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c. Economist's explanatory dictionary :
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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Introduction. Phraseological units are stable, emotionally charged phrases that, unlike ordinary word combinations, are not created in speech, but are reproduced in it as indivisible units with a solid figurative meaning. They are one of the most effective ways of forming speech and are used for brevity or for a vivid emotional assessment of what is described. They are individual for each language and reflect the unique mentality of the nation, its history and customs, as they were formed in relation to the surrounding realities and features of people's perception. Currently, phraseological units are a big problem for translators, as it requires finding the most accurate equivalent depending on the context.

Review of recent publications. This topic has been little studied so far. The article by V. Gulyas [2] on the reproduction of Ukrainian phraseological units in the English translation is devoted to it, while other researchers (Yu. Shnip, T. Bondar, T. Polishchuk, O. Martyniuk) consider only units with separate lexical components. The problem of translation of phraseological units in general was considered by S. Vlahov and S. Florin, I. Korunets, V. Komissarov, O. Gerasimova, J. Kostin. This topic is much more widely studied in Russian lexicology. In particular, the works of the following researchers are freely available: A. Kunin, K. Rasikhovna, I. Gorbulich, M. Artashevna and others. The linguist A. Kunin created the "Great Anglo-Russian Phrasebook" [3]. As it is known, Ukrainian and Russian phraseology have many commonalities.

The purpose of the study is to establish the similarities and differences between the phraseological units of the English and Ukrainian languages.

Results of the research. During the selection and analysis of the material, we found out that there are phraseological units that have the same meaning in both Ukrainian and English languages and might be literally translated. Such coincidences can be explained by the fact that many Ukrainian and English phraseological units have common primary sources: The Bible, literary works of famous writers, quotes, and statements of historical figures [6]. It is also worth remembering that both analyzed languages belong to the Indo-European language family, that means they have common origins.

In particular, the analysis revealed similarities in the structure, imagery, and stylistic coloring of the following units: *бути на сьомому небі* – to be in seventh heaven; *вовк-одинак* – alone wolf; *грати з вогнем* – to play with fire; *жити як кіт з собакою* – a cat and dog existence; *залізні нерви* – iron nerves; *зворотня сторона медалі* – the reverse side of the coin; *міцний горішок* – a hard nut to crack; *немає диму без вогню* – there is no smoke without fire; *нічого нового під сонцем* – nothing new under the sun; *озброєний до зубів* – armed to the teeth; *палити мости* – to burn bridges; *порушити мовчання* – to break silence; *скелет у шафі* – a skeleton in the closet; *слухати своє серце* – to listen to one's heart; *справа честі* – affair of honour; *шукати голку в сіні* – to look for a needle in a haystack; *що лікар прописав* – just what the doctor ordered.

This and some more phraseological units are simply understood by native speakers of both languages and do not cause difficulties in translation.

However, we also identified phraseological units that have a different structure in the Ukrainian and English languages, despite the coincidence of semantic properties. We divided them into two groups:

1. Those, which differ in images, but retain the same general structure.
2. Those, which use completely different images and means of expression, having almost nothing in common, but convey the meaning of each other in translation.

The first group includes such phraseological units from those analyzed: *вбити двох зайців одним ударом* (to kill two *hares* with one hit) – to kill two *birds* with one stone; *купити кота в мішку* (buy a *cat* in a poke) – buy a *pig* in a poke; *не вартий виїденого яйця* (not worth an *eaten egg*) – not worth a *bean*; *німий як риба* (dumb as a *fish*) – dumb as an *oyster*; *спокійний як двері* (as calm as a *door*) – as cool as a *cucumber*; *худий як тріска* (thin as a *sliver*) – thin as a *rake*; *як дві краплі води* (as two *water drops*) – as two *peas*. Such cases are an interesting phenomenon. They show the similarity of thinking of the two nations and at the same time emphasize the difference in their mode of life.

The second group includes the following examples: *битися як риба об лід* (to bustle like a fish on the ice) – to pull the devil by the tail; *біля розбитого корита* (near a broken trough) – back at the bottom of the ladder; *бути не в своїй тарілці* (to be not in your plate) – a round peg in a square hole; *зірок з неба не хапає* (he doesn't grab stars from the sky) – he won't set the world on fire; *ложка дьогтю в*

бочці меду (a spoon of tar in a barrel of honey) – fly in the ointment; *л'є як з відра* (raining as out of the bucket) – raining cats and dogs; *ось де собака заритий* (that's where the dog is buried) – the heart of the matter; *сісти в калюжу* (to sit in a puddle) – to be left with egg on one's face; *сон сивої кобили* (a dream of a hoary horse) – hot air; *тримати руку на пульсі* (to keep the hand on the pulse) – to keep your eye on a ball; *як двічі взяти по два* (as what is two by two) – as sure as eggs is eggs; *як рак на горі засвище* (when crayfish whistles) – when pigs fly.

It is worth being careful and choosing analogs depending on the specific context while translating such kind of units. The translator should use dictionaries of phraseological units and contextual translators, which are constantly updated enriching with more and more new units [6].

In addition, both in Ukrainian and in English there are phraseological units that have no analogues and, accordingly, cause the greatest difficulty in translation. An example of this may be an English expression "*hit the airwaves*", which applies when someone suddenly appeared on radio or television to tell something [6]. One more example is "*great guns*", which might be used speaking about any rapid action [4]. In Ukrainian "*як у вічі не вскочить*" (as won't jump in the eyes), "*ходити у ярмі*" (to walk under the yoke), "*муляти очі*" (to press the eyes), and others [1]. Such units should be translated in a descriptive way, relying on context, not form.

Conclusion. Phraseology clearly reflects worldview of people. The study of this phenomenon is a necessary link in mastering the language and improving the culture of speech. It is also intended to help in the translation of fiction and journalistic literature, for which the use of phraseological units is a frequent occurrence. As we found out, some phraseological units in the Ukrainian and English languages are similar, while other cases can cause difficulties in translation of varying degrees: from changing the image in the expression to the complete replacing the phrase with a common one for the target language.

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LANGUAGE TOOLS FOR EXPRESSING SYMPATHY

Introduction. People have different feelings during their life. Mainly they do not pay attention to the forms in which people can and should express their feelings and emotions. In this area there is one of the most unique techniques, namely language expression.

Review of recent publications. Language and emotions are two concurrent parallel systems in use, in the relation between which one system (emotions) impacts the performance of the other (language). Both of them share their functionality in the communicative process between people. Scholars believe that expression of emotions