

## PROBLEMS WITH TRANSLATING PHRASEMES

HANNA SADOVSKA, student

TETYANA V. MYKHAYLOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology,

Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The phraseological composition of each language, according to scientists, is a nationally marked part of the lexicon, because it reflects the cultural and historical experience and mentality of the people, the originality of customs, the peculiarities of life, the system of spiritual values, the features of the laws of development of a particular language, etc. Therefore, it is extremely important to preserve emotional, figurative, stylistic, national-cultural specifics for appropriate translation of phrasemes. So phrasemes represent significant interest for translation studies in general, as well as for specialists and future specialists in this field in particular. Such Ukrainian and foreign scientists as M. Alefirenko, N. Amosova, V. Vynogradov, V. Komissarov, A. Kunin, R. Zorivchak, V. Uzhchenko actively studied the features of phrasemes and / or the problems of their translation, emphasizing that phraseology plays a very important role in speech, because it gives statements imagery, conciseness and brightness. The problem of translating this layer of vocabulary remains *relevant*, because each nation's stable vocabulary reflects the peculiarities of national development and perception of the world. Therefore, the *purpose* of the report is to identify problems with translating phrasemes, to determine ways to convey the content of these stable phrases by tools of another language. The term 'phraseme' means an indivisible in content, stable in structure phrase that has a complete meaning and is reproduced in speech as a finished verbal formula. It should be noted that the national specificity of phraseology is manifested in the meaning and structure of phrasemes, the peculiarities of their use, etc. [2]. In different languages phrasemes may or may not have variants: *come down (come back) to earth – спуститися на землю* (examples are taken from sources [1; 3]). Phrasemes also vary in the frequency of use, features of polysemy, synonymous and antonymic relations.

Of course, they are not similar in the motivation taken as the basis of phrasemes of different languages: ukr. *коли рак на горі свисне* – rus. *после дождичка в четверг*– eng. *when pigs fly* ('never'). The task of the translator is to convey the content and try to preserve the imagery of the original phraseme as much as possible in order not only to convey the content, but also to demonstrate the expressivity of the collocation. It is worth noting that phrasemes of a particular language can also have the following national features: a) the use of national proper names (*as happy as Larry – бути на сьомому небі, to be infinitely happy*); b) the use of non-equivalent words with a national-cultural semantic component (*стати на рушник – get married*); c) the use of

certain words in comparative stable phrases (*червоний як рак – red as a lobster*); etc.

It is customary to distinguish the following types of phraseological units:

1. Full idiom is a phraseme whose meaning cannot be derived from the sum of the values of its components, namely their semantic independence is completely lost. For example, in English idiom *to show the white feather* (literally – 'показати біле перо') you should not translate each word separately, but you should do it using a descriptive translation, because the phrase means 'бути боягузом' (it has a phraseological analog / contextual replacement with 'боятися власної тіні' is possible).
2. Semi-idiom is also an indissoluble phrase in which, in contrast to full idiom, the signs of semantic separation of components are clearly preserved. As a rule, the total semantics can be partially derived from the component meanings. Semi-idiom is characterized by imagery, namely each individual word has its own specific meaning, but together they acquire a figurative one. During the literal translation of such phrasemes, you can guess the meaning of the phrase. For example, *come rain or shine* will literally mean like *прийде дощ чи сяйво*, but it is preferable to use descriptive translation or use a phraseological analog / contextual replacement 'за будь-яких умов; щоб не трапилося'.
3. Phraseological collocations are phrases that include words with both 'free' and 'permanent', phraseological (used only in this combination) meaning. Collocations are stable phrases, but their overall meaning depends on the values of individual components (words). Quite often phrases are adjusted during the transition from one language to another, depending on the semantic features of languages. For example, we say *міцний чай*, but it is wrong to translate it into English as *tough tea*, because it is customary to say *strong tea*. Another bright example is the phrase *ухвалити рішення*, which in English will be *make a decision*, but not *accept a decision*.

So collocations as well as semi-idioms will be understandable during literal translation, but they will not be grammatically and lexically correct. In our opinion, literal translation provides an opportunity to understand the main idea (in semi-idioms and collocations), but does not convey imagery, connotations, shades of meanings, is often not grammatically and lexically correct, and sometimes even can be misleading (in full idioms). For example, for translating *it is raining cats and dogs* (*лє, як з відра*) it is hardly possible to use a literal translation. So phrasemes are bright phrases that often reflect various national characteristics, cultural, historical and religious aspects, help to create a certain mood and atmosphere, that's why you should be incredibly careful about their translation. The greatest difficulties for translation are phrasemes that do not have equivalents in other languages. The choice of a particular type of translation depends on the characteristics of phrasemes that the translator must recognize and be able to accurately convey their meaning, brightness, expressiveness and national specifics.

## References:

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## FRENCH INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH

ALEKSANDRA SAMSONENKO, student

ALLA N. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Education, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv.*

The influence of French on English pertains mainly to its lexicon but also to its syntax, grammar, orthography, and pronunciation. Most of the French vocabulary in English entered the language after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, when Old French, specifically the Old Norman dialect, became the language of the new Anglo-Norman court, the government, and the elites. That period lasted for several centuries until the aftermath of the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453). However, English has continued to be influenced by French.

It is customary to divide the time in which English was in contact with French into two periods, 1) Anglo-Norman and 2) Central French. The first period lasted from the invasion of 1066 to the loss of Normandy to England under King John in 1204.

After this there is little or no direct influence of French on English but the language remained fashionable and the practice of borrowing words from the continental language continued well into the 15th century. The Central French period (during which influence from the region around Paris dominated) can be taken to cease gradually with the introduction of printing at the end of the 15th century and the general resurgence in interest and status of English.

The region known as *Isle de France* (Paris and its surroundings). The label *Central French* refers to late medieval speech there.

Some few words pre-date the Norman conquest such as *prud* 'proud' and *tur* 'tower'. The greatest influence set in the mid 13th century. The number of borrowings runs into thousands. These are to be found in certain spheres of life like politics and administration, cuisine, the judiciary, etc.

The difference between Anglo-Norman and Central French loans in English is to be seen in famous pairs of words like *catch* and *chase*, both of which go back originally to Latin *captiare*, which itself furnished English with the later loan 'capture'. The main differences between Anglo-Norman and Central French are outline in the tables below.