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**PECULIARITIES OF THE REPRODUCTION OF IDIOMS  
IN MULTIPLE UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS  
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВІДТВОРЕННЯ ІДИОМ  
У МНОЖИННИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ПЕРЕКЛАДАХ**

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The purpose of scientific research is to investigate the appropriateness of using translation transformations for the adequate reproduction of idioms in multiple Ukrainian translations of the same literary work in order to compare and identify isomorphic and allomorphic features in the compared Ukrainian translations by M. Rudnytsky, D. Radienko and O. Andriyash. Since idioms present certain difficulties in reproducing their structure, semantics and functioning in a literary discourse, a number of Ukrainian translators used adequate translation techniques differently in order to preserve the original style of the novel under analysis. Despite numerous differences in Ukrainian translations, each of the translators tried to convey the peculiarities of the use of idioms for giving a Ukrainian reader a vivid description of literary characters, their actions, feelings, depicting events and phenomena by means of selecting accurate idiomatic expressions.

The methodological basis of the study were methods of analysis and comparison which allowed us to select and find similarities and differences in depicting the author's individual style, to compare systems of social stereotypes of that era and its reproduction in multiple Ukrainian translations. The novel 'Wuthering Heights' by the British writer Emily Brontë was chosen for analysis not by chance, because its translation was done by translators at different times from the moment of writing the original, so one of the research methods was to compare the selected translation strategies, techniques and methods used for revealing the meanings of idioms to a Ukrainian reader.

The analysis show that Ukrainian translators in the process of translating idioms often resorted to the following basic translation strategies: paraphrasing, choosing the adequate Ukrainian analogues with similar meanings and forms, literal translation, the complete omission of idioms in the translation or revealing the idiomatic meanings in other ways.

The analysis of the idioms selected from Emily Bronte's novel 'Wuthering Heights' showed that choosing an adequate translation strategy required the considerable knowledge of idioms, their structural and semantic peculiarities, linguistic erudition and translation skills. The study of idioms with a color component can serve as a prospect for further research.

**Key words:** multiple translations, allomorphy, isomorphy, idiom, literary discourse, structure, semantics, function.

Наукова розвідка здійснювалася з метою дослідити доцільність використання перекладацьких трансформацій для адекватного відтворення ідіом у низці українських варіантів перекладу одного і того ж літературного твору з метою зіставлення та виявлення ізоморфних та аломорфних рис у зіставлюваних українських перекладах М. Рудницького, Д. Радієнко та О. Андріяша. Оскільки ідіоми представляють певні труднощі відтворення їхньої структури, семантики та функціонування у літературному дискурсі, низка українських перекладачів по-різному підходять до їхнього відтворення, використовуючи адекватні перекладацькі прийоми для збереження оригінальності авторського стилю першотвору. Незважаючи на численні розбіжності у перекладах, кожен з перекладачів намагався донести українському читачеві особливості вживання ідіом для надання яскравої характеристики літературних героїв, їхніх вчинків, переживань, для змалювання подій та явищ за допомогою добору влучних ідіоматичних виразів.

Методологічною базою дослідження слугували методи аналізу та зіставлення, що дозволило відібрати та знайти подібності і відмінності у розкритті індивідуального стилю автора першотвору, зіставити системи соціальних стереотипів тієї епохи та її відтворення у множинних українських перекладах. Роман британської письменниці Емілі Бронте «Грозовий перевал» для аналізу було обрано не випадково, оскільки переклад на рідну мову було здійснено перекладачами у різний проміжок часу з моменту написання оригіналу, тому одним із методів наукового дослідження слугував метод порівняння обраних перекладацьких стратегій, прийомів та способів для розкриття українському читачеві значення ідіом.

Аналіз вибірки показав, що українські перекладачі в процесі перекладу ідіом найчастіше вдавалися до таких основних перекладацьких стратегій: перефразування, переклад ідіом з використанням українського аналога з подібним значенням та формою, дослівний переклад, повне опущення ідіоми в перекладі або передача ідіоматичного значення іншими способами.

Аналіз ідіом, відібраних з роману Емілі Бронте «Грозовий перевал», показав, що вибір адекватної перекладацької стратегії вимагав від перекладача значних знань про ідіоми, їхні структурні та семантичні особливості, мовної ерудиції та майстерності. Дослідження ідіом з колірним компонентом може слугувати перспективою подальшого наукового дослідження.

**Ключові слова:** множинність, аломорфізм, ізоморфізм, ідіома, літературний дискурс, структура, семантика, функція.

**Introduction.** The role that idioms play in the literary discourse is of great importance as they are able to convey information in a condensed, colourful manner, making it possible for relatively long utterances to be shortened to just a phrase and cover the vivid meaning at the same time. They can be an economical and more straightforward way of expressing much more expressive meaning in a literary discourse. Idioms provide diversity and nuances to the language of fiction that is why due to their richness they can be beneficial for the understanding of a specific idea or situation (*Korunets, 2017, p. 65*). Some idioms are based on the figurative meaning they express which can make the reading more enjoyable.

The novel 'Wuthering Heights' by Emily Bronte was chosen for analysis since it gained widespread appeal and became an international bestseller. It has been translated into the Ukrainian language by three translators belonging to different epochs. Several translations of the same original provide extremely interesting material to shed light on revealing the author's originality by means of the target language (*Zorivchak, 1983, p. 24*). As the language in the above mentioned novel is very rich in terms of figurative language, particularly idioms, it seemed suitable for the material of the research study.

This article is an attempt to get an insight as to how idioms can be used for different purposes in a literary text and what impact they can have on readers' understanding.

The main purpose of the study is to disclose semantic, structural and stylistic discourse-level features of English idioms in the target language as they can acquire additional stylistic features in a definite context because they are used by the author for some specific purpose in the textual manifestation.

The topicality of the study is determined by the wide use of idioms in a literary discourse and ways of rendering their meanings as they may cause difficulties for readers' understanding.

The object of the study is peculiarities of structure, semantics and function of idioms in the English and Ukrainian languages.

The subject is examples of English idioms chosen from E.Bronte's novel 'Wuthering Heights' and their Ukrainian equivalents from the novel 'Буревірки' translated by M. Rudnytskyi (1933), 'Грозовий перевал' translated by D. Radiyenko (2006) and 'Буремний перевал' by O. Andriyash (2009).

The main tasks of the study are:

- to choose and analyze English idioms from the novel under analysis;
- to compare semantics, grammatical structures and functions of the chosen idioms in the compared languages;
- to investigate the semantic, structural and functional similarities and differences of English idioms in both languages;
- to reveal peculiarities of translation techniques used by different Ukrainian translators;

The theoretical significance of the study lies in revealing the semantic, structural and functional peculiarities of English idioms in the literary discourse by using multiple Ukrainian translations of the novel under analysis.

The practical significance of the study is that the chosen examples of idioms can be used at the lessons of lexicology, stylistics, grammar in order to illustrate their semantics, typical structures and functions in the definite contexts.

**Results and Discussion.** The native linguist I.V. Goshovska explored ways of translating archaisms from the aforementioned novel, the scientist A.Vasylyk dealt with the issue of chronotope reproduction, the synthesis of realism and romanticism in the novel was investigated by I. Zinchuk, Ch. Pastukh, ways of idiomatic translation by I. Korunets, R. Zorivchak and many others, however, some aspects of this problem are remained out of the researchers' attention.

The choice of the novel 'Wuthering Heights' written by the British novelist Emily Bronte as the subject of this study was based on the fact that it is important to find the similarities as well as differences between the original text and the translated versions of this novel, the translation techniques used by different translators in revealing the meanings of idioms from English into Ukrainian and the appropriateness of usage of the chosen techniques in order to reveal the meanings of the idioms as close to the original as possible.

The translation done by M.Rudnytskyi is the first Ukrainian attempt to reveal the history of English literature to Ukrainian readers. It can be explained by making the contemporary Ukrainian readers interested in filling the appropriate gaps in their knowledge of English literature. The eloquent title, dynamic and fascinating storyline, emotional descriptions serve the main reasons for choosing the novel mentioned above.

#### **The analysis of the novel translated by Ukrainian translators.**

The thorough analysis of E.Bronte's novel 'Wuthering Heights' and its translation by M.Rudnytskyi in comparison with the translations done by D. Radiyenko and O.Andriyash confirms

the translator's skills in maintaining lexical and stylistic features, imagery, personal speeches, intonation, appropriate coloring, etc. While comparing three translations we can say that M. Rudnytskyi not always successfully picked up the tone of emotional mood, expressive speeches of the main characters which is quite notable when compared to the translations done by D. Radiyenko or O. Andriyash which are very much alike, that is why the analysis was carried out mostly on two Ukrainian translations done by M. Rudnytskyi and D. Radiyenko.

M. Rudnytskyi used expressions that reflected the local character and original reality with the help of the adequate lexical units typical of that period. Despite a number of inaccuracies on the lexical and syntactic levels, M. Rudnytskyi's translation displays the appropriate emotional and aesthetic impression of the original text.

E. Bronte's novel 'Wuthering Heights' is popular with readers all over the world but it became available for the first time for the Ukrainian readers only a century after its publication. Critics of that time met this novel in quite controversial way. An interesting dynamic storyline, intense conflicts, sharply expressed emotions, expressively depicted the main characters of the novel, rich and vivid language - these are the main characteristic features of the novel under analysis.

The first Ukrainian translation done by M. Rudnytskyi creates the appropriate impression on the Ukrainian readers: the emotional storyline is well-preserved, clear descriptions of characters are given, figurative lexical units are translated rather successfully. His translation contains some reduction of the original text in some paragraphs, particularly in description of certain moments. The reason for this at the present stage of translation theory unacceptable phenomenon – the limit of printed pages.

One of the main characteristic features of this novel is rich imagery inherent in the works of this period. The writer often uses vivid imagination for depicting moments of emotional stress and for the descriptions of the main characters in the novel which is fully revealed in the Ukrainian translation done by M. Rudnytskyi.

The main storyline is based on the oppositions which symbolically mark the two opposite worlds and their characters that embody the statics and dynamics, energy and peace, therefore, symbolizes incompatibility. E. Bronte makes these characteristics more vivid by accentuating the appropriate moments and exacerbating psychological inner feelings of the main characters. The task of the translator is to convey the symbolic imagery of the original text adequately.

In M. Rudnytsky's translation some cases of simplification of elements in the description, namely the local nature or vegetation, can be observed. The translator did his best to preserve the appropriate tone in describing the area, landscapes that make the reading of the text more authentic and the depiction of the inner world of the characters of the novel more dramatic and true to life.

The analysis of the chosen English idioms from the literary novel under analysis showed that some of them were difficult to translate with preserving their semantic, structural and functional peculiarities in the target language.

In our opinion M. Rudnytskyi was more successful in revealing the tone of the emotional mood of the main characters, their expressive speeches which is quite notable when compared to the translations done by D. Radiyenko or O. Andriyash which are almost identical. It can be illustrated by the following example: *'If he loved with all the powers of his puny being, he couldn't love as much in eighty years as I could in a day. And Catherine has a heart as deep as I have: the sea could be as readily contained in that horse-trough, as her whole affection be monopolized by him (Bronte, 1985, p. 161). 'Навіть, якби він кохав її всією міццю своєї нікчемної душі, то його кохання за повних вісімдесят літ не могло би рівнятися з моїм за одну днину! Катруся має таке глибоке серце, як я: і як моря не можна помістити у відрі, так само її серця у серці Лінтона' (Бронте, 1933, с. 98).*

The first Ukrainian translation done by M. Rudnytskyi despite some reductions of the original text in a number of paragraphs, fully preserves the storyline of the original, the descriptions of the main characters, their feelings and emotions, for example: *'though I hated him with a hatred' (Bronte, 1985, p. 34) – хоч би ненавидів його лютішою ненавистю (Бронте, 1933, р. 26) /хоч би ненавидів його найпекельнішою ненавистю' (Бронте, 2009, с. 30).*

### **The translation techniques used by Ukrainian translators.**

The analysis of the novel has shown that the chosen idioms were more situation-oriented than character-oriented. The number of idioms that occurred in the dialogue is significantly smaller than in the narration of the novel. The most often translation technique used by Ukrainian translators was based on choosing near equivalents: *'Oh! I wonder his mother does not rise from her grave to see how you use him. You're worse than a heathen - treating your own flesh and blood in that manner! (Bronte, 1985, p. 68) Ох, як лишень його матінка не встане з могили – поглянути, як ви ставитеся до її дитяти! (Бронте, 1933, с. 54). Та ви гірші від поганина, якщо так знущаєтеся з власної плоти та крові! (Бронте, 2006, с. 65).*

The analysis has shown that the translators mentioned above in the process of translating idioms involved four basic translation strategies: paraphrasing which involved explanatory as well as stylistic paraphrase, idiom to idiom translation by using an idiom of the similar meaning and form or the similar meaning but dissimilar form, literal translation and omission. The analysis of idiomatic examples was intended to illustrate the adequacy of choices of particular translation techniques in multiple Ukrainian translations. In the translation done by J.Andriyash the translator tried to stick to the original text and was trying to use word-for-word translation by existing Ukrainian equivalents. Firstly, idioms were translated by preserving the meanings of the original. Secondly, his ways of paraphrasing often contained the structure of the original idioms which is not typical of the Ukrainian language, thus causing an effect of interference of another language. Thirdly, in some places he used literal translation and in this way some effect of foreign interpretation was observed.

### **The semantics of English idioms under analysis.**

While analysing the semantics of English idioms we can conclude that they are mostly used in order to give either positive or negative characteristic of a character: *'He must have had some ups and downs in life to make him such a churl (Bronte, 1985, p. 10). Мабуть, життя його неабияк пошарпало, поки він став таким страхолюдом (Бронте, 2006, с. 8). Мабуть, чимало довелось йому пережити, перш ніж він став таким грубим посідачем (Бронте, 2009, с. 12). Він мусів бути на возі і під возом, коли став таким дикуном (Бронте, 1933, с. 5).*

Idioms are mostly used to describe the appearance of a character: *'He's not a rough diamond – a pearl-containing oyster of a rustic: he's a fierce, pitiless, wolfish man' (Bronte, 1985, p. 76). 'Такий собі невідшліфований діамант, мушля, що ховає у собі перлину, сільський самородок; ні, він жорстока, безжальна людина, з вовчою вдачею' (Бронте, 2006, с. 82) while the translator O.Andriyash uses a chain of epithets to describe a personality – 'Він такий собі невідшліфований діамант чи мушля, що ховає у собі перлину! Він жорстока, безжальна, вовкувата людина!' (Бронте, 2009, с. 83). In these two exclamatory sentences Ukrainian readers can vividly see what kind of person Heathcliff was in reality. In the translation by M.Rudnytskyi the main character is given a direct description without any other additional epithets – 'Це не діамант, ще не відшліфований, не устриця з перлою, а вовк' (Бронте, 1933, с. 65).*

Idiomatic expressions are often used to show the human character and behaviour: *'And then Mr. Linton, to mend matters, paid us a visit himself on the morrow, and read the young master such a lecture on the road he guided his family (Bronte, 1985, p. 95). 'А потім містер Лінтон, аби залагодити справу, завітав до нас наступного дня та прочитав молодому хазяїнові цілу проповідь про те, що його родина ступила на слизьку доріжку' (Бронте, 2006, с. 87). 'І прочитав таку лекцію на тему слизької доріжки, на яку ступила родина молодого хазяїна' (Бронте, 2009, с. 83). In the language of the original idioms are used to reflect vices and negative sides of human actions, for example: *'The moment her regard ceased, I would have torn his heart out, and drunk his blood!' (Bronte, 1985, p. 115). Тієї миті, коли вона збайдужіє до нього, я б вирвав у нього серце і пив його кров (Бронте, 2006, с. 98). 'Я ладен вирвати з його грудей серце і пити його кров!' (Бронте, 2009, с. 102).**

Idioms are widely-used in the novel under analysis to depict the moral-ethic relations which can be illustrated by the following example: *'The rest of them do earn their bread - you live on my charity!' (Bronte, 1985, p. 23). 'Всі в домі працюють, лише ти задурно хліб їси, ледацюго!' (Бронте, 1933, с. 20). 'Всі інші працюють, заробляючи собі на прожиття, лише ти сидиш у мене на шії.*

(Бронте, 2006, с. 18). 'Ти знову дармуєш? Інші працюють на хліб, а ти живеш на моїй ласці' (Бронте, 2009, с. 24). In the majority of cases idioms are used to describe main characters' feelings and emotions: 'and when I went in a while after to inform them that Earnshaw had come home rabid drunk, ready to pull the whole place about our ears (his ordinary frame of mind in that condition)' (Bronte, 1985, p. 130). 'І, трохи згодом прийшовши їх попередити, що Ерншоу повернувся п'яний як чіп і готовий рознести дах над нашою головою (звичайне його бажання у п'яному стані)' (Бронте, 1933, с. 123). 'І коли я трохи згодом прийшла їх попередити, що Ерншо повернувся, п'яний, скажений і ладний рознести будинок на друзки (його звичайне бажання в такому стані)' (Бронте, 2006, с. 135). In these examples the literary discourse definitely helped the translators to reveal the meanings of idioms as well as their additional shades of stylistic colourings.

### **The structure of English idioms under analysis.**

From the structural point of view the majority of English idioms chosen from the novel are:

a) verbal: *Next time, Master Edgar, take the law into your own fists - it will give you an appetite!*' (Bronte, 1985, p. 94). 'Наступного разу, Едгаре, вершіть правосуддя самі – це додасть вам апетиту!' (Бронте, 2006, с. 87). 'На другий раз, пане Едгаре, ви возьміть закон у свої руки і побачите, що це загострить ваш апетит!' (Бронте, 1933, с. 67).

b) nominal: *On only one condition can I hope to forgive him. It is, if I may take an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; for every wrench of agony return a wrench* (Bronte, 1985, p. 123). 'Тільки за однієї умови я зможу його простити: якщо візьму око за око, зуб за зуб, крик болю – за кожний крик болю' (Бронте, 1933, с. 117);

c) adjectival: *His forehead, that I once thought so manly, and that I now think so diabolical, was shaded with a heavy cloud* (Bronte, 1985, p. 86). 'Його чоло було захмарене похмурою тінню' (Бронте, 1933, с. 76). 'Його чоло, що колись здавалося мені таким мужнім було насуплене' (Бронте, 2006, с. 72).

In M.Rudnytskyi's translation we can come across such archaic words which modern readers are not familiar with and may cause some difficulties in their understanding such as 'розіб'є собі череп об мої п'ястуки', 'її лицівки запашили вогнем', 'дорівнятися у їх студіях', 'почав сипати прокльонами' (Бронте, 1933, с. 15–16).

**Conclusions.** The analysis of the translation of idioms chosen from Emily Bronte's novel 'Wuthering Heights' has shown that translating idioms required a lot of knowledge about idioms, the peculiarities of their meanings on the part of the translator. On the whole, the usage of different translation techniques by different translators illustrates the diverse ways of interpreting idioms from the literary discourse. However, idioms express the uniqueness of the language and culture in which they are originated and, therefore, the strategies for their translation need careful consideration and the translators need deep knowledge of the source and target languages as well as cultures.

The study of idioms chosen from the famous novel written by the English novelist Emily Bronte is an extremely important aspect of literary understanding of the process of the mid-nineteenth century England. No doubt all the new generations of Ukrainian readers has a nice chance to discover the unique character of the author's ability to use idioms that is gracefully manifested in the novel 'Wuthering Heights' with unique skill and specificity, the above mentioned translators tried to preserve them as close to the original as possible. Together with them, the readers can feel piercing noise, cold wind of fir-trees which branches scratch on a windowpane. The Ukrainian readers can also feel the warmth from the fireplace heat, blinding shine of dishes, laid out on the wide oak shelves. But the uniqueness of the novel is that the original idea of the novel with some romantic symbolic meaning embodied in it, is fully revealed by the Ukrainian translators who did their best in order to convey the meanings of original idioms as accurately as possible. The study of idioms with a color component can serve as a prospect for further scientific research.

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## METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF USING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOCABULARY OF LANGUAGE STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS МЕТОДИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ СУЧАСНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ ДЛЯ РОЗВИТКУ АКТИВНОГО ТА ПАСИВНОГО СЛОВНИКА СТУДЕНТІВ МОВНИХ ФАКУЛЬТЕТІВ ЗВО

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In today's world, where technologies are constantly evolving, the use of electronic resources is becoming increasingly popular in various fields, including education. This article explores the possibilities of using modern technologies in teaching language students in higher education institutions and their impact on the development of active and passive vocabulary. The study shows that the use of electronic dictionaries, online resources, websites, and mobile applications for developing students' vocabulary positively affects the quality of education and increases vocabulary. In particular, mobile applications and online resources with dictionaries are very useful for developing both active and passive vocabulary. Such learning tools allow students to study at any convenient time and place, ensuring flexibility and efficiency in learning. However, the use of electronic resources for vocabulary development requires an individual approach to each student. Taking into account the individual characteristics of students when choosing methods and means of vocabulary development is essential since each student has their own needs and peculiarities in learning. The study's findings confirm that using modern technologies effectively improves the vocabulary of language students in higher education institutions and ensures their high-quality preparation for language practice. Moreover, the article points out that the effectiveness of using electronic resources depends on their quality and accessibility to students. It is important to consider not only the individual characteristics of students but also the possibilities and limitations of using electronic tools in a specific educational institution. One of the main advantages of using electronic resources for vocabulary development is their accessibility and convenience of use. For example, mobile applications can be used by students at any time and in any place, ensuring maximum learning efficiency. In addition, online resources and websites with dictionaries provide students with the ability to quickly and easily find the necessary words and phrases and check their meanings and usage. However, the use of electronic resources cannot entirely