culture of the language. Finally, this method cannot find equivalents that do not exist in the target language.

The results of collecting data we present in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Word-to-word translation

Source language	Target language	Category of idiom
Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity...	sprang Alice auf; denn es war ihr doch noch nie vorgekommen, ein Kaninchen mit einer Westentasche und einer Uhr darin zu sehen. Vor Neugierde brennend...	Literal idiom
Alice did not at all like the tone of this remark...	Alice gefiel diese Bemerkung gar nicht...	Pure idiom

<p>The Dormouse shook its head impatiently, and said, without opening its eyes.</p>	<p>Das Murmelthier schüttelte ungeduldig den Kopf und sagte, ohne die Augen aufzuthun.</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>This seemed to Alice a good opportunity for making her escape; so she set off at once.</p>	<p>Dies schien Alice eine gute Gelegenheit zu sein, fortzukommen; sie machte sich also gleich davon.</p>	<p>Pure idiom</p>
<p>Curiouser and curiouser! cried Alice.</p>	<p>Verquerer und verquerer! rief Alice.</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>“But they have their tails in their mouths; and the reason is” —here the Mock Turtle yawned and shut his eyes.</p>	<p>“Aber den Schwanz haben sie im Maule, und der Grund ist” – hier gähnte die falsche Schildkröte und machte die Augen zu.</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>she got to the part about her repeating. “You are old, father William,” to the Caterpillar, and the words all coming different, and then the Mock Turtle drew a long breath...</p>	<p>bis sie an die Stelle kam, wo sie der Raupe, “Ihr seid alt, Vater Martin” hergesagt hatte, und wo lauter andere Worte gekommen waren, da holte die falsche Schildkröte tief Athem ...</p>	<p>Semi idiom</p>
<p>I do, Alice hastily replied; “at least—at least I mean what I say — that’s the same thing, you know”.</p>	<p>-“Das thue ich ja, warf Alice schnell ein, “wenigstens – wenigstens meine ich, was ich sage – und das ist dasselbe”.</p>	<p>Pure idiom</p>
<p>“I beg pardon, your Majesty”, he began, “for bringing these in: but I hadn't quite finished my tea when I was sent for.</p>	<p>“Ich bitte um Verzeihung, Eure Majestät, daß ich das mitbringe; aber ich war nicht ganz fertig mit meinem Thee, als nach mir geschickt wurde”.</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>

It was high time to go, for the pool was getting quite crowded...	Es war hohe Zeit sich fortzumachen; denn der Pfuhl begann von allerlei Vögeln und Gethier zu wimmeln...	Semi idiom
...and an old Crab took the opportunity of saying to her daughter “Ah, my dear”.	...und eine alte Unke nahm die Gelegenheit wahr, zu ihrer Tochter zu sagen, “Ja, mein Kind!”	Literal idiom
“I haven’t the slightest idea ,” said the Hatter.	“Davon habe ich nicht die leiseste Ahnung ,” sagte der Hutmacher.	Semi idiom
Please come back ...	Bitte, komm wieder ...	Pure idiom
“No, I give it up ”...	“Nein, ich gebe es auf ”...	Pure idiom
“ Get up! ” said the Queen...	“ Steht auf! ” schrie die Königin...	Pure idiom
She pulled out a box of comfits...	Sie zog eine Schachtel Zuckerplätzchen hervor ...	Pure idiom

In the analysis, we identified 16 instances of translating idioms. In Table 2.1, we can see that the meaning of the source language is fully transferred into the target language. In comparison with the English original the German translation, the original text seems to be more stylistically and emotionally colored as it contains a higher number of idiomatic expressions “burning with curiosity” or “high time”, “at all”, “at once”, “took the opportunity” etc. We assume that this strategy is an uncomplicated one. The first instance of using word-by-word translation is characterized by a change of the sentences in the target language. In the source text, we can see that the idiom is at the end of the sentence: “Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that

she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity...” In the target language, the rendered phrase is at the beginning of the next sentence. Hence, we assume that the translator changed the structure to perceive the sense of the idiomatic expression better. In this way, he made an emphasis on the idiom and made the meaning more expressive than in the source text. The last instance is “the slightest idea” is rendered into “die leiseste Ahnung”. The phrase is translated by equal items that correspond to the sense of the phrase.

The next instances do not have any peculiarities and changes in the target languages. The translator rendered them in a simple way, using the words or phrases, which have the identical sense of the idioms in the source language. That is why we consider that the German language has many items that have the same meaning as the collected data in the source language. There is a necessity to analyze next instances of using by word to word strategy. The first one is “burning with curiosity” is transferred by the phrase “Vor Neugierde brennend”, which has identical meaning to the items, collected in the source language.

The second rendered phrase is “at all”. The sense is transferred into “gar nicht” that means in any way or capacity and literally conveys the sense.

The third phrase is “shake one’s head”. It is translated into the target language as “schüttel den Kopf”. The idiom is defined as “to turn one’s head from side to side as a way of answering “no” or of showing disagreement or refusal” (81). In the target language, the translator added the adverb “ungeduldig” to the phrase to add the expressive sense and sound more natural. Hence, we can state that the translator took into account different norms and peculiarities of the German language.

The fourth example is “at once”, which means immediately. It is rendered in the target language as “gleich davon”, which has the same definition.

The fifth example is the idiom “curioser and curioser!” is translated into “verquerrer und verquerrer!”. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines the idiomatic phrase as “stranger and stranger” (80). Furthermore, it is defined as more curious. The origin of the phrase derives from “Alice in Wonderland” by Lewis Carrol, the novel,

which we research. The components of the phrase are replaced into *verquerer und verquerer*, which means “strange”. Here we assume that the translator rendered the whole context of the idiomatic expression that would be understood and easily perceived.

Another idiom that is transferred by the aforementioned strategy is “shut his eyes”, which translated into “*machte die Augen zu*”. The idiom has two meanings, which are given below.

The first one means literally, to close one's eyes. Another meaning is by extension, to willfully ignore, pretend not to notice, or choose not to deal with something (88). The translator rendered the idiom in the target language that corresponds to the first meaning. The phrase “drew a long breath” is literally translated as “*holten tief Athem*”.

The next phrase in the source text is “at least”. The translator used an equivalent “*wenigstens*”, which is an exact equivalent. Furthermore, the idioms “to beg pardon”, “high time”, “take the opportunity”, “*bitten um Verzeihung*”, “*hohe Zeit*”, “*nahmen die Gelegenheit*”, “come back”, “give up”, “get up” are translated into words and phrases that literally have the same meaning as in the source text. The listed equivalents equally correspond and render the sense of phrases.

The following phrase “pulled out” is translated into “*zog hervor*”. The translator transferred all lexical meaning from the source text into the target text and saved all parts of speech in the target language.

The next strategy, the translator used to transfer the meaning of idioms, is omission. We found two examples of applying this strategy in the novel. The category of the idiom is presented below. The results of the research we present in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2.

Translation by omission

Source language	Target language	Category of idiom

<p>“I didn’t know that Cheshire cats always grinned; in fact, I didn't know that cats could grin.”</p>	<p>“Ich wußte nicht, daß Katzen manchmal grinsen; ja ich wußte nicht, daß Katzen überhaupt grinsen können.”</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>“What is the use of repeating all that stuff,” the Mock Turtle interrupted, “if you don't explain it as you go on?”</p>	<p>“Wozu sollen wir das dumme Zeug mit anhören,” unterbrach sie die falsche Schildkröte, “wenn sie es nicht auch erklären kann?”</p>	<p>Pure idiom</p>

Translators may use omission as a translation strategy to avoid misunderstanding on the target reader’s side.

As it was mentioned in the paper “The translation strategy on non-equivalence of idiomatic expression in novel *Me Before You*” by the author Rita Maesaroh that “this strategy involves rendering only the literal meaning of an idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of otherwise playful use of language. A translator is allowed to translate idioms and expressions literally when no alternative possible to take place instead of the equivalent in the source language” (38:220).

As Muhammad J. H. Abdullatief stated in the paper “Omission as a Problem and a Solution in Literary Translation: A Study of Hemingway’s *Hills Like White Elephants* and Joyce’s *The Sisters* and Their Arabic Translations” the main aim behind omission is rhetorical: avoiding redundancy and making the information become clear and concise (2:17). The author R. Dimitriu in the paper “Omission in translation” stated that “a strategy by means of which professional translators delete words, phrases, sentences, sometimes even more consistent parts of the source texts in order to adjust – linguistically, pragmatically, culturally, or ideologically – the translated text for their target audiences” (21:165).

To understand the necessity of this strategy that the translator used we need to analyze the meaning of the phrases. “In fact” according to Macmillan dictionary, is

used for saying what is really true, when this is surprising or different from what people think; used when you are adding something to what you have just said, especially something surprising (36). According to another dictionary “The Free Dictionary”, “in fact” means actually; in reality; to be very specific and often used to emphasize a point or be more specific (85). Antonie Zimmerman used the omission because there was no necessity to transfer the meaning of the aforementioned phrase. Furthermore, there was no necessity to change or render the concept of the idiom.

The next phrase, which was translated by omission, is “go on”. We can define “go on” as to continue, to happen, to move to the next stage or thing, according to Cambridge Dictionary (70). From literature research, there is no specific origin for this phrase. There was no necessity to transfer the meaning of the phrase because it would be a redundant one. The expression “go on” is known as an invitation for someone to do something and used in this concept. In the target language, this idiom is not rendered because its translation would be a so-called “burden” in the sentence.

The next method, which was applied in translation, is the translation by near equivalents. Translation of collected idioms was compared with translation into German.

As the author of the paper “Translation equivalence: it is a relative and not an absolute issue” Mohammed Nihad Ahmed states that “the central objective of this approach is to support a notional degree of translation equivalence range which is determined by the degree of overlap between the information that is stated explicitly in the text and what has inferred from the context in the corresponding source and target language constructions. Translation, in general, is mediated to report the events and actions in the macro and micro worlds of discourse. It is used to convey rich human manifestations that individuals and cultures bring to bear on the conceptual processes. It is the claim of cognitive structure-based approach that texts do not have meaning, but rather, producing texts can have meaning” (39:27).

The author of the paper “Equivalence in translation theories: a critical evaluation” Despoina Panou considered the concept of equivalence as a discussion that translation

scholars linked with both definitional and practical aspects of translating. The equivalence strategy was an essential feature of translation theories in the 1960s and 1970s. It was narrowed to indicate that source text (henceforth ST) and target text (henceforth TT) share some kind of "sameness". The question was as to the kind and degree of sameness that gave birth to different kinds of equivalence. Hence, the following scholars considered this notion: Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), Jakobson (1959), Nida and Taber (1969), Catford (1965), House (1997), Koller (1979), Newmark (1981), Baker (1992), and finally, Pym (2010) (29:2).

The linguist E. Nida in the book "The Theory and Practice of Translation" with Taber divided the aforementioned strategy into two main types of equivalents. With regard to equivalence, Nida maintains that there are two basic types of equivalence: (1) formal equivalence and (2) dynamic equivalence.

A *dynamic* equivalence, as defined by Nida, is to reproduce "in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source-language message..."

Basically, a *formal* equivalence translation, as Nida (1964) states, is source-oriented, which is designated to reveal as much as possible the form and content of the original message, that is, to match as closely as possible the formal elements like grammatical units, consistency in word usage, meanings in terms of the source context, just to name some.

In particular, Nida argues that in formal equivalence the TT resembles very much the ST in both form and content whereas in dynamic equivalence an effort is made to convey the ST message in the TT as naturally as possible. It could be argued that Nida is in favour of dynamic equivalence since he considers it to be a more effective translation procedure. This comes as no surprise given the fact that Nida was, at the time at which he proffered his views about equivalence, translating the Bible, and hence trying to produce the same impact on various different audiences he was simultaneously addressing. Nida's preference was more clearly stated in the 2nd edition (1969) since it was stated that dynamic equivalence in translation goes beyond correct communication of information (44:25).

Doing research, we collected five examples of using the strategy of translation by near equivalents. The collected data we can see in Table 3. To define the type of equivalents that were employed there is a necessity to analyze each of them. The analysis and definition of each idiom are given below.

Table 2.3.

Translation by near equivalents		
Source language	Target language	Category of idiom
“ At any rate I’ll never go there again!”	“ Auf keinen Fall will ich da je wieder hingehen!”	Pure idiom
“ Hold your tongue! ” added the Gryphon, before Alice could speak again.	“ Halt’ den Mund! ” fügte der Greif hinzu, ehe Alice antworten konnte.	Literal idiom
The only things in the kitchen that did not sneeze, were the cook, and a large cat which was sitting on the hearth and grinning from ear to ear.	Die beiden einzigen Wesen in der Küche, die nicht niesten, waren die Köchin und eine große Katze, die vor dem Herde saß und grinste, sodaß die Mundwinkel bis an die Ohren reichten.	Semi idiom
I think you’d take a fancy to cats if you could only see her.	Ich glaube, du würdest Geschmack für Katzen bekommen, wenn du sie nur sehen könntest.	Semi idiom
Alice took up the fan...	Alice nahm den Fächer...	Pure idiom

The first example “at any rate” is rendered as “auf keinen Fall”. The German variant is characterized by connotative meaning, which differs by this category in

English. According to the Macmillan Dictionary, the idiom is used for changing a statement, and telling someone that one part of what has been mentioned is true (74). “At any rate” is often used with the purpose of indicating that a statement explains or supports a previous statement. The idiom is rendered into “Auf keinen Fall” in the target language. In this case, the phrase “at any rate” may be hard to reproduce in target language since there is no equivalent idiom in German that has similar meaning and intents as the source language. Therefore, the translator used a simpler word that can deliver a similar meaning to the source language. “Auf keinen Fall” is distinctive in German and that is why the translator decided to use the approach of translation by near equivalents to render the meaning of the phrase by means, which sound in German naturally. We assume that it was rendered by dynamic equivalent.

The same approach concerns the second example. The translator decided to render “hold your tongue” by “halt den Mund”. According to the Free Dictionary by Farlex, the idiomatic expression means to stay quiet despite wanting to say something (84). In source language, the phrase “hold your tongue” is known for expressing a request to be silent in an impolite way. This idiom is known as old-fashioned and can be used as “hold your peace” and have the same meaning. “Halt den Mund” is used typically in German and sounds natural in the target language. The TL has no full equivalent of “hold your tongue” in German, but this language has another equivalent. The word “tongue” is substituted by “Mund” which means “mouth” in German and, hence, the equivalent that was employed is a dynamic one because it has the closest meaning in original text. The meaning of the phrase was successfully transferred in the target language.

The third example of rendering the meaning by near equivalents is presented as translating the phrase “grinning from ear to ear” by “grinste, sodaß die Mundwinkel bis an die Ohren reichten”. As Cambridge Dictionary defines this idiomatic phrase, it means to look extremely happy (71). The idiom is known to indicate that someone smiles broadly. Moreover, this idiom can have the same meaning, but the word “grinn” is substituted by “smile”. “Grinning from ear to ear” is substituted by words that denote

other parts of the face – “Mundwinkel”, which means in English “a corner of the mouth”. Literally, “grinning from ear to ear” can be translated into von “Ohr zu Ohr grinsen” in the target language, however, this does not deliver the right meaning that the speaker tries to convey. Hence, the translator renders the content of the source language idiom in a more acceptable term in the target language which will not confuse the target reader. Despite the difficulties, the translator tries to produce the source language idiom into a more interactive way in the target language for the readers to understand the intention of the original speaker. Here we can see that the structure of idiomatic phrases differs and there are no equal equivalents, which completely render the meaning of the idiom. Hereof we assert that the formal equivalent was applied in the third example in Table 2.3. According to Nida (1964), a full equivalent is source-oriented, which is designated to reveal as much as possible the form and content of the original message. It concerns grammatical units, consistency in word usage, and meanings in terms of the source context.

The fourth instance is the idiom “take a fancy to” is rendered into “werden Geschmack für”. According to the free Dictionary, the idiom means to have or develop a fondness for inclination toward something or someone; to be attracted to or desire someone or something. Moreover, it is defined as to begin to like somebody/something; be attracted by somebody/something (89). The idiomatic phrase is especially used in British English. The item of the idiom “fancy” is replaced by another item “Geschmack”. Hence, we assume that the sense of the whole phrase is transferred and it is easy to perceive in the target language.

The following example of using the strategy of translating near equivalents is “to take up”. It is rendered into “nahmen”, which means “take”, which is more simplified. The translator used simpler verb to make the sense of the phrase easier to understand. Moreover, the usage of some prefixes in this example would be unnecessary and confuse the reader. Hence, the translator paid attention to the lexical peculiarities in the target language.

The next strategy, which translator used is translating by communicative approach. There are some theories about this method that are presented by several linguists below. The author of the paper “Translation strategies of idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder’s *Little House on the Praire* in Djokolelono’s translation of *Rumah Kecil Di Pagang Rumput*” said according to Newmark “Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership” (7:12).

The linguist Shabnam Shakernia in the paper “Study of Nida’s (formal and dynamic equivalence) and Newmark’s (semantic and communicative translation) translating theories on two short stories” described the communicative strategy in translating idioms in detail and compared with semantic one.

According to the author, communicative translation is implemented in order to make an adequate translation and save the meaning of the original expression as close as possible. The strategy is more complicated, more precise, and more inconvenient to apply. Thanks to it, the translator saves the original concept and language. The strategy is applied for the rendering text with no hardships and obstacles. Even more, such text would contain some components of the unfamiliar and new culture and in its turn, the target language would get an enriched lexicon. The translated text would be much more simple to perceive, full of idiomatic expressions. The syntactic structure is altered. Furthermore, ordinary words are used. But the translator must pay attention to the fact, that the concept of the source text must be transferred (16:3).

“In general, semantic translation is writer-oriented and communicative translation is reader-oriented”, according to the author I-ying Tsai in the paper “What Are the Main Differential Features – the Advantages and Disadvantages-of semantic and Communicative Translation? In What Circumstances Would One or the Other Be Appropriate?” (42:295).

We collected six examples of translating by communicative strategy, which are compared in the Table 2.4. Totally, there are 4 instances, and each of them we try to explain in detail.

Table 2.4.

Communicative translation		
Source language	Target language	Category of idiom
“ Keep your temper, ” said the Caterpillar.	“ Sei nicht empfindlich, ” sagte die Raupe.	Semi idiom
“Whoever lives there, thought Alice, “it’ll never do to come upon them this size: why, I should frighten them out of their wits! ”	“Wer auch darin wohnen mag, es geht nicht an, daß ich so groß wie ich jetzt bin hineingehe: sie würden vor Angst nicht wissen wohin! ”	Pure idiom
A bright idea came into Alice’s head.	Dies brachte Alice auf einen klugen Gedanken.	Pure idiom
“ That was a narrow escape! ” said Alice.	“ Das war glücklich davon gekommen! ” sagte Alice.	Pure idiom
“ That’s none of your business, Two! ”	“ Das geht dich nichts an, Zwei!”	Pure idiom
It flashed across her mind...	...denn es war ihr doch noch nie vorgekommen...	Pure idiom

The first phrase in the source language “keep your temper” is rendered into “sei nicht empfindlich” in the target language. As the Cambridge Dictionary defines the idiom, it is used to express the request to not become angry (72). The idiomatic expression has another meaning - to refrain from becoming angered, enraged, or upset due to some provocation; to maintain control of one’s composure despite being angry or upset. The idiom can be used with the verb “lose” and it has an opposite meaning – to fail to control the temper (86). In this example, the idiom may be difficult to reproduce in the target language because of no equivalent idiom in the target language

that has similar meaning and intents as the source language. Therefore, the translator used more simple words which can render a similar meaning to the source language. This strategy is categorized as translating an idiom by paraphrasing the idiom into a more communicative term in the target language. Literally, the idiom “keep your temper”, is translated into “Bleib ruhig” by word-to-word strategy. This equivalent would not sound and used naturally. Moreover, the phrase has no correctly delivered concept in the target language. That is why there is a necessity to simplify the words and apply them in translating into the target language, which would be expressed according to the linguistic norms.

The next example is the phrase “out of wits” rendered into “vor Angst”. The meaning of the idiomatic phrase is used for emphasis with verbs like scare *and* frighten, according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary. The idiom is known to emphasize the meaning of “fear” in the sentence. The phrase has expressive meaning and is used in an informal way. But in the target language the expressive meaning is lost because it is rendered by more simple items. Moreover, the concept is rendered in a more acceptable and natural way in the target language.

The third phrase, which is worth a separate word, is “to come into one’s head”. It is translated into German as “dies brachte Alice auf einen klugen Gedanken”. The Cambridge Dictionary defines this idiom as “if something comes to a head or someone brings something to a head, a situation reaches a point where something must be done about it” (69). The translator expressed the phrase by replacing the items that have a similar meaning and the items, which are used in a natural way in German. The idiomatic expression has an expressive meaning.

The idiom “that was a narrow escape!” is rendered by a communicative approach. The phrase is translated into German as “das war glücklich davon gekommen!”. The Macmillan Dictionary interprets the phrase as to avoid being killed or seriously injured only because you were lucky or made a very big effort (53). Antonie Zimmerman, the translator of “Alice in Wonderland”, used simple words to express the concept of the idiom in the target language. The phrase is

rendered by simplified items, which have a similar meaning to the phrase, used in the source language. Hence, we can state that the concept is perfectly derived into the target language.

The next example that was rendered by communicative strategy is “none of your business”. It was translated into German as “das geht dich nichts an”. The phraseological unit is defined as something that is of no concern to another, according to the free Dictionary (76). The phraseological unit often can be used in an impolite way. Antonie Zimmerman, the translator of “Alice in Wonderland”, applied a communicative strategy, because the idiom was rendered by simplified items. Moreover, the structure of the whole sentence was changed into another in the target text and it was translated into items, which are characteristic in the target language. Hence, we can assume that the translated phrase would be perceived as a natural one in German.

The sixth phrase, rendered by the communicative strategy, is “to flash across one’s mind”. The meaning of it defines the Free Dictionary. According to it, the phrase means “to move quickly through one’s mind” (83). It has a figurative meaning and it is used for emphasizing an idea or an image.

The next method that was applied in the translated version of “Alice in Wonderland” is transposition. The definition of the aforementioned strategy and examples of idioms, rendered by it, are presented below.

Transposition is defined as the translation procedures with related to changes in the grammatical aspects from the source language to the target language. The translation strategy is divided into four categories:

- a) The form changes of a single noun (singular) in the source language became a plural noun (plural) in the source language, and change the location of an adjective.
- b) The form changes did cause the grammatical structure of the source language is not in the target language.
- c) Although these words or phrases in the source language literally can be

translated into the language, but its use is not uncommon in the target language

d) The form changes to fill the source language lexical asymmetry with grammatical structure in the target language.

According to the aforementioned author, translation by transposition is the changes in grammatical form from the source language to the target language. There are four types of transposition that proposed by Newmark:

1) Automatic or Duty transposition of the translator to do so, which is caused by the system and the rules of language.

Translating by this type of transposition, the translator has to pay attention to the aspects of the target language. Moreover, he needs to take into account the style and the information of the phraseological unit of the source language.

2) transposition caused of grammatical structures in the source language does not exist in the target language;

In this case, the translator has to change the structure into the construction that is peculiar to the target language.

3) transposition caused by the level of fairness is lacking in the translation. Although, according to the grammatical structure of the literal translation is possible, the equivalent proper or rigid less in the target language;

4) transposition is done to fill the lexical gaps using grammatical structures (49:14).

This type of the transposition may cause changes among parts of the target language. That is why, the translator has to have sufficient knowledge of the grammatical and semantical aspect of a language.

The collected data, translated by transposition, we can see in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5.

Translation by transposition		
Source language	Target language	Category of idiom

<p>“What a pity it wouldn’t stay!” sighed the Lory, as soon as it was quite out of sight.</p>	<p>“Wie schade, daß es nicht bleiben wollte!” seufzte der Papagei, sobald es nicht mehr zu sehen war.</p>	<p>Pure idiom</p>
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To start analyzing the strategy, we need to define the meaning of the idiom. The idiomatic expression of the source language is “out of sight”. According to the Marriam-Webster, it means that a person stops thinking about something or someone if he or she does not see that thing or person for a period of time (5). Moreover, the phrase can be used in an informal style. The expression “out of sight” is rendered into the target language as “es nicht mehr zu sehen war”.

Comparing the phrase in the source and target language, we can see that the structure of the sentence is changed. In the source language, there are no pronouns, unlike in the target language. In this case, the omission of pronouns is incorrect while translating. Furthermore, the omission of the subject and predicate would significantly modify the sense of the translated idiom. The translator used neutral words to render the meaning of the aforementioned idiom. We think that the strategy of transposition is applied when it is difficult to express the meaning of the idiomatic translation. In this case, the translator rendered the sense of the idiom in a more acceptable and simple phrase, which would be easy to perceive.

CONCLUSIONS FROM CHAPTER 2

Chapter 2 consists of four subchapters. The subchapter 2.1. “The strategies of rendering” summarizes ways to overcome problems and difficulties of translation of phraseological expressions. The subchapter 2.2. “Characteristics and translation of substantive and verbal phraseological units” focuses on investigation of two major groups of phraseological units and defines the practiced methods of rendering. The subchapter 2.3. “Strategies of translation of phraseological units into Ukrainian” is devoted to analyzing the process of translation of phrases into Ukrainian.

In the subchapter 2.1. were listed strategies that assure an adequate translation and an appropriate transmitting of the information from the source language into the target language. In the subchapter 2.2. were inspected the semantic and grammatical features of the substantive and verbal phraseological units. In the subchapter 2.3. the application of strategies of phraseological units were shown on translated expressions into Ukrainian and discussed. The subchapter 2.4. gives an overview of applied scientific methods of analysis. In this subchapter, the detailed analysis is conducted on the comparison of the German translation of the novel “Alice in Wonderland” and the original text of it in English. Doing research, we have found that word-to-word translation is the most frequently applied. Hence, we claim that the English and German languages have many similarities and full equivalents. Furthermore, there are many similarities in many spheres in both languages. We are sure that this phenomenon is caused by belonging aforementioned languages to the Germanic branch of the IndoEuropean language family. Considering other translating strategies by the translator, we claim that they were used because of the difficulties and factors, which differentiate them from each other in the source and target languages. The least used translation strategy is a transposition.

Analyzing the data, we state that each translating strategy has its own peculiarities that the translator should be aware and choose the strategy according to the TL requirements, that it will be meet perfectly.

CHAPTER 3. FINDINGS AND RELEVANCE OF PHRASEOLOGY

3.1. Findings

The overall findings of the comparative analysis are presented in the following tables. In the beginning of the second chapter, it was stated that there are 30 phraseological units, collected in the novel “Alice in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll and in the translated equivalent, presented by Antonie Zimmermann. The collected data are calculated and illustrated in the tables below. In Table 6 there is given information about categories of idioms. Having examined 30 phraseological units, we can affirm that the most frequently translated category of the idiom is a pure idiom. There are given 16 examples of it. The next category, which is also frequently seen in our research is a literal idiom. The number of the collected literal idiom is 8 examples and the least frequently seen category in the research is semi idiom. There are 6 examples. In summary, we state that the pure idiom is the most popular category in the novel “Alice in Wonderland”, written by Lewis Carroll. Accordingly, we suppose that the aforementioned category is the most popular one in English. Moreover, this theory demands further research.

Table 3.1

Categories of idioms

№	Name of categories	Result of data that has been collected and analyzed
1	Pure idioms	16
2	Semi idioms	6
3	Literal idioms	8
	TOTAL	30

In our research on translating the phraseological units, we examined the following strategies of translating: word-to-word translation, translation by omission, translation by near equivalents, translation by communicative approach, and translation by transposition. The Table 3.1 illustrates these approaches, used in translation. In the right column, we gathered the calculations. Having examined the information, we can assume that the most applied translating strategy is word-to-word translation. Consequently, we can affirm that the continual usage of this strategy is caused by the fact, that German (the target language in the conducted research) and English (the source language) have many similarities, both lexical and grammatical. The second one is the translation of communicative approach. Accordingly, the translation by near equivalents is not less popular. Finally, the strategy of translation of omission and transposition are proved to be unpopular in the conducted research. Hence, we suppose that these last aforementioned strategies are not demanded among translators.

Table 3.2

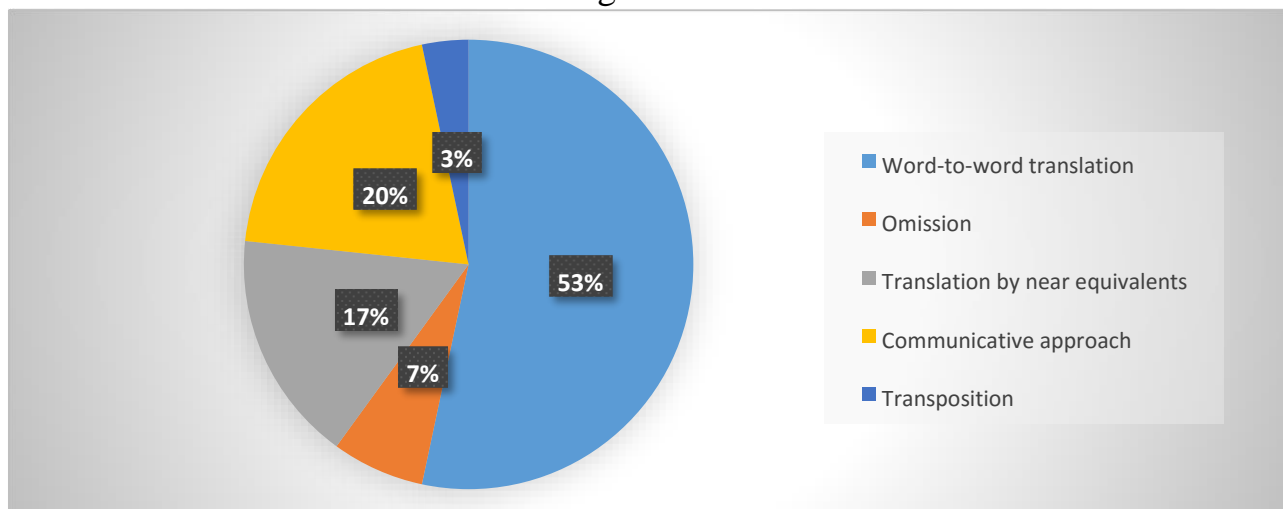
Strategies of translation

№	Name of strategy	Result of data that has been collected and analyzed
1	Word-to-word translation	16
2	Translation by omission	2
3	Translation by near equivalents	5
4	Translation by communicative approach	6
5	Translation by transposition	1
	TOTAL	30

To examine the aforementioned calculations of applied strategies better, there is a number of translated phraseological units, given in the diagram below.

Diagram 1

Strategies of translation



Having analyzed the diagram, we can state that the most commonly applied strategy of word-to-word translation of the phraseological units gets 53%. In Chapter 2, it was mentioned that this strategy is appropriate to practice when unless a proper equivalent is found. The analysis of the word-to-word translation is examined in the previous section. The diagram shows that translation by omission gets 7%. According to the Amineh Adelnia (6), omission is practiced if the equivalents are not found or the item in the source language has no significant difference. It was found that the translator applied the omission in the following cases: there were in the source text linking words that had no significant sense and the items had some redundant meaning that would make the translated sentence complicated to understand. The strategy of translation by near equivalents gets 17%. It was noticed that it was implemented when there were no similar analogues in the target language. The translator Antonie Zimmermann implemented the aforementioned strategy mostly on the translation of colloquialisms and phrasal verbs. The strategy of translation by the communicative approach represents 20%. The method was practiced mostly with the translation of idiomatic phrases, colloquialisms and phrasal verbs. The least employed strategy is transposition. It was executed only at 3%. In the research it was practiced with the colloquialisms. Moreover, after analyzing, it was noticed that the idioms in the source text had no similar idiomatic expressions in the target language – German. Because of that fact, the phrases were translated by all the aforementioned methods. Moreover, the strategy of translation by absolute or complete equivalents was not executed. Hence, we can

assume that the idiomatic expressions, collected from the novel “Alice in Wonderland” have no absolute analogues in German. Furthermore, the most frequently translated items were phrasal verbs. Finally, we assume that these findings and analysis would be useful for further researchers and for translators.

3.2. The weightiness of translation mastering of PUs

The phraseology as a branch of linguistics learns and represents a language as a reflection of a surrounding world. It serves as a tool of illustrating a fragment of the linguistic picture of the world. It is not a secret that knowledge and command of phraseological units is a key to a profound comprehension to any language in the world. Moreover, it helps to dive into the history of peoples and their culture. Furthermore, the phraseology serves as a medium to achieving the certain degree of an overview of the characteristics of language, for instance, grammatical and semantical. In modern linguistics, the importance of use and mastering the strategies of translation of PUs is shown though various spheres of either everyday life, or certain situations. These “spheres, where they are used” are news, politics, literature, advertisements, business etc. Their use enriches speech, adds some semantical connotation, gives “liveliness” to the speech, and makes sentences more “catchy” to the sender. Furthermore, in advertisements it is widely used to apply the phraseological units in order to make them remembered by a recipient. Hence, the role of the research of phraseological units is hard to overestimate.

Phrasemes have all the characteristics feasible for the discourse of the listed spheres of life, they are vivid, accurate, expressive, well-remembered, and they enrich the message with a remarkable flavour. At the same time, the permanent development of the publicist discourse phraseological units takes on new forms. The use of such forms helps to influence the addressee’s consciousness more effectively, since it is known that any novelty of content and form inspires interest.

The political discourse shows the peculiarities of the used phraseological units in the modern English. The applied phraseological units characterize the political discourse of each country itself. Furthermore, it gives an overview of the mentality of the nation and its customs behind the phraseological phrases. The political discourse is rich for examples. The publicist discourse on a politics is rich with expressiveness and uniqueness. For instance, “But Ken Usdin, analyst at Jefferies, noted “solid bounces” in revenues from JP Morgan’s investment banking division, even as clients sat on their hands ahead of the EU referendum at the end of last month” (McLannahan, 2016). The phrase “to sit on one’s hands” - нічого не робити, і пальцем не ворухнути, і за холодну воду не взятися (63:246). The following example is expressed by the repetition of phraseological unit. “The Washington Post-ABC News survey, released this week, found that a majority of the public thinks the Democratic Party is out of touch with the concerns of average Americans in the United States. More Americans think Democrats are out of touch than believe the same of the Republican Party or President Trump (Foran, 2017). PU out of touch with somebody or something – втратити зв’язок з ким-небудь або чим-небудь, не спілкуватися з кимнебудь (63:247). In this sentence it is easy to observe the repetition of the defined PUs, which is applied to emphasize on the fact of misunderstanding between mentioned groups. This method is used in order to make a recipient more interested or involved in the given political situation. It is difficult to not imagine the publicist discourse on politics in modern English without some colloquial phrases. For example, “From an investor’s perspective, Turkey looks more and more like a political basket case”, said Dani Rodrik, a Turkish economist at Harvard University. The phrase “basket case” - нікчемна людина, безнадійний випадок. The use of colloquial phrase might cause some difficulties for a translator, since he is supposed to render some hidden meanings or connotation of the phrase. Moreover, he has to render the phrase in the way of attracting the recipient’s attention as it was attracted in the SL. The fact of the use of colloquial speech-style PU may indicate a particular publicist tactic of “being closer to the people”, drawing attention of the latter by the frankness of the

presented material. Analyzing the examples of phraseological units in the mentioned discourse, it can be suggested that the main strategies of translation are: translation by near equivalents and faithful translation. The another suggestion arises that the strategies of translation as omission or word-to-word translation can be applied occasionally.

As English is considered as the world language, the business field cannot be imagined without it, not to say about the phraseology and its effect on business relation all over the world. The phraseology reflects the national characteristics of the culture of speakers. Due to confrontation of two or more different cultures, the necessity arises in the comprehension of phraseological units and their rendering. It is important to conduct an adequate translation of PUs because it may cause a serious misunderstanding that might lead to serious consequences. As it was concluded from the article “Phraseological units in English business discourse”, despite the prevailing opinion that the language of business communication is literal, not metaphorical one, in oral business discourse it is seen a fairly frequent use of figurative expressions, in particular phraseological units. It was found in business discourse several semantic field, united in the concept “business and management”, “money relations”, “buying and selling”, “economic and industrial relations”. The phraseological units are used extensively in negotiations, writing, interviews, calls, conferences, trips, meetings etc.

For business communication covering meetings, agenda, calls or writing the following examples can be presented.

It took us a while to get into gear – Нам був потрібен час, щоб “включитися в роботу”.

We built up the business from scratch – Ми розбудували бізнес з нуля.

A lot more public spending will be required to get this project off the ground – Буде потрібно значно більше державних витрат, щоб запустити цей проект.

I’ll introduce myself just to set the ball rolling – Для початку я представляюся.

I’ve started the ball rolling by setting up a series of meetings – Я розпочав роботу, організувавши серію зустрічей.

We decided to call time on our weekly meetings – Ми вирішили призначити час для наших щотижневих зустрічей.

It's time to draw a line under the past – Пора поставити крапку над минулим.

This is the end of the line for our business – Це кінець нашому бізнесу.

Management has pulled the plug on the project – Керівництво закрило проект.

We were forced to shut up shop during the recession – Ми були змушені закрити підприємство у період кризи (11:76).

In addition, there are some phraseological units, which denote the roles of people during meaning, basing on their characters. For instance, “*gate keeper*” – a person who makes sure that everyone in the group has a chance to participate and no one person has the control; “*blocker*” – a person who stops the meeting from continuing until his or her opinion is; “*tap dancer*” – someone able to talk himself out of difficult situation. Undoubtedly, it is hard to understand the connotation of phrases, if they are translated by word-to-word translation. Hence, the context has to be taken into account of the recipient, as the illustrated phrases are characterized with figurative meaning. Nevertheless, some of the expressions have equivalents in Ukrainian. *Gate keeper* – “координатор”, which is translated by near equivalent. *Blocker* – “блокатор”, which is translated by word-to-word translation. Finally, the phrase *tap dancer* has neither full nor near equivalents for it. In this case the descriptive translation is practiced. In Ukrainian it will be described as “людина, яка здатна вийти з важкої ситуації”. Having analyzed the examples of business communication, it intensifies the prerequisite of mastering the strategies of PUs (50).

Summarizing all of the above, new phraseological units can also be part of slang that is used in business field. Some of them denote money. For example, blood money – money earned with great effort or by enduring hardships funk money – money that is transferred in a hurry (or even secretly) by a frightened owner from a country where economic or political conditions are bad to another country where they are good; to shake the money tree – to make profit especially in great amount; rag money (USA) / soft money (UK) – paper money. These expressions are used to add some

expressiveness, which makes communication not so formal. At this point, it helps at the certain degree to establish friendly relations. Business communication approaches people in many fields as news, magazines, film industry, not to mention politics. Even though, politics and business are different spheres, they have similar PUs in discourses. Today, it is significant to be aware of use of PUs, its strategies of translation, especially for translators or interpreters.

Special attention is given to mass media because it is hard to imagine a day to be isolated in the modern world with easy accesses to information. Mass media include: press (newspapers, magazines, books), radio, television, Internet, cinematography, sound and video recordings, video text, billboards or panels, multimedia centers. All these means have common qualities – appeal to a mass audience. Language is a tool for the mass media, it is a living phenomenon, because it changes every day, acquiring new words and their meanings. Thus, phraseological units, being an integral part of it, are also updated and become a mirror of modern life. They attract attention, make information more perceivable that helps to remember better with catchy words as in advertisements.

These suggestions have examples that illustrate the effect of used phraseological units on mass media in many sources.

Phraseological unit “election fever” – “передвиборчі перегони” can be seen in news or television on political topics. For instance, “Election fever has already gripped various political parties...” – “Передвиборчі перегони вже охопили різні політичні партії...”.

Phraseological unit “to add insult to injury” is rendered as “підливати масло у вогонь” by strategy of near equivalent. “To add insult to injury, many news outlets are blaming minority communities for having higher rates of chronic disease, which makes them more susceptible to COVID-19”. – “Підливаючи масло в вогонь, багато новинних агентств звинувачують спільноти меншин у вищому рівні хронічних захворювань, що робить їх більш сприйнятливими до COVID-19”.

The expression “toe the line” – “додержуватися правил” is translated by near equivalent as in previous example. This phrase is illustrated on the topic of pandemy – the most important subject of mass media a few years ago. “Coronavirus: Most try to toe the line, but crowds still seen in supermarkets, at parks and beaches in Singapore”. – “Коронавірус: більшість намагається дотримуватись правил, але все ще можна побачити натовпи в супермаркетах, парках і на пляжах Сінгапуру”.

Another example of phraseological units is “smoke and mirrors” – “пил у очі”, тобто діяти так, щоб люди повірили, що щось є правдою. This PU is translated with near equivalent strategy. For instance: “Prince Harry’s role at California– based mental health company BetterUp may be little more than marketing “smoke and mirrors”, disgruntled employees claim”. – “Роль принца Гаррі в каліфорнійській компанії з психічного здоров’я BetterUp може бути трохи більше, ніж маркетинговий «пил в очі», стверджують незадоволені співробітники” (64:188-189).

Having analyzed the examples, there is a suggestion that there are not so many full equivalents for applied phraseological units in mass media discourse. Nevertheless, there are some illustrated examples translated with full equivalents into Ukrainian and descriptive way of translation. This type of strategy is applied in case the phrase would be easy perceivable by Ukrainian reader and it is characterized by natural and usual figurativeness according to the norms of Ukrainian.

“Obviously it is an emerging technology and you can’t really have electric cars without electric car charging points, you can’t put the cart before the horse”. – “Очевидно, що це нова технологія, і ви не можете мати електричні автомобілі без електричного приводу нарахування балів, і ви не можете ставити віз попереду коня”.

Mr. Howe said: “Somebody said to me “Herbert, we will find skeletons in your cupboard”. – Містер Хоу заявив: “Хтось сказав мені, “Герберт, ми знайдемо твою сімейну таємницю, приховану від сторонніх”.

A peeping tom watched a naked woman while she showered at a Devon campsite, Exeter Magistrates’ Court has heard. – Людина з нездоровою цікавістю, таємно

стежила за оголеною жінкою, коли вона приймала душ в кемпінгу Девон, як почули на судовому засіданні у місті Ексетер (65).

Having investigated the importance of phraseological units in modern English, the suggestion arises that there is an essential necessity to develop the mastering of comprehension and translation methods of PUs.

The aim of translation will always remain the same, that is to render completely the lexical meaning and where possible also the structural peculiarities, the picturesqueness, the expressiveness, thus drawing attention to the said, and the connotative meaning of the source language idiomatic or stable expressions in the target language.

CONCLUSIONS FROM CHAPTER 3

The Chapter 3 consists of the subchapter 3.1. “Findings” and 3.2 “The weightiness of translation mastering of PUs”. The subchapter 3.1. illustrates the overall findings of the conducted research. In the Chapter 3, the calculations of the analyzed data are presented. Furthermore, the collected information is illustrated in a diagram. In the second subchapter it was discussed the current role of phraseology in different discourses. Moreover, the application of phraseological units was determined.

It was discovered the most and least frequently used categories of phraseological units. Having compared the source and target texts, we state that the most frequently seen category of an idiom in the novel “Alice in Wonderland” is a pure idiom. The least frequently seen category of an idiom is a semi idiom. The research shed light on defining common phraseological units in English.

It was found that certain methods were applied by the translator with certain categories of phraseological units. The translation by near equivalents is mostly implemented to translate colloquialisms and phrasal verbs in the novel. The translation by communicative approach is used to render the meaning of idiomatic phrases, colloquialisms and phrasal verbs. Moreover, the transposition is applied with the category of phraseological units – colloquialisms. The method of translation by absolute or complete equivalents was not applied. Hence, we assume that English and German have no idiomatic expressions that transmit the information completely. The strategies of omission and transposition are not frequently applied in the target language. We assume that these methods are unpopular in translation pure, literal and semi phraseological units.

Having examined the implemented methods of translation, we can state that the most frequently applied is a word-to-word translation. Hence, we assume that the source language – English and the target language – German have similarities in the grammar and lexicon. Moreover, these languages have common cultural aspects. From analysis of applied strategies of translation into Ukrainian, arises the statement that Ukrainian language contains a plenty of full analogues to English phrasemes. It demonstrates that these two languages share the similar and in some cases the same worldviews. Moreover, it indicates on similar grammatical structures and semantical patterns of languages.

The topicality of research of phraseology was proven on illustrating its practice in current discourses. The phraseology represents the expressions, which are used all over the world in the influential spheres as politics, business, and mass media that influence us inevitably. The fact that English is the world language and the second most spoken language presents the necessity to research its mastery of language and especially phraseology, which is an inseparable part of it and serves as a mirror of this language.

It was shown that the phraseological units are extensively used all over the world. The phrases are used in politics for establishment of the international relations,

negotiations, making agreements and contracts etc. The phraseological units are widely used in business and mass media. They are applied for negotiations, writing, interviews, calls, conferences, trips, meetings etc. In mass media they are used to make information perceivable and catchy.

The analysis has demonstrated that phraseological units in these discourses are challenging to translate. The analysis reveals that word-to-word translation is not practiced regularly on the contrary to translation by near equivalents.

The role of phraseology as a study has been shown and its importance was proven as it reflects the human thinking and mentality. The research shows its place and worth in linguistic and many spheres of communication, which prove its topicality.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The diploma paper investigated the translation of phraseological units. The research was initiated by Newmark (1988), Brenner (2003), Kuzenko H. M. (2008), Yoshikawa (2008), Sornsuwannarsi (2010), Saadia Mahmood ul Hassan (2014), Lala Masimova (2018) and others studies in the sphere of phraseological units. Furthermore, Newmark and Brennder investigated the idioms from the theoretical aspect and Yoshikawa classified the types of idioms and made a huge contribution to the research of translation of phraseological units. The strategies for the faithful rendering of the researched phenomenon were given by the scientists Sornsuwannarsi (2010), Saadia Mahmood ul Hassan (2014). Special attention was paid to the methods and strategies of faithful translation.

The analysis of Baker (1992), Hockett (1982) contributed to the development of phraseological units research. Their works and other linguists resulted into a number of studies that attempt to define the notion of “idiom” and its types. The studies contributed new insights in researching the adequate translation of idiom. It was gathered information about the methods of linguistic research.

The paper aimed to fill major gaps in the research on the concept of idioms, their classification, and difficulties in the rendering. The next aims were the research the strategies for solving the issue of faithful translation. The next one was the analysis of the cases when those strategies can be applied. In the same way, the point was to define the peculiarities of each strategy.

The research covered three major areas: theoretical fundamentals of phraseological units examined in Chapter 1. We investigated the definition of the notion “a phraseological unit”, and its peculiarities. The next major area – strategies and methods of the rendering, given in Chapter 2. The examination of linguists’ and researchers’ studies confirmed the role and impact of the faithful rendering of phraseological units on English discourse. The current practice of phraseological units and findings of the research, conducted on comparing translations, are presented in Chapter 3.

In Chapter 1, we defined the theoretical prerequisites and especially characteristics of phraseological units. Moreover, the classifications were presented and complemented by linguists’ studies. According to the linguists’ researchers, we defined the following types of phraseological units, e.g. slang, colloquialism, allusion, proverbs, phrasal verbs, and others. Furthermore, attention was paid to the causes of difficulties in translation. The common complications are presented as grammatical, stylistic, cultural, and lexical issues. In addition, we defined the types of issues of translation, such as grammatical, stylistic, cultural, or lexical ones. The research was directed on exploring the main study approaches to investigation and classification of phraseological units. They are: semantic, functional, contextual, cognitive, contrastive, communicative, pragmatic and others. In Chapter 2 we listed the strategies that can be

applied to translate idioms correctly. Moreover, we defined the methods that can be useful in translating the phraseological units. These are: equivalence, calques, borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, and others. The practice of translating the phraseological unit by the defined strategies was demonstrated on translated expressions into Ukrainian. The special attention was given to the translation of substantive and verbal groups of phraseological units. The focus was given on their grammatical and semantical characteristics. In addition, the practice of translation methods is demonstrated on phraseological units into Ukrainian. It revealed that word-to-word translation is used regularly. Furthermore, we did the research, based on the comparative method. We analyzed the strategies, applied by the translator of “Alice in Wonderland” by Antonie Zimmermann. In the research, we presented the translated idioms, classified by each strategy and presented in the tables. Besides, we demonstrated the motives of chosen strategy to each phraseological unit. Moreover, we defined the most frequently applied method and the least applied one. In addition, in Chapter 2 a further exploration is directed to categories of idioms, such as pure idiom, semi idiom and a literal one.

In Chapter 3, we made the calculations of all phraseological units and presented them in tables for better analysis. Moreover, we suggested the most popular strategies of translation and the least popular ones according to the conducted research. Thanks to the research, we showed the usage in English, and even more in German. On the basis of comparison, we suggested that these two languages have many similarities, both grammatical and lexical ones. Hence, we assumed it as a valuable shift in this area of research. We focused on the current role of phraseological unit in discourses that shows the necessity of practicing and mastering the methods of their rendering. We explored that the most applicable strategy of rendering the expressions in politics, business and mass media is translation by near equivalents and the descriptive method.

In sum, this paper contributed to further research on phraseological units, exploration and played a part in better awareness of such linguistic categories and their spheres of expression. Additionally, this paper would be useful for the research of the

aforementioned notion because this phenomenon remains to be extensive and there is a necessity to investigate it from all aspects of linguistics.

There are some points emerged from the research. Phraseology is an extensive study of linguistics, which is not investigated completely due to the constant changes of language. There is no generally accepted typology of phraseological units as researchers classify them according to certain factors, which differentiate. The research of phraseological expressions can be specified and simplified by certain study approaches that concentrate on them in certain language or application aspects. The main difficulties of translation consist not only of grammatical, semantical, cultural problems, but of the detection in discourses. The choice of a translation strategy is determined by the level of perception of the recipient of the TL and the level of correspondence of the translated phrase to the aspects of another language. The analysis proves that German and Ukrainian have many full equivalents to phraseological expressions of English, even though Ukrainian does not belong to the same language family in contrast as German. The topicality of phraseological units is confirmed on the demonstrations of the phrases in many significant discourses. As the phraseology is still developing, the perspective of its research is demanded. Prospects for further research are justified by the boundless scope of the quantity of phraseological units and their peculiarities.

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APPENDICES

A. Data description

Table 2.1

Word-to-word translation

Source language	Target language	Category of idiom
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<p>Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity...</p>	<p>sprang Alice auf; denn es war ihr doch noch nie vorgekommen, ein Kaninchen mit einer Westentasche und einer Uhr darin zu sehen. Vor Neugierde brennend...</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>Alice did not at all like the tone of this remark...</p>	<p>Alice gefiel diese Bemerkung gar nicht...</p>	<p>Pure idiom</p>
<p>The Dormouse shook its head impatiently, and said, without opening its eyes.</p>	<p>Das Murmelthier schüttelte ungeduldig den Kopf und sagte, ohne die Augen aufzuthun.</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>This seemed to Alice a good opportunity for making her escape; so she set off at once.</p>	<p>Dies schien Alice eine gute Gelegenheit zu sein, fortzukommen; sie machte sich also gleich davon.</p>	<p>Pure idiom</p>
<p>“Curiouser and curiouser!” cried Alice.</p>	<p>“Verquerrer und verquerrer!” rief Alice.</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>But they have their tails in their mouths; and the reason is— “here</p>	<p>Aber den Schwanz haben sie im Maule, und der Grund ist – “hier gähnte die falsche</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>the Mock Turtle yawned and shut his eyes.</p>	<p>Schildkröte und machte die Augen zu.</p>	

<p>she got to the part about her repeating 'You are old, father William,' to the Caterpillar, and the words all coming different, and then the Mock Turtle drew a long breath...</p>	<p>bis sie an die Stelle kam, wo sie der Raupe, Ihr seid alt, Vater Martin' hergesagt hatte, und wo lauter andere Worte gekommen waren, da holte die falsche Schildkröte tief Athem ...</p>	<p>Semi idiom</p>
<p>"I do," Alice hastily replied; "at least—at least I mean what I say—that's the same thing, you know."</p>	<p>"Das thue ich ja, "warf Alice schnell ein, "wenigstens – wenigstens meine ich, was ich sage – und das ist dasselbe."</p>	<p>Pure idiom</p>
<p>"I beg pardon, your Majesty," he began, "for bringing these in: but I hadn't quite finished my tea when I was sent for.</p>	<p>"Ich bitte um Verzeihung, Eure Majestät, daß ich das mitbringe; aber ich war nicht ganz fertig mit meinem Thee, als nach mir geschickt wurde."</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>It was high time to go, for the pool was getting quite crowded...</p>	<p>Es war hohe Zeit sich fortzumachen; denn der Pfuhl begann von allerlei Vögeln und Gethier zu wimmeln...</p>	<p>Semi idiom</p>
<p>...and an old Crab took the opportunity of saying to her daughter "Ah, my dear".</p>	<p>...und eine alte Unke nahm die Gelegenheit wahr, zu ihrer Tochter zu sagen, „Ja, mein Kind!</p>	<p>Literal idiom</p>
<p>"I haven't the slightest idea," said the Hatter.</p>	<p>"Davon habe ich nicht die leiseste Ahnung," sagte der Hutmacher.</p>	<p>Semi idiom</p>

Please come back ...	Bitte, komm wieder...	Pure idiom
“No, I give it up ”...	Nein, ich gebe es auf...	Pure idiom
“ Get up! ” said the Queen...	“Steht auf!” schrie die Königin...	Pure idiom
She pulled out a box of comfits...	Sie zog eine Schachtel Zuckerplätzchen hervor...	Pure idiom

Table 2.2.

Translation by omission

Source language	Target language	Category of idiom
“I didn't know that Cheshire cats always grinned; in fact , I didn't know that cats could grin.”	“Ich wußte nicht, daß Katzen manchmal grinsen; ja ich wußte nicht, daß Katzen überhaupt grinsen können. ”	Literal idiom
“What is the use of repeating all that stuff, ” the Mock Turtle interrupted, if you don't explain it as you go on ?	“Wozu sollen wir das dumme Zeug mit anhören, ” unterbrach sie die falsche Schildkröte, “wenn sie es nicht auch erklären kann?”	Pure idiom

Table 2.3.

Translation by near equivalents

Source language	Target language	Category of idiom
“ At any rate I'll never go there again! ”	“Auf keinen Fall will ich da je wieder hingehen!”	Pure idiom

“ Hold your tongue! ” added the Gryphon, before Alice could speak again.	“Halt’ den Mund!” fügte der Greif hinzu, ehe Alice antworten konnte.	Literal idiom
The only things in the kitchen that did not sneeze, were the cook, and a large cat which was sitting on the hearth and grinning from ear to ear.	Die beiden einzigen Wesen in der Küche, die nicht niesten, waren die Köchin und eine große Katze, die vor dem Herde saß und grinste, sodaß die Mundwinkel bis an die Ohren reichten.	Semi idiom
I think you’d take a fancy to cats if you could only see her.	Ich glaube, du würdest Geschmack für Katzen bekommen, wenn du sie nur sehen könntest.	Semi idiom
Alice took up the fan...	Alice nahm den Fächer...	Pure idiom

Table 2.4.

Communicative translation

Source language	Target language	Category of idiom
“ Keep your temper, ” said the Caterpillar.	“ Sei nicht empfindlich, ” sagte die Raupe.	Semi idiom
“Whoever lives there,” thought Alice, ‘it’ll never do to come upon them this size: why, I should frighten them out of their wits! ’	“Wer auch darin wohnen mag, es geht nicht an, daß ich so groß wie ich jetzt bin hineingehe: sie würden vor Angst nicht wissen wohin! ”	Pure idiom
A bright idea came into Alice’s head.	Dies brachte Alice auf einen klugen Gedanken.	Pure idiom

“ That was a narrow escape! ” said Alice.	“ Das war glücklich davon gekommen! ” sagte Alice.	Pure idiom
“ That's none of your business, Two! ”	“ Das geht dich nichts an, Zwei! ”	Pure idiom
It flashed across her mind...	...denn es war ihr doch noch nie vorgekommen...	Pure idiom

B. Calculations

Table 3.1

Categories of idioms

№	Name of categories	Result of data that has been collected and analyzed
1	Pure idioms	16
2	Semi idioms	6
3	Literal idioms	8
	TOTAL	30

Table 3.2

Strategies of translation

№	Name of strategy	Result of data that has been collected and analyzed
1	Word-to-word translation	16
2	Translation by omission	2
3	Translation by near equivalent	5
4	Translation by communicative approach	6
5	Translation by transposition	1
	TOTAL	30

Diagram 1

Strategies of translation

