

УДК 82'255.2'276'373+003.074]:327.82:378.016-057.86
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17721/1728-2659.2025.38.12>

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IDIOMS IN JOURNALISTIC COVERAGE OF DIPLOMACY: PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Background. *This article investigates the challenges and strategies involved in translating idioms within diplomatic discourse, focusing specifically on their usage in contemporary journalistic texts. It underscores the critical importance of cultural understanding for effectively conveying the subtle nuances and inherent meanings of diplomatic language. Diplomatic idioms, often employed to express complex ideas indirectly, present considerable obstacles for translation due to their strong cultural embeddedness, nuanced semantic range, and potential for misinterpretation.*

Methods. *This study utilizes media texts (Internet publications, newspapers, magazines) and their corresponding translations. It employs descriptive analysis to categorize diplomatic idioms and examine their functions, semantic analysis to explore their meanings and pragmatic nuances, and a comparative approach to assess English idioms alongside their Ukrainian equivalents. Translational analysis evaluates various strategies, including equivalence, calquing, explanatory translation, antonymous translation, and omission. Contextual analysis examines the usage of idioms in political speeches and media texts to understand their specific application. This integrated methodology aims to provide a comprehensive examination of idioms in diplomatic discourse.*

Results. *The study identifies and classifies English idioms related to diplomacy into six semantic groups: conflict and resolution, ambiguity and evasion, power and advantage, outcomes and progress, diplomacy and formality, official events and strategic behavior. Various translation strategies are analyzed, including the use of genuine phraseological analogs (equivalence), loan translation (calquing), descriptive rendering (explanatory translation), employing antonyms with negation adjustments (antonymous translation), and instances where idioms are not directly translated (omission). Special attention is given to preserving the nuances and precision of diplomatic discourse.*

Conclusions. *This article highlights the crucial role of accurate translation in diplomacy. Misinterpretations, particularly of idioms, can cause significant misunderstandings and even escalate political or cultural tensions. Skilled translators are indispensable for ensuring clear and precise communication in diplomatic settings, fostering effective international relations. The article further emphasizes the necessity of specialized knowledge and the continuous adaptation of translation practices to the ever-changing discourse across diverse cultural contexts.*

Keywords: *idioms, translation, cross-cultural communication, international relations, diplomacy, lexical gaps, translation strategy.*

Background

The modern context of active intercultural interaction and mutual influence has fostered the growth of comparative studies in translation and intercultural communication. Researchers are increasingly examining the national and cultural specifics of linguistic consciousness, particularly in response to the ethnicization of social processes and the rise of interethnic tensions, frequently leading to conflicts. Within this context, culture – and the linguistic personality as its medium – has become central to theoretical and practical studies adopting a linguocultural approach to understanding linguistic phenomena.

Interethnic cultural interaction provides a unique opportunity to study linguistic and cultural universals and identify specific elements within individual cultures. These specific elements, reflected in the consciousness and language of one culture, may be absent in the consciousness of another. Thus, the divergence in linguistic representations of reality takes on a culturally determined interpretation, with cross-cultural communication often seen as a dynamic encounter between "own" and "foreign" cultures.

During intercultural contacts, the national consciousnesses of culture bearers undergo a process of mutual adaptation, where the "own" is aligned, integrated, and harmonized with the "foreign." This interaction reveals "white spots" on the semantic map of two distinct cultures and languages, known as gaps. These gaps, often unnoticed by native speakers, complicate translation and communication. They serve as ethnocultural markers of linguistic consciousness, influencing how reality is

perceived, categorized, and named (Dewaele, 2004; Rajendran, 2000).

Linguistic studies increasingly focus on analyzing extralinguistic factors that impact communication effectiveness. Among the challenges, lexical gaps within phraseology are particularly sensitive to achieving communicative balance or cooperation. A key unit of phraseology is the idiom, a phrase or group of words that have a meaning distinct from the literal meaning of the individual words. According to *New Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus of the English Language* (1993), idioms are defined as "a group of words that together have a special meaning not immediately obvious from the words themselves."

Idioms are often treated as figures of speech, which, according to the *Collins English Dictionary* (Collins Free Online Dictionary, 2020), are "expressions such as similes, in which words do not have their literal meaning, but act as multi-word units within the text". Similarly, the *Longman Idioms Dictionary* (Longman, 1999) defines them as "sequences of words whose meaning as a group differs from the meaning of the individual words".

Translating phraseological units in diplomacy presents particular challenges, as these expressions often carry specific cultural connotations. In recent years, significant progress has been made in enhancing international communication, particularly between governments, states, non-governmental organizations, and individuals from different nations. Today's world is striving for greater unity in the pursuit of peace and the preservation of life. As a result, new phraseological units continue to emerge, with

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diplomatic language being one of the most active and productive sources. Diplomacy serves several conflicting purposes, and the meaning of words is often not immediately clear. While diplomatic language seeks to avoid misunderstanding, it can also be used to conceal or deceive. Diplomats frequently communicate their thoughts and opinions through idioms, making each phraseological unit an integral part of diplomatic discourse (Baghana, Voloshina, & Slobodová Nováková, 2021).

This study examines the challenges and strategies of translating idiomatic expressions in diplomatic discourse, particularly emphasizing their cultural connotations and communicative nuances. Furthermore, it explores how intercultural interactions shape the interpretation and translation of phraseological units across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

Idioms, as non-literal expressions, have long attracted the attention of linguists and translation theorists due to their cultural specificity and translation difficulties. Derrida (1998) notes that some words lack direct equivalents in other languages, especially those deeply rooted in national culture, such as neologisms, borrowings, idioms, and proverbs, which complicates translation. Jakobson (1959) discusses the limits of translatability and emphasizes the cultural nature of meaning, arguing that all words are culture-bound.

The challenges of lexical gaps and non-equivalence in translation are well documented (Orel et al., 2022). Katharina Reiss (1971) and André Lefevere (1992) highlighted the influence of socio-cultural and ideological factors on translation. Susan Bassnett (1990) emphasized the necessity of cultural competence for translators dealing with non-equivalent units. Mona Baker (1992) proposed strategies for overcoming lexical gaps, including borrowing, calque, paraphrasing, and compensation. Gideon Toury (1995) introduced the idea of translation norms shaped by the expectations of the target culture.

In Ukrainian linguistics, the problem of non-equivalence is particularly addressed in the context of literary translation. Researchers such as S. Kovhaniuk, V. Koptilov, O. Kundzich, and M. Rylsky have contributed to this field. R. Zorivchak (1989) distinguishes between lexical-subjective non-equivalents (e.g., *realia*) and lexical-semantic non-equivalents, including some proverbs and idioms, as well as words with complex semantic content arising from differences in cultural world segmentation.

The specificity of diplomatic language requires a nuanced approach to idioms. M. Drazdauskiene (2023) examined idioms in political discourse, noting their use in shaping public opinion while preserving cultural resonance. S. Tăriță (2023) explored fixed expressions in diplomatic language and their role in maintaining clarity and politeness in cross-cultural interactions. M. Xhemaili (2022) highlighted the importance of mastering idiomatic and formulaic language in English for successful communication in public diplomacy and international law.

The past few years have seen significant progress by the international community in fostering increased contacts between governments, states, non-governmental organizations, and ordinary citizens from various nations. The modern world demands higher unity to preserve life and maintain peace.

New phraseological units appear every year, with diplomatic language being among the most dynamic and prolific sources. This type of language fulfills contradictory functions: it aims to prevent misunderstandings while simultaneously veiling or obscuring meaning (Newmark, 1988). In diplomatic discourse, words often carry implicit

connotations, and diplomats frequently use idiomatic expressions to convey their ideas and perspectives. Each phraseological unit holds significant importance in diplomatic communication.

Methods

The empirical basis of the study are the texts of publicistic style (Internet publications, newspapers, magazines (*The Guardian*, *Foreign Policy*, *NBC News* etc.) and their translations. The study employs a combination of linguistic research methods to analyze diplomatic idioms and their translation strategies. The descriptive method is used to classify idioms into semantic groups and examine their functional roles in diplomatic language. To explore the meanings and pragmatic nuances of these expressions, the study relies on semantic analysis, which helps uncover the subtleties of idiomatic usage in media discourse.

A comparative approach allows for the examination of English diplomatic idioms alongside their Ukrainian equivalents, highlighting the degree of correspondence and the techniques used in translation. The study also incorporates translational analysis to assess different translation strategies, such as equivalence, calquing, descriptive translation, and antonymic translation, evaluating how expressiveness and meaning are conveyed across languages (Vinay, & Darbelnet, 1995).

Since idioms derive much of their meaning from context, contextual analysis is applied to diplomatic texts, including political speeches, official statements, and media articles, in order to reveal their communicative and pragmatic functions.

By integrating these methods, the study provides a comprehensive examination of idioms belonging to the semantic field of diplomacy, shedding light on their semantic structure, translation strategies, and their broader role in diplomatic discourse.

Results

English contains numerous idioms with the semantic component of diplomacy. They may be classified into the following semantic groups:

1. *Idioms related to conflict and resolution:*

Bear all consequences – a threat implying the use of force or serious repercussions.

Candid dialogue – a polite way of indicating disagreement or lack of progress in discussions.

At loggerheads – in strong disagreement or conflict.

At an impasse – a situation where no progress can be made.

Back to the wall – being in a desperate or difficult position.

Bone of contention – a topic or issue that causes disagreement or dispute.

Draw a line in the sand – set a non-negotiable boundary.

Break the deadlock – resolve a stalemate or impasse in negotiations.

Find common ground – identify areas of agreement in a disagreement.

Pour oil on troubled waters – attempt to calm a tense or volatile situation.

E.g. *China says US will 'bear all consequences' if Pelosi visits Taiwan (Reuters).*

Китай заявляє, що США нестинуть повну відповідальність, якщо Пелосі відвідає Тайвань.

The Ukrainian President's Office has found common ground with Richard Grenell, whom US President-elect Donald Trump sees as his special envoy on the Russo-Ukrainian war (Ukrainska Pravda).

Офіс президента України **знайшов спільну мову** з Річардом Гренеллом, якого новообраний президент США Дональд Трамп бачить своїм спеціальним представником з питань російсько-української війни.

"We remain **at an impasse**, because my friend, the Democratic leader, continues to demand a new and different set of rules for President Trump," McConnell said Thursday (NBC News).

"Ми залишаємося **в тупиковій ситуації**, оскільки мій друг, лідер демократів, продовжує вимагати нового і іншого набору правил для президента Трампа", – сказав МакКоннелл у четвер.

2. Idioms suggesting ambiguity or evasion:

Beat about/around the bush – to avoid speaking directly about an issue.

Smoke and mirrors – deceptive actions or words designed to obscure the truth.

Read between the lines – to discern the underlying or hidden meaning.

Playing for time – deliberately delaying a decision or action.

Hold cards close to the chest – to keep one's plans or intentions secret.

A nod and a wink – an implicit understanding or agreement.

On the fence – avoiding taking a side in a debate or decision.

Kick the can down the road – to postpone dealing with an issue.

E.g.: **Smoke and mirrors**: how Trump manipulates the media and opponents (The Guardian).

Трюки та обман: як Трамп маніпулює медіа та опонентами.

Europe's right-wing populists **beat about the bush** after the US Capitol assault (Euroactive)

Праві популісти Європи **ухиляються від прямої відповіді** після штурму Капітолію в США.

Netanyahu will likely **play for time** to escape Biden's demands, but it will certainly be a difficult period (Foreign Policy).

Нетаньяху, імовірно, буде **тягнути час**, щоб уникнути виконання вимог Байдена, але це, безумовно, буде важкий період.

3. Idioms reflecting power and advantage:

Ace in the hole – a hidden advantage.

Pulling the strings – exercising control or influence behind the scenes.

Hold all the aces – to have all the advantages in a negotiation or situation.

Throw one's weight around – to use power or influence in an overbearing way.

The ball is in your court – it is someone else's turn to act or make a decision.

Show one's hand – reveal one's intentions or plans.

Play hardball – take a firm and uncompromising stance.

He likened the contracts, which affect 1 million Britons, to early 20th-century work practices for dockers and builders where the employer held **"all the aces"** in their relationship (The Guardian).

Він порівняв контракти, які стосуються 1 млн британців, з практикою роботи докерів і будівельників початку ХХ-го століття, коли роботодавець має **"всі козири"** в їхніх відносинах.

Biden **showed his hand** in pausing arms shipment to Israel (Cleveland.com).

Байден **продемонстрував свою позицію**, призупинивши постачання зброї до Ізраїлю.

How Donald Trump is **pulling the strings** from Mar-A-Lago (Modern Ghana).

Як Дональд Трамп **керує** з Мар-А-Лаго.

4. Idioms reflecting outcomes or progress:

Move the goalposts – change the rules or expectations during a process.

Reach across the aisle – collaborate with opposing parties.

Shake hands on it – agree formally or informally to a deal.

Bridge the gap – to reduce differences and come closer to agreement.

A win-win situation – an outcome benefiting all parties.

Give and take – mutual concessions made in negotiations.

The tip of the iceberg – only a small part of a much larger issue.

5. Idioms reflecting diplomacy and formality

Table a discussion – bring a topic for consideration.

Extend an olive branch – offer a gesture of peace or reconciliation.

Draw a veil over – to avoid discussing something unpleasant or controversial.

Bury the hatchet – resolve a dispute and reconcile.

Under the table – secret or informal dealings.

Behind closed doors – private or confidential discussions.

Keep the lid on – maintain control or secrecy over a situation.

Raise a red flag – signal a warning or problem.

E.g. The charges Hunter faced were just **the tip of the iceberg** in the blatant corruption that President Biden and the Biden Crime Family have lied about to the American people (Maine Morning Star).

Звинувачення, висунуті Хантеру, були лише **верхівкою айсберга** в кричущій корупції, про яку президент Байден і злочинна сім'я Байденів брехали американському народу.

President-elect Trump was right last week when he **raised a red flag** over the debt limit (WSJ).

Минулого тижня новообраний президент Трамп мав рацію, коли **забив на сполох** щодо боргового ліміту.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has prompted the Biden administration **to extend an olive branch** to Venezuela President Nicolás Maduro (NPR).

Вторгнення Росії в Україну спонукало адміністрацію Байдена **простягнути руку дружби** президенту Венесуели Ніколасу Мадуро.

6. Idioms related to formal occasions and etiquette:

Black tie – a formal dress code for high-level events.

Roll out the red carpet – provide a grand welcome or special treatment.

Full-dress meeting – a highly formal or ceremonial meeting.

Jump through hoops – go through difficult procedures to meet demands or expectations.

Toe the line – adhere strictly to rules or expectations.

E.g. "The point is to get substantive things done, not just to have a summit," said Shultz, noting that an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces could be signed without a **full-dress meeting** of the two heads of state (Time).

"Справа в тому, щоб зробити важливі речі, а не просто провести саміт", – сказав Шульц, зазначивши, що угода про ліквідацію ракет середньої і малої дальності може бути підписана і без зустрічі глав двох держав **в офіційному форматі**.

President Biden **rolled out the red carpet** for French President Emmanuel Macron at the White House Wednesday for a formal state visit (NPR).

Президент Байден **щиро вітає** президента Франції Еммануеля Макрона в Білому домі в середу під час його офіційного державного візиту.

7. Idioms with strategic or tactical meaning:

On the same page – in agreement about a course of action.

Keep one's powder dry – be prepared for action but wait for the right moment.

Bide one's time – wait patiently for an advantageous opportunity.

Play one's cards right – to act in a way that maximizes success.

Hold the fort – maintain control in someone else's absence.

John Major **held the fort** for 49 days after Tony Blair's landslide victory in 1997 (The Guardian).

Джон Мейджор **протримався на посаді** протягом 49 днів після переконливої перемоги Тоні Блера в 1997 р.

The odds are that Mr Trump will choose **to keep his powder dry** (Financial Times).

Найімовірніше, містер Трамп **утримається від поспішних дій**.

Diplomatic language encompasses specialized terminology and jargon that may lack direct equivalents in other languages. Translating such terms requires a profound understanding of diplomatic practices and protocols and expertise in both the source and target languages.

Conveying phraseological units in diplomacy also involves replicating the tone and style of the original discourse. Diplomatic language often uses formal, nuanced expressions, making it challenging to maintain the intended level of politeness and professionalism in translation.

Moreover, many phraseological units carry subtle nuances or multiple interpretations that demand careful translation to ensure precise understanding. Ambiguities inherent in the original language can pose significant challenges, risking potential misunderstandings in the target language.

Diplomatic communication frequently involves legal and technical terminology related to international law, treaties, and agreements. Accurate translation of these terms requires specialized knowledge in both legal and diplomatic domains to ensure clarity and precision.

While introducing idioms, the translators of the texts in question resort to several approaches (Korunets, 2003): translation by genuine phraseological analogues, approximate analogues, loan translation, explanatory translation, translation by omission and antonymous translation). Each of them should be considered separately.

1. Translation by genuine phraseological analogs, i.e. by phraseological units of different languages, which have similar figurative meanings or describe similar situations, e.g.:

Cross the Rubicon – to make an irrevocable decision.

Putin **has crossed the Rubicon**, there is no turning him back (ERR).

Путін **перейшов Рубікон**, і назад шляху немає.

Pence calls Biden a **'Trojan horse** for a radical left' as he touts Trump's accomplishments (ABC News).

Пенс назвав Байдена **"троянським конем** для радикальних лівих", коли він вихваляв досягнення Трампа.

The provided examples illustrate the effectiveness of the phraseological equivalence strategy in translating English diplomatic idioms into Ukrainian, particularly those that share a common cultural and historical basis. The use of full phraseological analogs allows not only to preserve the core meaning of the idioms but also to convey their imagery,

expressiveness, and cultural connotations. This contributes to achieving a high level of understanding and adequacy of translation in diplomatic discourse, where accuracy and the preservation of nuances are particularly important.

2. *Approximate analogs*, which coincide only in some aspects of their meanings:

Trump **buried the hatchet** with Brian Kemp. Will he dig it up again? (The New York Times).

Трамп **закопав сокиру** війни з Браїаном Кемпом. Чи викопав він її знову?

Afghanistan is **the bone of contention** that prompted Trump to threaten sanctions against employees of the court (DW).

Афганістан – це **яблуко розбрату**, яке спонукало Трампа погрожувати санкціями проти співробітників.

The Ukrainian equivalent "яблуко розбрату" (yabluko rozbratu) possesses a different imagery, associated with the myth of Paris, but performs the same function – denoting the object of conflict. The translator successfully conveys the meaning of the idiom by using a culturally relevant image. In the first example, the key image of the cessation of hostility is preserved, while in the second, the functional meaning of the cause of conflict is conveyed, using an image culturally understandable for the Ukrainian reader. This indicates an adaptive translation strategy aimed at ensuring comprehension of the idioms' content within a new linguistic and cultural context.

3. *Loan translation* (translation by elements), when the elements are translated in their direct meaning with the borrowing of the integrative figurative meaning, e.g.:

Golden handcuffs – financial incentives given to employees to discourage them from leaving a company.

Experts believe Meghan Markle and Prince Harry's dedication to pay masters in Netflix have caused them to be forced into **"golden handcuffs"** (The News International).

Експерти вважають, що відданість Меган Маркл і принца Гаррі фінансовим господарям у Netflix призвела до того, що вони опинилися у **"золотих наручниках"**.

A **lame duck** – a politician or a government that does not have much real power because their term in office will end soon and their successor has already been elected.

Biden is a **'lame duck'** president – but can he still put pressure on Israel? (Aljazeera).

Байден – президент-**"кульгава качка"**, але чи може він все ще чинити тиск на Ізраїль?

Despite the literal translation of the elements, the integrative metaphorical meaning – financial incentives that retain an employee – is preserved and remains understandable within the context. The transparency of the imagery in both languages contributes to the successful transfer of meaning.

4. *Explanatory translation* is used when there are no phraseological equivalents or analogues; it usually results in loss of expressiveness:

His message **poured oil on troubled waters** and, as the Asian trading session went on, equity markets recovered (Sky News).

Його заява **допомогла згладити напруження**, і в ході азійської торгової сесії фондові ринки відновилися.

Meets their Waterloo – they are defeated by someone who appeared to be stronger or by a problem that is very difficult to surmount.

The phrase *to meet one's Waterloo* refers to the Battle of Waterloo near Belgium in 1815 where the French army under the command of Napoleon was defeated. The phrase entered the English language as a phrase signifying a great test with a final and decisive outcome – generally one resulting in failure and proving vincibility for something or someone who had seemed unbeatable.

Trump may not have met his Waterloo, but he more than met his match (The New York Times)

Трамп, можливо, ще не зазнав остаточної поразки, але точно зустрів гідного суперника.

Explanatory translation prioritizes conveying the semantic content of an idiom when direct equivalents are unavailable. While it succeeds in making the meaning understandable, it often sacrifices the metaphorical richness and conciseness inherent in the original idiomatic expression. The inclusion of additional explanations, as seen with "meet one's Waterloo," can compensate for the loss of imagery but alters the nature of the translated text. This strategy highlights the challenges of translating culturally embedded idioms that lack direct parallels in the target language.

5. *Translation by omission.* This means that an idiom is entirely deleted in the TL because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons. This strategy is done mostly in the sentence or paragraph level. The reason for this phenomenon is that when an idiomatic expression is omitted, nearly always there is a „loss“ in the meaning. To "compensate" the resulting loss, one is obliged to mention some supplementary words in some parts of the sentence or paragraph where an omission has been done.

Salami tactics – refers to a divide and conquer approach, which aims to split up the opposition. It evokes the idea of slicing up one's opposition in the same way as one might slice up a salami. The phrase was coined by the Hungarian communist leader Matyos Rakosi as a way to describe his technique of dividing and isolating opposition parties during the 1940s.

Hitler used salami tactics to slowly annex other countries (Medium).

Під час Другої світової війни Гітлер повільно анексував інші країни.

This represents an attempt at compensation by providing the essential factual information, albeit at the expense of the specific imagery and nuance associated with 'salami tactics'.

6. *Antonymous translation* means that a certain idiom is translated not by a corresponding word of TL but by its antonym, with negation being added at the same time (or, if there is negation in the original sentence, it is omitted in translation).

However, nothing comes without cost. Due to the rejection of the April increase in payroll taxes, the treasury will not receive £18 billion.

Однак, за все треба платити. Через відхилення збільшення податку на заробітну плату в квітні, казна не отримає 18 млрд фунтів (Litefinance).

Antonymous translation can be a useful strategy when a direct equivalent idiom is lacking, or when using the antonym with a change in polarity results in a more natural and idiomatic expression in the target language. In this case, "за все треба платити" is a common and natural way to express the idea that there are consequences or requirements associated with any action or situation, effectively conveying the meaning of "nothing comes without cost" to a Ukrainian audience.

Translation errors in diplomatic contexts can lead to serious consequences – ranging from cultural misunderstandings to significant distortions of meaning. This issue is prevalent in human translations and automated systems, which are increasingly used to process speeches and documents. A notable case occurred during Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's speech, where automatic speech recognition software translated his French remarks

into English, resulting in a series of absurd phrases. This incident underscores the risks of relying on unverified automated translations in high-stakes diplomatic scenarios.

An interesting example of mistranslation in diplomacy involves U.S. President Jimmy Carter. During a visit to a small Methodist college in Japan in 1981, Carter opened his graduation speech with a joke. The audience erupted into laughter, much to Carter's surprise. Later, he learned from the interpreter that the actual translation was, "President Carter told a funny story. Everyone must laugh". This humorous miscommunication highlights the complexities and challenges of cultural and linguistic nuances in international settings.

Discussion and conclusions

Idioms within the semantic field of diplomacy, being deeply embedded in cultural contexts, frequently present distinctive translation challenges stemming from their connotations, ambiguity, and the potential absence of direct equivalents in other languages (Nida, 1964). These idioms can be classified into semantic groups, each posing specific hurdles for translators. For example, idioms concerning power dynamics and authority often carry subtle nuances crucial for diplomatic communication. Similarly, idioms expressing cooperation, compromise, or neutrality demand careful consideration to ensure their diplomatic intent is accurately conveyed in translation. Another significant category includes idioms denoting conflict or disagreement, where maintaining a respectful tone during translation can be particularly complex. Additionally, idioms related to time, space, and movement can be challenging to translate due to varying cultural perceptions and metaphors across languages.

To navigate these obstacles, translators utilize a range of strategies, including employing genuine phraseological analogues (as seen with cross the Rubicon and Trojan horse), approximate analogs (like bury the hatchet and bone of contention), loan translation (golden handcuffs and a lame duck), and explanatory translation when direct equivalents are lacking (as demonstrated with pour oil on troubled waters and meet one's Waterloo). In some instances, omission combined with compensation in surrounding text might be employed when effective direct translation or paraphrasing proves difficult (as observed with salami tactics). Furthermore, antonymous translation offers an alternative approach by using the opposite meaning to communicate the intended message (nothing comes without cost).

The importance of accurate translation in diplomatic communication cannot be overstated. Misinterpretations of diplomatic idioms can lead to misunderstandings, potentially creating political or cultural friction. Consequently, the role of skilled translators remains vital in ensuring effective and precise communication across languages and cultures, safeguarding the integrity of international diplomatic relations.

Ultimately, this research underscores the ongoing need for deeper investigation into the interplay of language, culture, and diplomacy to facilitate successful global communication.

Authors' contribution: Anna Orel – conceptualization, methodology, software, formal analysis; Inna Stoyanova – data validation, spelling – original draft, writing – viewing and editing.

Sources of funding. Funding was provided by Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv.

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Отримано редакцією журналу / Received: 25.01.25
Прорецензовано / Revised: 12.02.25
Схвалено до друку / Accepted: 30.09.25

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ІДІОМИ В ЖУРНАЛІСТСЬКОМУ ВИСВІТЛЕННІ ДИПЛОМАТІЇ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Вступ. Досліджено труднощі та стратегії перекладу ідіом у дипломатичному дискурсі, з особливим акцентом на їхньому еживанні в сучасних журналістських текстах. Наголошується на важливості культурного розуміння для ефективного передачі тонких відтінків і значень, притаманних дипломатичній мові. Дипломатичні ідіоми, які часто використовуються для непрямого вираження складних понять, становлять значні труднощі для переклада через їхні міцні культурні зв'язки, відтінки семантики та ймовірність неправильного тлумачення.

Методи. Матеріалом дослідження є медійні тексти (інтернет-видання, газети, журнали) та їхні переклади. Застосовано описовий аналіз для класифікації дипломатичних ідіом та вивчення їхніх функцій, семантичний аналіз для дослідження значень і прагматичних відтінків, а також порівняльний підхід для оцінювання англійських ідіом та їхніх українських еквівалентів. Перекладацький аналіз оцінює такі стратегії, як еквівалентність, калькування, описовий та антонімічний переклад та опущення. Контекстуальний аналіз досліджує ідіоми в політичних промовах і медіа-текстах для розуміння їхнього конкретного застосування. Ця комплексна методика забезпечує всебічне дослідження ідіом у дипломатичному дискурсі.

Результати. У дослідженні виявлено та класифіковано англійські ідіоми, пов'язані з дипломатією, за шістьма семантичними групами: конфлікт і врегулювання, двозначність і ухилення, влада і перевага, результати і прогрес, дипломатія і формальність, офіційні заходи і стратегічна поведінка. Проаналізовано різні перекладацькі стратегії, зокрема використання автентичних фразеологічних аналогів (еквівалентність), запозичення (калькування), описове відтворення (пояснювальний переклад), використання антонімів із коригуванням заперечення (антонімічний переклад) та випадки, коли ідіоми не перекладаються безпосередньо (опущення). Особлива увага приділяється збереженню нюансів і тонкощів дипломатичного дискурсу.

Висновки. У статті вказано на вирішальну роль точного перекладу в дипломатії. Неправильне тлумачення, зокрема ідіом, може призвести до значних непорозумінь і навіть до ескалації політичної чи культурної напруженості. Кваліфіковані перекладачі є запорукою чіткої і точної комунікації в дипломатичному середовищі, а отже, сприяють налагодженню ефективних міжнародних відносин. Також наголошено на необхідності спеціалізованих знань і постійної адаптації перекладацької практики до мінливого дискурсу в різних культурних контекстах.

Ключові слова: ідіоми, переклад, міжкультурна комунікація, міжнародні відносини, дипломатія, лексичні лакуни, перекладацька стратегія.

Автори заявляють про відсутність конфлікту інтересів. Спонсори не брали участі в розробленні дослідження; у зборі, аналізі чи інтерпретації даних; у написанні рукопису; в рішенні про публікацію результатів.

The authors declare no conflicts of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; in the decision to publish the results.