

The literal translation of the elements of a word or phrase from the source language into the target language. Some low register words, particularly slang, are borrowed into the target language to retain their original impact (Жмакіна, 2020).

### 3. Contextual translation

Transmission of the meaning of an expression, taking into account the context and cultural characteristics of the target language. When an exact equivalent is unavailable, a translator may describe the meaning using standard language (Штогрин & Мучка, 2023, p. 151-154).

Translating low-register vocabulary requires a deep understanding of the cultural and linguistic characteristics of both languages. Using different translation strategies, such as transcription, calquing and contextual translation, can help preserve the meaning and emotional colouring of the original text.

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## FEATURES OF TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Phraseology is a part of linguistics that studies fixed expressions, their characteristics, and how they are used. For a long time, phraseology was not a separate linguistic discipline. Its problems were considered in scientific works devoted to lexicology, stylistics, grammar, lexicography, general linguistics and language history. Today, phraseology is an independent discipline focused on phraseological units (Ushenko, 2020).

A phraseological unit is a fixed group of words with a stable structure and meaning that native speakers understand, often in a figurative way. Its meaning cannot be guessed just by looking at the individual words (Gavrilova, 2021). Phraseological units include proverbs, sayings, idioms, famous phrases, and common expressions (Ushenko, 2020). Phraseological units are an important part of language that reflect a nation's history, culture, traditions, customs, way of life, and thinking. They show people's beliefs, values, and unique characteristics shaped by history (Zolotar, 2020).

Translating phraseological units can be challenging for translators. The difficulties in translating English phraseological units into Ukrainian arise not only from differences in grammar but also from the complexity of their meanings, figurative nature, and specific cultural context (Zolotar, 2020).

Also, a translator, who is not familiar with the phraseology of the original language, may struggle to recognize these expressions, leading to a direct or literal translation that can change the meaning and cause confusion for the audience (Levchuk, 2022).

The main methods of translating English phraseological units into Ukrainian are:

– translation using full (exact) or partial equivalents; translation using analogues (similar expressions); literal (tracing, calquing) translation; descriptive translation; translation using transliteration with additional (extra) explanations; combined translation.

**Translation using full (exact) equivalents.** A full phraseological equivalent has the same structure, words, meaning, style, and imagery. For example: *having a weakness for someone or something* translates to *not being able to resist someone or something*; *having a good head on one's shoulders* translates to *being smart, intelligent*; *giving someone a hand* translates to *helping someone* (Zolotar, 2020; Barantsev, 2006).

**Translation using partial equivalents.** Translating with a partial equivalent means the overall meaning is the same, but the words used are different in terms of grammar or vocabulary. For example, the English idioms *baker's dozen* and *printer's dozen*, both meaning “thirteen”, are translated as *devil's dozen* (Barantsev, 2006).

**Translation using analogues (similar expressions).** Analogous translation is used when English phraseological units have Ukrainian expressions that mean the same thing but are based on different images. For example, *like mistress*, *like maid* translates to *an apple falls not far from the apple tree*; *Jack of all trades* translates to *a person who*

*knows how to do everything; and as the baker, so the buns* translates to *like father, like son* (Barantsev, 2006; Bilonozhenko, 2008; Dubenko, 2024).

**Literal (tracing, calquing) translation.** When a phraseological unit has no equivalent in Ukrainian, translators use literal transfer, or calquing, to keep the original imagery in the target language. For example, *an apple a day keeps the doctor away* is translated as *who eats an apple a day, the doctor will not come to him* (Zolotar, 2020).

**Descriptive translation.** This method involves using explanations, comparisons, or descriptions to convey the meaning in an easy-to-understand way. For example, *between the cup and the lip a morsel may slip* is translated as *do not rejoice prematurely; much water runs by the mill that the miller knows not of* becomes *many incomprehensible things happen around us*; and *not to know somebody from Adam* is translated as *to have no idea about a person* (Zolotar, 2020).

**Translation using transliteration with additional (extra) explanation.** Transliteration with additional explanation is rarely used to translate phraseological units. For example, *zombie* is translated as *zombie* which means a company that keeps running even though it is nearly bankrupt. (Petryna, 2021).

**Combined translation method.** Translators often use a combined translation method, which starts with a literal translation, followed by a descriptive explanation, and then includes a Ukrainian equivalent for comparison. For example, *to carry coals to Newcastle* is translated as *to carry firewood to the forest* or *to pour water into a river*. (Zolotar, 2020).

**Phraseological fusions**, or idioms, are expressions whose meanings do not come from the individual words they contain. This makes them impossible to translate literally (word-for-word). For example, *a knowing old bird* means *someone who has experience and can teach younger people* (Ushenko, 2020), and *a bull in a China shop* (translated as *an elephant in a crockery shop*) describes a clumsy person. (Kuptsova, 2023).

**Phraseological units** are expressions whose overall meaning comes from the possible meanings of their words. For example, *horn of plenty* means *a full bowl*, and *to spill the beans* means *to reveal a secret*, *come and go* means *to go here and there* (Ushenko, 2020).

**Phraseological combinations** are expressions whose meanings come from the meanings of their words. For example, *old wives' tale* translates to *grandmother's fairy tales* (Ushenko, 2020).

Therefore, to correctly translate a phraseological unit, it's necessary to know not only the language but also understand the country's culture, history, and traditions. In addition, the person's occupation and field of activity can also play a key role in translating a specific phraseological unit (Kuptsova, 2023).

The best way to translate a phraseological unit is by using a phraseological equivalent. If there is no direct equivalent or analogue in the target language, the translator should use a literal translation or a descriptive approach, or apply combined methods to ensure the translation is as accurate as possible.

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