

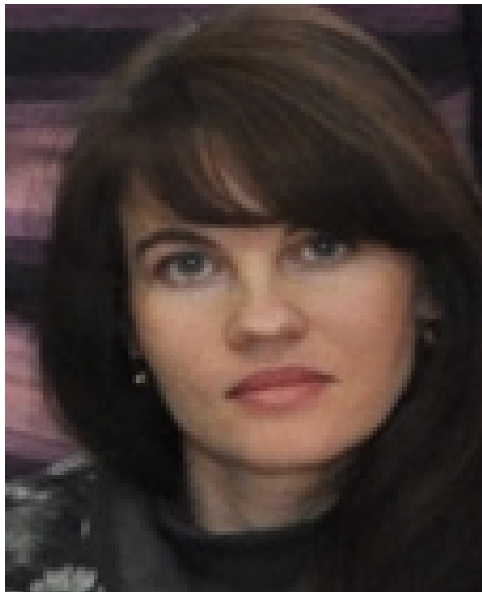


**TRANSLATION OF THE
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE
HEADLINES OF THE PUBLICISTIC
STYLE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF “THE
NEW YORK TIMES”)**

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ABSTRACT

An analysis of the scientific literature showed that the concept of “phraseological unit” was considered by many scientists and is interpreted as a stable phrase or expression, which is characterized by reproducibility, integrity of meaning, words combination stability and hidden meaning.

We have identified the main types of functional and stylistic groups of

phraseological units.

Phraseological fusion is divided into two subtypes: phraseological fusion, which includes “necrotic words,” and phraseological fusion, which contains grammatical archaisms.

The study showed that the main types of transformation of phraseological units are the simplest changes in the elements of syntactic units, which are the result of their permutation, substitution, addition and reduction.

The essence of the semantic transformation of phraseology is to introduce new semantic nuances or play on words into phraseology. The main types of analytical transformation can be defined as follows: syntactic; lexical; contamination. In addition, phraseologies highlight problems in a softer light, coloring the title of a journalistic text, thus drawing attention to it.

An analysis of the headlines in “The New York Times” showed that in modern journalistic practice, the use of phraseological units is a popular method of promoting the text. The authors in their works use almost all styles and types of phraseological units, but most often in the Ukrainian language it is used colloquial style and slangy words, less often the pedantic style and practically no inter-style phraseologisms are found, and in English most often the colloquial and pedantic styles, less often is used colloquial.

Thus, in practice, the newspaper headings include all styles and types of phraseological units.

Keywords: phraseological units; stable phrase; stable combinations; metaphors; integrity of meaning; transposition of words.

Аннотація

Переклад фразеологічних одиниць у заголовках публіцистичного стилю (на прикладі «Нью-Йорк Таймс»)

У статті проаналізовано наукову літературу з даної теми та порівняно особливості використання фразеологічних одиниць у заголовках. Виділено основні типи функціонально-стилістичних груп фразеологічних одиниць. Дослідження показало, що основними типами трансформації фразеологічних одиниць є найпростіші зміни елементів синтаксичних одиниць, які є результатом їх перестановки, заміщення, додавання та скорочення.

Аналіз наукових джерел показав, що поняття «фразеологічна одиниця» розглядалося багатьма вченими і трактується як стійка фраза або вираз, що характеризується відтворюваністю, цілісністю значення, стійкістю поєднання слів та прихованим значенням.

В статті авторами виділено основні типи функціонально-стилістичних груп фразеологічних одиниць.

Суть семантичної трансформації фразеологізму полягає у введенні нових семантичних відтінків або грі слів у фразеологізми. Основні типи аналітичної трансформації можна визначити наступним чином: синтаксичні; лексичний; забруднення. Крім того, фразеологізми висвітлюють проблеми в більш м'якому світлі, забарвлюючи назву журналістського тексту, тим самим привертаючи до нього увагу.

Аналіз заголовків у «The New York Times» показав, що в сучасній журналістській практиці використання фразеологічних одиниць є популярним метод просування тексту. Доведено, що автори у своїх роботах використовують майже всі стилі та типи фразеологічних одиниць, але найчастіше в українській мові вживаються розмовний стиль та жаргонні слова, рідше педантичний стиль та практично відсутні міжстильові фразеологізми, а в англійській мові більшість часто розмовний і педантичний стилі, рідше використовується розмовний. Фразеологічні одиниці складають ядро фразеологічного фундаменту будь-якої мови, містять історичну та культурну інформацію та відображають динаміку розвитку мовлення.

Ключові слова: фразеологічні одиниці, стійкі вирази, стійкі словосполучення, метафора, цілісність значення, перестановка слів

INTRODUCTION

The main properties of phraseological units are convention, as coherence and meaning, the usage of phraseological units; restriction in the use of semantic foundations or constructions; configuration i.e. the connection of phraseological units with metaphors.

Researches about the role and formation of phraseological units, their classification and distribution according to typical characteristics were carried out by such famous scientists as O. Akhmanova, V. Vinogradov, N. Komlev, L. Rakhmanova

and many others [1, 3, 7, 10]. Features of using phraseological units in newspaper and journalistic discourses considered by L. Ivashko, T. Guseva, N. Novokhacheva, A. Spiers etc [11].

Despite the extensive investigation in the field of the use of phraseological units, their features in journalistic texts are not well understood, which is relevant for modern philology.

AIM OF THE ARTICLE: to analyze the scientific literature on the topic and, based on the identification of specifics and classification of phraseological units, to reveal and compare the features of the use of phraseological units in the headings.

Object of study: phraseological units in journalism.

Research methods were as follows - theoretical: the study of national and foreign scientific literature on the topic; empirical: the study of journalistic texts and their comparison for the phraseological units' translation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical basis of the research: works of national and foreign philologists who reveal the main issues of linguistics (A. Baranov, E. Begaeva, E. Bechuk, I. Golub, N. Danilova, T. van Dijk, N. Komlev, O. Leshchak, N. Lukyanova, V. Maximov, V. Nemchenko); theoretical and practical studies of lexicology (N. Zhinkin, J. Lerer, E. Razlogova); philosophical and psychological studies of the language (L. Levy-Bruhl, A. Schweitzer); Internet resources on the problem of using phraseological units in speech, text transformation (N. Holey, E. Zhurbayev, O. Izmailov, A. Karasyev, S. Samarenkina, Yu. Sergyeyeva); theoretical and practical foundations of translation studies (V. Vinogradov); encyclopedic reference books (A. Akhmanova, K. Collins (Collins Cobuild), S. Kuznetsov, Yu. Larionova, A. Spiers, S. Ozhegov, N. Shvedova).

Phraseologisms are stable combinations of words that are not formed in speech as free phrases, but are reproduced by the speaker as a stable expression when it is necessary to highlight a certain semantic meaning of what was said. In this case, the speaker withdraws phraseologism from his/her phraseological stock in the finished form, and does not form it again" [1, p. 336-337]. For example, such free phrases as *"look out the window"*, *"write a letter"*, *"breakfast ready"* can be used in a variable form. In the case of phraseological units, actions of the transposition of words are impossible; all words are used in the chain as they are formed in the phrase.

METHODOLOGY

Due to these confrontations, phraseological units occupy quite wide range of lexical meaning and are characterized by a number of properties as semantic, syntactic, poetic, discursive and rhetorical.

Another feature of phraseological units is the exact reproduction of words, that is, the components of phraseological units cannot be used in a diminutive form. For example: 1. *Power Up: Anti-Trump Republicans are now getting out the vote for Joe Biden ... People are finally fed up with Belarus's leader. Will they be heard*[15]? 2. *LOCK OFF Leicester mayor's fury as he accuses government of 'picking on city' over fresh coronavirus lockdown.* 3. *Karim Benzema's 'heel of gold' gives Real Madrid edge over Barcelona ahead of huge week in LaLig.*

For example, in English, without getting to the bottom of the meaning of the phrase, you cannot immediately notice that “we’re on the same page” does not actually imply the page itself. And, after having heard “ride shotgun”, the first question that comes to mind is where the gun did come from and why does it oversee this phrase. In modern languages, there are more than a thousand phraseological units that are used every day in colloquial speech, in works and on the pages of newspapers, magazines, and articles. They can be either simple, “ordinary” (“*first off*”, “*the other day*”, “*make a point of*”, “*What’s up?*”), Or more colorful (“*asleep at the wheel*”, “*bite the bullet*”, “*knuckle sandwich*”) [8].

Due to these confrontations, phraseological units occupy a rather extensive sphere of lexical meaning and are characterized by a number of properties: semantic, syntactic, poetic, discursive and rhetorical.

Another feature of phraseological units is that you cannot insert an additional word in the middle of a phrase. For example, the phraseology “*a dime a dozen*” is about a lot of money from a person.

You can insert a word in the middle of a free phrase only.

As we see, phraseological units are characterized by reproducibility, integrity of meaning, stability of a words combination, secrecy of semantic meaning. The existence of one of these signs may already indicate that the phrase belongs to phraseological units. Each of these indicators brings phraseology together with the word.

Thus, the main properties of phraseological units are:

- conditionality: phraseological units are consistent, because their meaning or

usage cannot be predicted, or at least completely shown on the basis of knowledge the independent conventions that determine the use of their components separately;

- severity: phraseological units, as a rule, have a restriction in the use of semantic foundations or constructions, in contrast to freely composed expressions, for example, “to stab someone in the back”;

- configuration: phraseological units are usually associated with metaphors: to take the bull by the horns, metonyms: to give a hand, hyperbolas: you really want to go out into the air or other forms of figuration [3, P. 128-131].

However, the one who pronounces phraseologism cannot always understand the exact meaning of the phrase and use it to the extent that it has the exact meaning. The same situation is with one who perceives phraseologism. This is due to the semantic diversity of phraseological units. For example, the word “*beat gums*” can be used both as empty talk, and as an Internet chat, etc. [4].

As part of the vocabulary of the language, phraseological units form several functional and stylistic types, which are classified depending on their predominant use in a particular area of communication [2; 5]: inter-style, bookish, colloquial, pedantic phraseological units.

Inter-stylistic phraseology is characterized by the use of the Russian language in all styles. Interstitial phraseologies make up a smaller part of phraseology, which is related to the formation and functioning of most phraseology either in colloquial speech or in book speech. Inter-stylistic phraseology performs a nominative function, does not express the attitude of the speaker to the designation or description of the object, phenomena. Such phraseologies are neutral in terms of style and emotionality. As an example it is shown in the following phrases – *hand in hand, face to face, broken hour*, etc. [5, pp. 82-87].

Conversational phraseology is phraseological merging, phraseological unity, proverbs, which were formed in the process of live folk communication and have a pronounced expressiveness: *the song is sung, mom do not grieve, keep your pocket wider, God forbid*, etc. [5, pp. 84-89].

Prosaic phraseology is a phrase that has a lower stylistic character than colloquial, and is characterized by pronounced emotionality, in most cases, negative coloration, disapproval, condemnation, contempt, etc. For example: *the devil knows that, from the dirt in the prince, do not shake your tongue, plug the mitten*, etc. [5, pp. 84-106].

As a reproducible linguistic phrase, phraseological units are a single semantic whole, but with different ratios of meanings as a whole and the meanings of its constituent components. From this point of view, phraseological units of the modern Ukrainian language are classified by fusion into: Phraseological merging; Phraseological unity; Phraseological combinations; Phraseological expressions [5, pp. 82-89].

Phraseological merging and phraseological unity constitute semantically indivisible turns. They are equivalent, in terms of their meaning, to one word: without a king in his head - a stupid, empty man, a fool.

According to V. Vinogradov, phraseological mergers are characterized by unmotivated in the composition of turns (that is, from the sum of the components of such phraseological units it is impossible to know the general meaning of the unit) and the absolute semantic unity of the components.

Among the phraseological mergers are the following subtypes [3, pp. 202-203]:

1) phraseological merging, including the so-called “necrotic words” (lexical archaisms, historicisms and other tokens that have fallen out of use in speech). For example, “buying a cat in a bag” indicates an unprofitable and unsuccessful purchase of something that has not been carefully considered before, or a purchase that took place blindly, without specifying the product. That is, we see a case where the token continues to live much longer within the phraseological phrase than in a free phrase or in isolation.

2) phraseological merging, containing grammatical archaisms, as an indivisible syntactic monolith. These are phraseologies in which noun components are used, some real, concrete, collective and abstract nouns. For example, “hour by hour” means gradually, over a period of time. The essence of this phraseology can still correspond to “*day by day*”, depending on the situation. The same phraseology can be used in another formulation of the content of the content and indicate life’s difficulties, which are becoming increasingly problematic. This is achieved by adding the phrase: “*hour by hour is not easier*”, “and Abbas, as people say, is very much a *one-man show*.” [7, pp. 89-92].

Foreign linguists include not only phraseological units of all types, but even paretic — folk sayings, proverbs, winged expressions, quotations, and etc., as part of phraseological units. Thus, R. Spears in the preface to the “Dictionary of American Idioms” explains the selection of units for this publication by the fact that in each language there are phraseologies or sentences that cannot be translated literally from

the language of the native speaker. Many clichés, proverbs, slang phrases, predicates, phraseologies and general statements are the cause of this problem. Phrases or sentences of this type the scientist calls phraseological [12].

As we can see, the views of V. Vynogradov and R. Spears differ significantly with regard to the concept of phraseology. R. Spears has a broader interpretation of this term. R. Spears includes not only word combinations, but also sentences of different nature: clichés, proverbs, slang phrases, speech stamps, which are united by one common feature - the concept of meaning is possible only by covering the whole phraseology, obtaining meaning based on its individual parts is impossible even by minimal linear rules.

Most of the other original dictionaries and reference books of phraseological units of different languages of the world are collected in a similar way. The compiler of another popular dictionary of phraseology K. Collins notes that the study of phraseology of language always leads to a collision of two main problems: the problem of origin and the problem of interpretation (understanding of meaning) [3, pp. 161-162].

And although the problem of defining the term “phraseology” has worried philosophers and linguists for quite some time, there is no consensus on this category at the moment; nevertheless, many researchers have an assumption about the interpretation of phraseology.

S. Ozhegov considers the concept of “phraseology” as “a stable expression with an independent meaning close to the ideological”. For example, the expression “*Sodom and Gomorrah*” reflects debauchery, debauchery, disorder (“*You just have Sodom and Gomorrah in your house!*”), Not literally the names of the cities of Judea. The roots of this phraseology, a type of idiom, lie in the Bible: according to the scriptures, two cities whose inhabitants led a debauched life were destroyed by God for their sins [14].

In O. Akhmanova’s linguistic dictionary the studied definition is considered in two aspects: as a word combination which in semantic and syntactic construction has specific properties belonging only to the given language, and as a phraseological unit of speech - an idiom which is characterized by its pronounced stylistic features. use brings into speech elements of play, jokes, intentions “[1, p. 166].

A. Baranov in his research points to the relationship of idioms as a type of phraseology, to such concepts as “living speech”, noting their immutability, while

in ordinary speech word formation and phraseology can change, creating a different meaning [2, p. 51]. For example: *in Ohio and other red-tinted states that are effectively tied today; We built these institutions with the **blood and sweat of our sons and daughters**.*

Consequently, phraseological units and idioms do not contradict each other, but can be supplemented and synthesized. The emergence of the synthesis of phraseological units and idioms is due to the need for concretization and imagery of emotional evaluation of objects and phenomena expressed in verbal form. The constant synthesis of the meanings of phraseology and idiom, as well as their lexical meaning contributes to the complication of the semantic context, complementing the imagery. The result of the synthesis is the expressive functionality of the text [9; 12; 13].

In the modern information world, the role of the media, in particular periodicals and newspapers, plays a huge role in the reader's worldview. Of particular note is the influence of newspapers as a means of communication and obtaining new information, which is used to convince the reader of a fact, phenomenon, and activity of famous personalities in the political, cultural or social fields [6]. For greater audience, newspaper publishers over the past decades have accessed Internet portals, which have created fundamentally new conditions for competition between the media - *The president's hopes for reelection are growing dimmer by the day.*

Recently, there has been a tendency of the journalistic language toward rapprochement with mass speech, which facilitated the use of phraseological units in texts as a qualitatively new way of transmitting the expressiveness of information [9]. The use of phraseological units on the newspaper page allows the reader to more clearly understand the comic nature or tragedy of events that occur in the world, as a pattern we can show this through the following e.g. *Senate approval handed President Trump a victory and promised to tip the court to the right for years to come; the seesaw of historic news events and disruptions to daily life; vow to "[bomb the hell out of](#)" the Islamic State — even as he denounced Mrs. Clinton for supporting the Iraq invasion.*

Some authors use phraseological units in order to "add color" to their author's style, while others are determined about making their text as simple as possible. Although phraseological units can certainly overcharge the work with unnecessary details, they can also introduce powerful images into the informational discourse.

In addition, idioms help the author to find a “sense of humor.” So, phraseologisms can add humor to an article in places where information may seem necessary. For example, instead of writing about a character who is not smart - or at least does not think directly - it is quite possible to say “*the light is on, but nobody is home*”, or he (a politician, a banker, etc.) “*does not play with a full deck*”. These phraseologisms tend to be softer and somewhat less offensive [12]. Also we can introduce it in the heading of the article, for example: *Trump is a significant underdog* [15]; *they have already succeeded in making cooperation with Beijing* **a dirty word**.

Thus, in order to impress the reader, each author of an article must have a list of phraseological units at hand so that he can draw and include statements from this list in the notes, where appropriate. However, it should be taken not to “get into the pit.” A lot of phraseologisms in the text can distract the reader from the essence of the problem, e.g. *He was “entitled” to take advantage of various financial loopholes; Mr. Trump’s focus in the region has been on throttling back the flow of immigrantsas a “bully dictating policy to smaller countries”*.

In addition, you need to make sure that the meaning of phraseology is correct for the text before using it in your letter: *Biden victory would provide Mr. Abbas with “a ladder to climb down from the tree”*. The misuse of phraseology in the right context can confuse readers and turn them away in the future: “*The ship is sinking, and everyone is fighting over the first-class cabin*”; *My vision presents a win-win opportunity for both sides, a realistic two-state solution that resolves the risk of Palestinian statehood to Israel’s security; President Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Authority immediately denounced the plan as a “conspiracy deal”*.

Researchers of idioms note that new ideas can be expressed not only by individual lexical neologism, but also by a combination of two or three words, for example: the well-known words salary and freeze, but the idea of salary freeze came into the language only in the early eighties of the last century. Another expression that came to our vocabulary from British politics and economics to freeze wages (“*freeze your wages*”) means “stop wage growth”. The similar idea is conveyed by well-established expressions to freeze prices and price-freeze (frozen prices). Thus, phraseological units, or phraseological units form the core of the phraseological foundation of any language. They do not only contain historical and cultural information, but also reflect the dynamics of speech development [13]. For example, in the article “*Friendship Marriage: Belarus demanded compensation from Russian oil industry workers*”

the aphorism “arranged marriage” was used with transformation into a friendship channel, which significantly changed the content of the phraseological turn, but did not change the essence - the benefits [15]. Some more examples from the New York Times article - The President has been crystal clear no quid pro quo’s of any kind; - to drain the swamp here in our country; - I just want to let you know that; - An independent audit faulted the social network for “vexing and heartbreaking decision”; - Kanye West’s Yeezy brand falls into the Gap (minus the sneakers) [15]. Donald Trump trailed his Democratic opponent by as much as the midteens in polls.

The concept of phraseology transformation is considered by linguists, theorists and practitioners as a conscious change in the linguistic norms of phraseological units, which leads to a violation of the true meaning of phraseology. In practice, the transformation of phraseology is used mainly to give the text a comic effect [3]. The study of game phraseology makes it possible to determine the features of the functioning of the phraseological unit, its semantics, and the interpretation of the transformed phraseology allows revealing the author’s intention of textual information.

The main types of phraseologies transformation distinguish the simplest changes in the elements of syntactic units are the result of their permutation, substitution or substitution, addition and reduction, miscarriage. Structural transformation is directly related to the change in the form of a phraseological unit due to the spread or truncation of the elements of a phrase, contamination of two phraseological units, deformation of a phraseological unit, etc. Transformation of phraseological units is classified into non-analytical (semantic, semantic) and analytical [10]. E.g. - *Former Vice President Joe Biden by eye-popping margins: 16 and 14 points in national [CNN/SSRS](#) and [NBC News/Wall Street Journal](#) polls.*

The essence of the semantic transformation of phraseology is that the composition of phraseology does not change, but new semantic tips can be introduced into it, or a play on words arises as a result of combining the direct and figurative meaning of a word-phrase. The result of such a transformation is a certain expressive effect.

The combination of two phraseological units with a stylistic basis is called contamination. For example, the phraseology “wasting time”, the English equivalent of this expression is let grass grow under the feet (“let the grass grow under your feet”); or “pour from empty to empty”, which is used in English as: to plow the sand

(s) / to mill the wind (“literally is plow, open the sand / grind the wind”). Quite often in speech and on the pages of newspapers you can find this phraseology, as the disclosure of a waste of time by a person. Consequently, the use of phraseological units in the press makes it possible to involve deeper into the context of the article and gives expressiveness to the nature of the information [14].

RESULTS

In order to solve the problems stated in the study, a comparative analysis of English journalistic texts was carried out. The source material for the comparative analysis was taken from the original source of the newspaper “The New York Times” (Official website: <https://www.nytimes.com/>).

Using phraseologisms in the headlines of “**The New York Times**”:

1. *In Discussion Ostensibly About Tax Cuts, Trump Keeps China in Cross Hairs* - it is a conversational style and type is fusion.
2. *Another 360 at the Skate Park, This One Full of Joy* - it is a conversational style and type is fusion.
3. *The Naked Truth About Trump Spoken Unity* - it is a conversational style and type is fusion.
4. *Can Trump Screw Up the World’s Best Intelligence Relationship?* it is a substandard style and type is combination.
5. *With a Glimpse of Mortality, Losing Sight of the Wild* - it is a substandard style and type is combination.
6. *On North Korea, Trump’s on the Right Track* – it is bookish style, and type is combination.
7. *How to Recognize Burnout Before You’re Burned Out* – it is conversational one and type is consistency.
8. *Legal Abortion in Argentina? A Long Shot Is Suddenly Within Reach* - it is bookish style and the type is fusion.
9. *At 90, Still Raising the Bar for Himself - and the Other Guys* – it is bookish style and type is consistency.
10. *Yankees Keep Pace With Red Sox, Preserving a Host of Season-Ending Scenarios* - it is a conversational style and type is fusion.
11. *Keeping Up With the Meltdown and Specter Bugs* - it is a conversational

style and type is combination.

12. *In Brexit Give-and-Take, Britain Gives and the E.U. Takes* - it is a conversational style and type is fusion.

13. *The Go-for-Broke Renovation* – it is bookish style and type is fusion.

14. *We Are Reclaiming Chicago One Corner at a Time* – it is conversational style and type is combination.

15. *It was bread-and-butter advice from an American diplomat in the former Soviet Union.*

16. *But it's not all doom and gloom.*

17. *The war was stuck in a stalemate.*

18. *Congress should now offer the country its full-throated support.*

19. *It is a dizzying array of falsehood meant to confuse Congress and the American people.*

20. *It was a money laundering machine.*

21. *in a one-on-one meeting in Toronto on July 2.*

22. *...to get to the “bottom of things”.*

23. *Ambassador Bolton referred to this as a “drug deal” after the July 10 meeting.*

24. *I will leave no stone unturned.*

25. *face-to-face meeting in the Oval Office.*

As you can see from the given examples, the headings of The New York Times use phraseological units in modern journalistic practice as a popular method for promoting discourse. In their works, the authors apply almost all styles and types of phraseological units. Nevertheless, English most often uses conversational and bookish styles, less often substandard one.

By type of phraseological units on the pages of The New York Times often uses fusion and combination, less commonly consistency.

DISCUSSION

Thus, phraseologisms highlight problems in a softer light, coloring the title of the article and drawing attention to it. For example, talking the ways companies today are trying to make their employees happy at work, they “go to great lengths” to make the office environment more lively. Or, the new film “took first place” (“swept

the board”) at an international award ceremony. This phraseologism literally means that someone has won all possible rewards.

Another example i.e. the American politician “suffered the severe punishment” (“for the high jump”), failing to organize an important event. Or take as example the news announcer, who was “shown the door” because of the comment in the social network. Thus, via phraseologism the author softened the news that the speaker was deprived of the place or dismissed from the organization [12]. More examples: - the delay of U.S. security assistance was an “all or nothing” proposition. - He said that President Trump wanted President Zelenskyy “in a public box” by making a public statement... - ...he had a “sinking feeling”. - He was not asking for a “quid pro quo”.

As a result it follows that in practice in the headings all styles and types of phraseological units are found, to one degree or another, in the frequency of application.

CONCLUTIONS

Thus, idiom researchers note that new ideas can be expressed not only by individual neologism, but also by a combination of two or three words. In addition, phraseological units, or phraseological units form the core of the phraseological foundation of any language, contain historical and cultural information and reflect the dynamics of speech development.

Phraseologisms help the author to find the emotional color of the text; can add humor to the article in the necessary places to give the information bold. Such phrases are softer and less offensive.

Equally important for the study is that each author, in order to impress the reader, has a bulk of ready-made phraseology, which helps to saturate the textual information by including from this list of statements in their records. However, when using phraseology in journalistic texts, you must be careful to ensure that each statement harmonizes with the content and meaning of the information. Also, the analysis of the literature made it possible to identify that too many phraseologies in the text can distract the reader from the essence of the problem. In addition, the author should consider that the meaning of the phraseology is correct for this text before using it. Improper use of phraseology in the right context can confuse readers and distract them in the future.

The study showed that the basic types of phraseological units' transformation are distinguished by the simplest changes in the elements of syntactic units, which are the result of their rearrangement, substitution, addition and reduction, ejection. The main types of phraseological units' transformation are semantic and analytical.

The essence of the semantic transformation of phraseological units consists in introducing new semantic features or puns into phraseological units. In modern linguistic science, there are such types of semantic transformation of phraseological units as the emergence of new shades of phraseological units; combination of free and connected meaning of words.

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