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METHODS OF TRANSLATING UKRAINIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS INTO ENGLISH

Every language has its own lexical and semantic units, which are growing in number every year. This is of great interest to linguists and especially translators, because translating established phrases and expressions from one language into another can cause some difficulties.

Phraseology, as a branch of linguistics, plays an important role in both spoken and written Ukrainian. Our language has a considerable number of stable expressions, the translation of which depends on different peculiarities of phraseological units that an experienced interpreter must know in order to correctly and clearly convey their meaning in another language.

The purpose of the work is to analyse the methods and peculiarities of translating Ukrainian phraseological units into English.

A phraseological unit is a stable combination of words that appears in the language as a single, indivisible and integral expression (1).

There is a certain classification of phraseological units:

- Phraseological fusions (idioms) – absolutely indivisible, indecomposable phraseological units, the meaning of which has no connection with the meaning of their components (2). For example: *to twiddle one's thumbs (to do nothing) – буму байдики*.

- Phraseological unities are also semantically indivisible phraseological units, but their holistic meaning is motivated by the meaning of their components. The general meaning of a phraseological unity is based on an image that is easily

grasped. For example: *a fly in the ointment (a small thing that spoils something good)* – *ложка дьогтю в бочці меду*.

- Phraseological collocations (combinations) are phraseological units in which the independent meaning of each word is absolutely clear, but one of the components has a cohesive meaning. For example: *to tie the knot (to get married, to marry)* – *зв'язати себе узами шлюбу*.

There are several ways to translate phraseological structures, including equivalent translation, analogue translation, descriptive translation, and calquing. The latter is the most common.

An equivalent translation consists of sameness and similarity concepts, i.e. it has the same or similar meaning. A phraseological equivalent can be of two types. The first is an equivalent match, which is the only possible translation and does not depend on context (2). For example: *sick as a dog* – *втомився як собака*. The second type is when the Ukrainian language has a certain number of English equivalents. So in this case, the one that fits the context best is chosen. For example: *apple of discord* – *яблуко розбрату*.

Analogue translation, in turn, is used when Ukrainian phrases can be translated into English equivalents that are similar in meaning but based on a different image (Levchuk, 2022, 131). For example: *шила в мішку не сховаєш* – *murder will out* (analogue because it has a similar meaning in English: “you can’t hide anything”).

Another method of translation is descriptive. That is, a translation that reproduces the meaning of a phraseological unit in the source language with a free word combination in the target language (Novikova, 2015, 206). For example, the Ukrainian phraseological unit «*яблуку ніде внасти*» (meaning limited space, cramped, no room) in English will have a different interpretation from the original text – “*no room to swing a cat*”.

One more type of translation is calquing, which is a way of verbatim phrase rendering. Usually, such a translation is used only when the final expression is easy and adequate for perception, and when the translation cannot be done in other ways (Yeromenko, 2020, 128). For example: the Ukrainian idiom «змінити гнів на ласку» (which means to stop being angry) will be translated into English by means of calquing – “to change anger into tenderness”.

To conclude, we can say that an interpreter should use various methods when translating phraseological units depending on their lexical and semantic peculiarities.

It is also worth using phraseological dictionaries that contain a large number of idioms and expressions to make the translation from one language fully understandable.

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