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EMOTIVE IDIOMS AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: SPECIFICS OF THEIR TRANSLATION AND USE IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The article is devoted to the specifics of the translation of emotive idioms and phraseological units and their use in the context of intercultural communication. Translation of idioms and phraseological units is a rather difficult task, as they are considered the most complex lexical component of the language. The article examines the difference between English emotive phraseological units and idioms, as well as the specifics and difficulties of their translation using the Ukrainian language. The topic of phraseology has remained relevant for many years and is in great demand for its research among the scientific community, as it combines not only lexical and semantic features, but also cultural and linguistic ones, which makes it extremely interesting to study, since it is a combination of many years of history, a reflection of folk culture and lexical features of the language. The scientific novelty of this article is an overview of the main differences between English phraseology and idioms that denote emotions, as well as the specifics of their translation. Modern approaches to intercultural communication assume a high level of proficiency in a foreign language and the ability to quickly adapt to the needs of a specific topic. And phraseology best reveals the lecturing potential and level of knowledge of both the translator and the student. However, the successful use of such stable expressions requires certain skills and experience. This is primarily because idioms and phraseological units cannot be translated literally; they do not represent fragmented elements with a blurred meaning, but, on the contrary, are a holistic structure that has a certain specific meaning. But there are cases when such meanings can change depending on the context. Idioms usually have such features, because they can be used in different areas of life with completely different interpretations. Phraseology, on the other hand, has a more stable and specific meaning. In conclusion, we note that usually emotive idioms and phraseological units cause many difficulties in intercultural communication, as they require practice and experience in everyday communication. The translation of such fixed expressions can also cause some misunderstandings, because it is based mainly on the selection of a variant equivalent in the target language, but it is not always possible to find such an equivalent. Therefore, descriptive translation is an important factor that helps to overcome the communication barrier and achieve an adequate translation.

Keywords: phraseology, idiom, intercultural communication, translation, Linguistics.

Statement of the problem. The relevance of the topic is explained by the fact that modern English is permeated with a huge number of idiomatic expressions and phraseological units. And this trend is only gaining popularity. If we consider the English language from the position of expressiveness, then this expressiveness will play a very important role in the process of pronunciation of both individual words and the text as a whole.

Phraseological units and idioms are usually those linguistic constructions that make any language unique and convey its specific flavor. The English language is characterized by a large number of phraseological units, the appearance of all of them can be explained by the peculiarities of a certain historical era, because this or that phraseological unit was usually formed under the influence of specific historical events.



The translation of such vocabulary usually causes a lot of difficulties, because it requires not only the selection of an adequate equivalent in the native language, which also complicates the task. After all, sometimes such a selection is quite difficult and even impossible, but also even when using descriptive translation, it is sometimes also quite difficult to make a descriptive translation correctly and reflect the desired meaning of the idiom or phraseologism when translating. However, it is impossible to imagine a modern language of communication without expressiveness, so this topic is and will be very relevant for research.

It is also important to note that modern intercultural communication should include the expression of both the source language and the target language in communication, because without this factor, it is very difficult to find a balance and cooperate effectively.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

The topic of phraseological units and their translation has been of interest to many modern researchers for many years. For example, Levchuk O. A. believes that «the difficulties of translating phraseological units are associated, first of all, with finding an equivalent of the original phraseological unit in the target language, or with selecting an analogue» [2, p. 129], which confirms our opinion that the relevance and discussions on the translation of such stable expressions are quite widespread among the research community. Dudnik G. also supports this idea and argues that in the translation of phraseology, it is important to «compare the component composition of phraseological units, find the most accurate version of reproducing the phraseological unit...» [1, p. 74]. Shnip Y. V. emphasizes that «the dissimilarity of cultural characteristics and environmental features causes problems in the process of translating English phraseological units into Ukrainian» [3, p. 147].

The purpose of the article is to study the difference between English emotive and phraseological units and idioms, as well as the specifics and difficulties of their translation.

Task statement. Among the main tasks, one can single out the study of the lexical and semantic characteristics of English phraseological units and idioms, as well as the specifics of their translation using the means of the Ukrainian language.

Outline of the main material of the study. In modern Linguistics, there is no significant difference between the concepts of «idiom» and «phraseology». Let's consider it in more detail. It is important to note that an idiom is a type of phraseology that cannot be translated literally, since the idiom has a certain national flavor and coloring. The study of

idioms has revealed that these are stable statements that cannot be translated into parts, examining only the lexical units of which it consist. An idiom must be perceived holistically, only then can a specific translation equivalent be selected for it. Idioms have a non-standard meaning, inextricably linked with the words used, and their translation is very dependent on a certain context in a conversation or text.

A phraseological unit is a fixed phrase that has its own individual meaning, different from the sum of the meanings of the separate words that make it up. They are the result of the historical development of the language and its culture.

One of the main differences between phraseological units and idioms is that phraseological units have a stable meaning that does not depend on the context, while the meaning of idioms can change depending on the situation.

The English language is considered quite emotional; therefore, it is characterized by a rich supply of idioms and phraseological units that are used by native speakers on a regular basis.

Having considered the general specifics of idioms and phraseological units, we will try to identify their main differences.

An idiom is a stable expression with a figurative meaning that does not follow from the meanings of its components.

Features of idioms:

- do not have a literal translation and always depend on the context;
- require knowledge of the cultural context;
- often add brightness and expressiveness to the language.

Phraseologism is a more generalized term that covers any stable expression, phrase or sentence that is perceived as a single whole.

Features of phraseologisms:

- have a stable meaning that does not depend on the context;
- have many varieties (for example, a proverb, saying or even a stable verb construction).

The topic of phraseology has remained relevant for the field of Linguistics for many years, as it contains many facets for its in-depth study.

The use of phraseological expressions and idioms in the language is extremely relevant for the everyday life of native English speakers. Such expressions significantly decorate the language and give a rich emotional coloring to its pronunciation. However, for students studying a foreign language, such lexical units can cause a lot of difficulties. As already noted above in our article, such expressions either have fixed meanings

and cannot be understood and translated immediately, or their meaning depends very much on the specific context and can change. All this leads to confusion and the inability to make an adequate translation.

The use of emotional vocabulary in foreign language classes in higher educational institutions is an important factor in deepening students' knowledge and reflecting their level of proficiency in a foreign language. Intercultural communication, which is a very popular and relevant topic in modern Linguistics, contributes to the use of as many idioms and phraseological units as possible in communication. And emotional vocabulary is an important component of intercultural communication, because it is simply impossible to imagine emotional communication in the modern world without it, especially when it comes to such an emotionally colored language as English. Therefore, it is extremely important to involve as many emotional idioms and phraseological units as possible in foreign language and translation classes. The involvement of emotional vocabulary in classes allows not only to familiarize students with the national flavor of a foreign language, but also allows them to feel more confident in expressing their feelings, because this is an extremely important factor in modern intercultural communication. Students should practice in the classroom not only the skills of correct use of phraseological units in certain linguistic conditions, but also be able to confidently translate them. First of all, students should be familiar not only with the choice of the correct equivalent in the target language, but also understand the basis of the emergence of those phraseological units that they use for communication. All this greatly facilitates the process of memorizing such lexical units.

Phraseologisms are the category of vocabulary that is the worst to memorize, as practice shows. This is primarily because phraseologisms very rarely have clear translation analogues, which is why it is quite difficult for students to grasp the general meaning of a particular phraseologism and, accordingly, remember it. Therefore, it is important to work on this type of vocabulary precisely through practical skills in the classroom. This will help to consolidate the studied material and use it in the future.

It is important to note that students can replenish their vocabulary with idioms and phraseologisms primarily thanks to modern textbooks, because almost all of them provide a large number of idioms and phraseologisms on various topics. But we should not forget that another branch of emotive phraseology and idioms can be considered American and English cinema. Modern students also learn a large amount of new vocabulary from TV series and films. Therefore,

their speech becomes more modern and progressive. Perceiving phraseological units and idioms aurally and visually in a specific context while watching a TV series or movie helps to remember the translation and the field of use of such vocabulary quite quickly. And there are no problems with translation either, because the context greatly helps to understand the translation of a particular idiom or phraseological unit.

It is also important to note that modern students quite quickly perceive and remember new material and new vocabulary, which greatly facilitates the process of learning foreign languages.

Translating idioms and phraseological units is quite a difficult task, as they are considered the most complex lexical component of the language. It is important to note that phraseological units and idioms are quite often perceived by the translator or student as ordinary vocabulary, disorienting them and affecting the quality and adequacy of the translation, since in such a situation the translator or student interprets them literally, which leads to a loss of logic and informativeness of the translation. That is why it is an extremely important task to involve as many phraseological expressions as possible in foreign language classes in order to form an expanded lexical base in students and the ability to use it in everyday and business communication.

The most common option for translating idioms and phraseological units is to select the correct analogue in the target language. But this is not always possible, since such an analogue may not exist in the target language. In such situations, it will be appropriate to use descriptive translation. And emotional vocabulary is the option that can often cause certain difficulties in translation, so the context is very important when selecting an equivalent or in descriptive translation.

Let's consider some of the most common emotional phraseologisms and idioms in the English language, which often confuse understanding and many difficulties in translation.

1. *Happy as a clam*. Has an analogue in Ukrainian translation (means «satisfied, like an elephant»). Usually used in a positive sense and expresses an extremely happy state.

2. *Break a leg*. Has an analogue in Ukrainian translation (means «neither fluff nor feather»). Usually used in a positive sense to wish success.

3. *To feel upbeat*. Has no analogue in the Ukrainian language and is usually translated descriptively. Means to feel full of hope, optimism and joy.

4. *To leap for joy* and *to burst with joy*. Both have an analogue in Ukrainian translation (mean «to jump with joy»). These idioms are used to depict the feeling of extreme joy and happiness.

5. *Fish out of water*. It has a translation equivalent (means «not in your cup»). It is used to describe a situation that is unpleasant and causes some trouble.

6. *Cost an arm and a leg*. It has no translation equivalent in the Ukrainian language and is usually translated descriptively. It is used in a negative context to express anger at high prices.

7. *To be over the moon* and *get carried away*. Both have a translation equivalent (mean «in the seventh heaven of happiness»). Both of these idioms are used to describe extreme joy and happiness.

8. *Drive someone up the wall*. It has no translation equivalent in Ukrainian and is usually translated descriptively. It is usually used in situations where one person is very annoying to another person.

9. *To be on edge*. It has no specific translation equivalent in Ukrainian and is usually translated descriptively. It is used to describe a state of anger and irritation with something.

10. *To lash out* and *to blow a fuse*. These idioms have no specific analogue in Ukrainian and are usually translated descriptively. They are used to describe a person's extremely strong anger.

So, from the above examples, we can see that reproducing the emotional state in translation is a really difficult task when it comes to idioms and phraseological units. Such expressions can usually cause a lot of misunderstandings and lead to a loss of logic and informativeness in communication. Therefore, it is extremely important to study and expand the potential of using such expressions both in classes and in intercultural communication in order to practice the skills of using such expressions and gain more experience working with such fixed expressions.

In most cases, when it comes to phraseological units and idioms, translation can cause a lot of difficulties. After all, descriptive translation or the selection of an equivalent takes a lot of time and effort and requires a wide vocabulary in the native language, because in order to achieve an adequate translation, students must be able to choose the necessary equivalent and refrain from mistakes. And emotionally colored vocabulary causes even more difficulties in translation, because different languages have a completely different potential in reproducing an emotional state, so it is very important to determine the specifics of such emotions, relying on a certain context, and thanks to this, choose the necessary equivalent.

It is important to note that the emotional component of language plays a large role in modern intercultural communication. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the translation of such vocabulary in foreign language classes, because it is impossible

to imagine the modern world without intercultural communication, taking into account the world processes of globalization, which set certain trends and require being aware of all the latest priority areas.

We cannot ignore the fact that world trends are changing quite quickly, and what was considered innovative a few years ago can already turn into new directions and trends in modern intercultural communication. This industry is based on the active use of spoken language, which tends to change and develop very quickly, so you should always be aware of the modern lexical component of the language. And, looking at the vocabulary of modern American and English textbooks, they pay special attention to acquiring the skills of using idioms and phraseological units in everyday communication.

Modern trends require the presence of new skills that can help students in their professional achievements in the future. And the education sector must respond to such requests quickly enough to be able to prepare competitive specialists in the field of intercultural communication.

Conclusions. The topic of studying phraseological units and idioms plays an important role in modern Linguistics and requires special attention both among the student community studying foreign languages and among translators. The analysis shows that many modern idioms and phraseological units cause many difficulties in translation, because very often they are not recognized as fixed expressions and are translated literally, which causes misunderstanding and distortion of the context. That is why the practice of their use is an extremely important element of modern foreign language classes, because it allows students to study a large volume of such fixed expressions, to have experience and practice using them in communication, which will provide confidence in future intercultural communication and emphasize the appropriate level of knowledge. The study and use of idioms and phraseologisms in intercultural communication will allow students and translators to have additional knowledge of the linguocultural features of the original language and to be able, if necessary, to familiarize interlocutors with the linguocultural features of the target language. All this is of great importance in the modern globalized world, because the exchange of cultural knowledge leads to the harmonization of intercultural relations and fruitful cooperation. In our opinion, the prospects for future research in this area may be the study and analysis of the linguocultural features of the use of phraseology with a color component and the specifics of its adaptation in the target language.

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Карачова Д. В., Агібалова Т. М. ЕМОТИВНІ ІДІОМИ ТА ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЗМИ: СПЕЦИФІКА ЇХ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ТА ВЖИТКУ В КОНТЕКСТІ МІЖКУЛЬТУРНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

Статтю присвячено специфіці перекладу емотивних ідіом і фразеологізмів та їхнього вжитку у контексті міжкультурної комунікації. Переклад ідіом та фразеологізмів є досить важкою справою, адже вони вважаються найскладнішою лексичною складовою мови. У статті досліджено різницю між англійськими емотивними фразеологізмами та ідіомами, а також специфіку й труднощі їх перекладу засобами української мови. Тема фразеології вже багато років залишається актуальною та має великий попит на її дослідження серед наукової спільноти, адже вона поєднує у собі не лише лексико-семантичні особливості, але й також культурно-лінгвістичні, що робить її надзвичайно цікавою для вивчення, оскільки вона є поєднанням багаторічної історії, відображенням народної культури та лексичних особливостей мови. Науковою новизною даної статті є огляд основних відмінностей між англійською фразеологією та ідіомами, які позначають емоції, а також специфіку їх перекладу. Сучасні підходи до міжкультурної комунікації передбачають високий рівень володіння іноземною мовою та вміння швидко адаптуватись до потреб конкретної тематики. І фразеологія найкращим чином розкриває лекційний потенціал та рівень знань як перекладача, так і студента. Проте вдале використання таких сталих виразів потребує певних навичок та досвіду. Це пов'язано перш за все з тим, що ідіоми та фразеологізми неможливо перекладати дослівно, вони не представляють собою роздірбнені елементи із розмитим значенням, а, навпаки, є цілісною структурою, яка має певне конкретне значення. Але бувають випадки, коли такі значення можуть змінюватись в залежності від контексту. Такого роду особливості зазвичай мають ідіоми, адже саме вони можуть використовуватись у різних галузях життя з зовсім різним тлумаченням. Фразеологія ж відрізняється більш сталим та конкретним значенням. Як висновок, зазначимо, що зазвичай емотивні ідіоми та фразеологізми викликають багато труднощів у міжкультурній комунікації, адже потребують практики та досвіду вживання у повсякденному спілкуванні. Переклад таких сталих виразів також може спричинити деякі непорозуміння, адже спирається, в основному, на підбір варіантного відповідника у мові перекладу, проте не завжди можна знайти такий відповідник. Отже доречно використовувати також описовий переклад, який допомагає подолати комунікаційний бар'єр та досягти адекватного перекладу.

Ключові слова: фразеологізм, ідіома, міжкультурна комунікація, переклад, лінгвістика.

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