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## THE PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH SOMATIC ELEMENTS

*У статті проаналізовано особливості перекладу англійських фразеологізмів з соматичним компонентом, розглядаються лексико-семантичні групи, їх універсальність та унікальність. Наведено основні рекомендації щодо особливостей перекладу англійських фразеологізмів з соматичним компонентом.*

**Ключові слова:** англійські фразеологізми, особливості перекладу, семантика, соматичний компонент, лексико-семантична група.

*В статье проанализированы особенности перевода английских фразеологизмов с соматическим компонентом, рассматриваются лексико-семантические группы, их универсальность и уникальность. Приведены основные рекомендации относительно особенностей перевода английских фразеологизмов с соматическим компонентом.*

**Ключевые слова:** английские фразеологизмы, особенности перевода, семантика, соматический компонент, лексико-семантическая группа.

*In the article the peculiarities of translation of English phraseological units with somatic elements are analysed; lexico-semantic groups, their universality are examined. Basic recommendations due to the features of translation of English phraseological units with somatic elements are proposed.*

**Key words:** English phraseological units, peculiarities of translation, semantics, somatic element, lexico-semantic group.

Idioms represent a significant part of language and influence its potential and contribute to the cultural heritage. Their frequent use shows that idioms play an important role in terms of core vocabulary and thus in language acquisition in general. Thanks to their metaphorical nature idioms make the language colourful and rich, reflecting human experience and the way people comprehend the world around them. This is even truer for human body idioms, as human body is very close to any human being, idiomatic expressions are tightly connected with the sensual aspects of human existence. The somatic idioms, especially those connected with body parts or internal organs, provide a framework of metaphorical universals. Moreover, the perception of reality, when reflected in human body idioms, is often more comprehensible and vivid for speakers.

**The aim of our article** is to reveal the universal and unique features in the semantics of somatic lexicon and review the peculiarities of translation of phraseological units with somatic elements.

Somatic code of the culture is one of the oldest. It relates to the archetypal ideas of man, which, according to Alexander Se-livanov, is «a way of mastering the human world – the hermeneutic circle from himself to himself and extrapolation of the circle on the environment» [8, p. 83].

As noted by Yuri Karaulov, «You cannot learn a language in itself, without going beyond it, without resorting to its creator – to the person and particular linguistic identity» [3, p. 78]. However, the reference to the creator of the language cannot be full without a holistic analysis and understanding of the vocabulary, especially without an analysis of somatic vocabulary which displays the elements of the structure of the person, that is, without the names of the parts of her body which is undoubtedly is one of the ways of the representation of somatic code of culture in language pattern of the world.

By using these «tools» of cognition people began to orient themselves in space and time, expressing his attitude to the world. The standard spatial orientation is a human anatomical orientation of body: front part is where located organs of sight and senses, rear side – back side, reflecting structural asymmetry of human body. The topic of human factors in speech has recently acquired a great relevance, indicating the important methodological advances which are outlined in modern linguistics.

The names of human parts of the body are the oldest stratum of lexicon that is directly related to functional and sensual aspects of human life and reflects the cultural and anthropological features of individuals belonging to one or other language communities. This lexicon is called somatic as it indicates the parts of the body and is considered to be one of the most interesting lexico-semantic groups. The characteristic feature of somatic expressions is the stableness, high frequency of use and, consequently, an extensive semantic structure. Deep connection of somatic phrases with the realities of the world based on the principle of anthropomorphism creates the conditions for symbolization of functions of different parts of the body to form a complex system of figurative meanings [7, p. 140]. In idiomatic system of any language conceptualized the knowledge of linguistic picture of the world and all the types of subject relationship with its fragments.

The term «somatic» is used in biology and medicine in the sense of «associated with the human body, flesh» and is opposed to the notion of «mental» [4, p. 9]. In linguistics, it begins to be applied since the second half of the twentieth century in the studies which are reflecting in their semantics everything that relates to the field of physicality. The term «somatic» has different interpretations. According to broad one, «somatic» (from Greek soma (somatos) – body) means the designation of phenomena that falls within physicality. In a narrow sense, somatic is any significant sign, position or movement of a person and body. It is a term that covers all forms of one of the non-verbal languages – somatic language, including gestures, facial expressions, poses, expressions of individuals and various symptoms of mental movements and states [3, p. 5].

According to R. Mugu, somatic expressions are the only semantic field with general generic feature «parts of the human body and displays of it». Depending on the nature of the object, its features, they are divided into somonimizmy (serve to indicate the parts of the human body), osteonimizmy (category of bones of the human body and their connections) splanhnonimizmy (name of the internal organs), anghionimizmy (serve to indicate blood system) sensonimizmy (names of the senses), and lexicon describing diseases and manifestations of the human body. A special place is kvazisomatyzm alma (soul) [6, p. 129].

Due to A. Blum somatic phraseological units in modern English represent a huge group. The most common in the usage are somatic expressions with the word «hand». The next in frequency of usage are «head», «eye», «face», «arse» (ass, butt), «foot», «nose», «finger», «heart». Other somatic units (leg, arm, back, bone, brain, ear, tooth, skin, shoulder, neck, tongue) less used, but their activity is large enough for word forming [1, p. 11].

Thus, somatic lexicon is an integrated system that has a fixed number of objects of nominations and is intended to refer to the actual composition of lexical items. If the first parameter is an independent of their linguistic identity and can be completely the same in different languages, the second is directly dependent on the individual characteristics of a particular language and varies both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Many classifications of somatic expressions divide them into groups and categories which play an important role of classification of the body, depending on which lexemes they are classified and what do they mean. Lexicon of the language that defines the component structure of phraseological units closely linked to the outside world. Therefore, the most active in the formation of phraseological units are lexemes with somatic element causing associations with intelligence, physical labor, life, feelings, and associations related to the perception of the world, its cognition and change.

Analysis of somatic phraseology in English and translation into Ukrainian allow us to understand the leading role of idioms in the system of linguistic means of artistic expression, functioning of somatic expressions.

Stephen King's prose is measured not only by the multiplicity of idiomatic material, but also by how skillfully and cleverly he uses the common heritage of humanity. Reading the novel «Joyland» we can notice that in the lexicon of the work is a large number of phraseology, in particular, phraseology with somatic components. This is due to the factor that phraseological expressions are one of inexhaustible sources to enhance expressiveness. It should be recalled that functional and stylistic coloring in phraseological units often coexists with emotionally expressiveness and evaluation. The presence of somatic expressions in the language makes it more expressive, lively, giving it a national identity. Somatic phrases help to make characters brighter and to depict their portrait, to reveal the inner world of the characters, their psychophysical condition, give emotional evaluation deeds, actions and more. For example:

«She threw back her head and laughed.» [9, p. 31] – Вона відкинула голову назад і засміялася.

«But Tom shook his head.» [9, p. 12] – Він захитав головою.

«I had to duck my head when I passed beneath the Screaming Skull.» [9, p. 145] – Мені потрібно було ухилитися, коли проходив повз пронизливий крик черепа.

Analyzing these sentences we may observe both the simplicity of the usage of somatic element «head» and on the other hand the complexity by showing an expressive coloring of his speech.

Parts of human body and their names in different languages appear not only in the literal sense they are also symbolic. It is known that in the process of communication information is transmitted not only through language. Traditionally communications is differentiated in verbal and nonverbal. With somatic elements we can describe the process of non-verbal communication, body language, gestures, facial expressions, posture, which can also serve as a means of sharing information.

Non-verbal means perceived by people are capable to display the finest nuances of attitude, emotion, evaluation, and expression of feelings, mood state. They help to transfer information that is difficult or uncomfortable for some reason to express verbally. Very often non-verbal communication is defined as an auxiliary source of information transfer. Thus, nonverbal behavior is often a major factor in the successful course of oral communication and is no less important than the spoken words.

From pragmatic point of view somatic expressions describe facial expressions or body movements, but at the same time they reflect the external manifestations of emotions or mental states and processes. For example:

«He grimaced without opening his eyes.» [9, p. 182] – Вона скривилася, не відкриваючи своїх очей.

«Her eyes widened with surprise, then grew distant.» [9, p. 183] – Її очі округлилися від здивування, проте через деякий час стали далекими.

«She put her hands over her face and sat down on the passenger seat of the van.» [9, p. 186] – Вона охопила голову руками і сіла на пасажирське сидіння вантажівки.

Using somatic phraseology we can profoundly convey our thoughts or make a greater impression of what was said. Native speakers resort to the usage of words denoting the parts of the body and to describe the different spheres of reality, including emotions. For example:

«I put my forehead against the wall and closed my eyes. What I really wanted to close was the ear with the phone pressed to it.» [9, p. 282] – Я схилився лбом до стіни і закрив очі. Та насправді я хотів закрити вухо, щоб не чути голосу зі слухавки».

Thus, somatic expressions are important in fiction, including the novel «Joyland» by Stephen King. With their help, the author describes the character in all forms: mood, thoughts, actions and emotions, peculiarities of character. This is due to the affiliation of somatic phraseological units to the oldest stratum of lexicon. Analysis of somatic units allows us to distinguish the stylistic features of the usage of phraseological items related primarily to achieving the effect of direct contact between the characters in the novel.

In terms of semantics we can distinguish two main types of semantic gestures, communication and symptomatic [3, p. 183]. The first section includes gestures that convey information that is intentionally sender sends the recipient. For example:

«Please give a hand to Mr. Bradley Easterbrook.» [9, p. 59] – Будь ласка, допоможи містеру Бредлі Істербрук.

«His eyes met mine, dead-on.» [9, p. 161] – Наші погляди зустрілися одночасно.

The second type include gestures that suggest emotional state. For example:

«My arms and legs all prickled with gooseflesh, and the hair at the nape of my neck stiffened.» [9, p. 146] – Мої руки і ноги вкрилися гусячою шкірою, а волосся на потилиці настовбурчилося.

«Her hands were clasped demurely at her waist, but her eyes were full of merriment.» [9, p. 230] – Вона поклала свої руки на талію з серйозністю, але її очі були наповнені радістю.

«His face was too pale and tired, the face of a boy who was very sick, but his eyes were alive and healthy.» [9, p. 242] – Його обличчя було надто блідим і втомленим, це було обличчя дуже хворого хлопчика, але його очі були живими і здоровими.

Often somatic phrases are used to convey facial expressions of heroes. Mimicry holds a significant place in the communication process as an additional means of expression and perception of the emotional state of people, because it is inseparable from the whole structure of thoughts, actions and feelings of man and is a natural expression of inner life [2, p. 115]. Mimic movements are made, of course, spontaneously.

The symbolic importance has only those parts of the body which are in traditional sense of the language can be defined as the external organs of the body, except for the word «heart».

The organ of the human body like head (as well as brain) controls thinking and understanding. In this regard, the main stem of connotative meaning somatic phrase is wisdom and understanding, or lack thereof. The novel is reflected in further somatic phraseological units:

«*Luckily for her, just enough of Rozzie Gold's Fortuna bullshit had stuck in my head.*» [9, p. 104] – На щастя для неї, дурня про Розі Голдс Фортуна застрягла в моїй голові.

«*That woke up brain cells that have been asleep since I was three.*» [9, p. 117] – Його поява розбудила нашу сіру речовину, яка до того часу була застигла.

The word «hair» usually being the part of idioms takes the meaning of some emotions, such as fear:

«*Tom rejoined us, grinning and flushed to the roots of his hair.*» [9, p. 117] – Том знову до нас приєднався, скалячись, почервонівши до коренів волосся.

Such part of human body as «eye» symbolizes the perception of information and its accuracy. Eyes are important for expressing emotions and feelings. Therefore, the number of phraseological units with this component is quite large. With eyes, you can see whether a person is telling the truth or not. Here is an example display of disapproval:

«*He barked at me once, then trotted back to Mom, who was standing ankle-deep in the sand, breathing hard and eyeing me with mistrust.*» [9, p. 151] – Він гаркнув на мене і поспішив до мами, яка стояла по щиколотку в піску, важко дихаючи і дивлячись на мене з недовірою.

The novel is full of somatic phraseological units with the element «eye», it is considered to be the most numerous. This can be explained by the fact that during the deployment of the events in the novel, the characters are always in visual contact with each other, follow each other, sometimes one look solves for them everything:

«*Will you keep an eye on him, Mr. Jones? I won't be long.*» [9, p. 158] – Ви доглянете за ним, містер Джонс? Я ненадовго.

«*Mike was dry-eyed, though, and he looked every bit as furious as I felt.*» [9, p. 184] – Хоч і Майк не плакав, але він ставав все розлюченішим і розлюченішим.

The author uses somatic phraseological units with the word «heart» in order to convey emotions and internal connection of the characters of the novel:

«*If I wait for an apology, I'll be waiting a long time... because in his heart, Dad still believes that's true.*» [9, p. 244] – Якщо я чекатиму на вибачення, то я чекатиму... тому що десь в глибині його серця, тато вірить, що це правда.

Words leg/foot in somatic phraseology symbolize speed and movement:

«*I took my foot off the gas and sat there in the dark.*» [9, p. 258] – Я забрав ногу з педалі газу і сидів у темряві.

Thus, in English and Ukrainian languages there is a considerable amount of phraseological somatic components. With the help of somatic phraseological units the author expresses emotions and mental state of characters. At the level of semantics of phraseological units the evaluative component helps the author to increase the informative potential of the text by creating an underlying idea, form the general tone of the text because of its connotative and stylistic possibilities.

When translating passages from the novel we took into consideration that the literary text is a carrier of particular aesthetic information. Because somatic phraseological units are important in emotional tone of the work, special attention was paid heed to the transfer of emotional and stylistic component of meaning. Analyzing somatic phrases selected from the novel «Joyland» by Stephen King, we can make a conclusion that with their help, the author describes the moods, thoughts, actions and emotions of the characters, especially their character. Through them, the writer conveys the attitude to the depicted events emphasizes the semantic and stylistic position linguistic resources.

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### ПЕРЕКЛАД ПАРЕМІЙ ЯК ДЕКОДУВАННЯ ЕТНІЧНОЇ МЕНТАЛЬНОСТІ

У статті досліджуються паремії як одиниці мовної картини світу та їх особливості, висвітлюються основні способи їх перекладу.

**Ключові слова:** мовна картина світу, паремія, спосіб перекладу, декодування.

В статье проводится исследование паремий как единиц языковой картины мира и их особенностей, освещаются основные способы их перевода.

**Ключевые слова:** языковая картина мира, паремия, способ перевода, декодирование.

The article deals with proverbs / paroemias as units of linguistic picture of the world and their peculiarities. The authors underscore that paroemias reflect lingvo-cultural, ethnic and mental peculiarities of the native speakers and bear the associative imagery information of the native speaker. The main strategies of their translation are studied.

**Key words:** linguistic picture of the world, proverb / paroemia, translation strategy, decoding.