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**Idioms from a Cross-linguistic Perspective:
Translation Strategies from English into Lithuanian**

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Abstract

Research within the field of translation studies has gained increased attention during the last few decades. However, only very few scholars have analysed translation difficulties and strategies for particular items, for instance, collocations or idioms. Thus, the present paper focuses on the translation strategies for idioms from English into Lithuanian. The study aims at investigating idiom translation strategies and exploring which ones are the most frequent and why. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are chosen to achieve the objectives. The research follows the most recent classification of six translation strategies distinguished by Mona Baker: a) translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form; b) translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; c) translation by borrowing the source language idiom; d) translation by paraphrase; e) translation by omission of a play on an idiom and f) translation by omission of an entire idiom (2011).

The language data are compiled from the original English language fiction (*Dubliners* by James Joyce and *Dear Life* by Alice Munro) and the Lithuanian translation of the books (*Dubliniečiai* and *Brangus gyvenime*). Following Baker's division of idiom translation strategies the analysis of the data shows that the most prevailing strategies are translation by paraphrase and translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The least frequent idiom translation strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. A possible explanation could be that idioms are culture specific language items. These findings might have implications for applying idiom translation strategies in the future while translating from any source language into Lithuanian.

1. Introduction

Over the last few decades, the interest in idioms is growing rapidly in corpus-based studies (Simpson and Mendis 2003; Shehzad 2005). Many in-depth analyses are carried out in the field of applied linguistics (Bauer and Grant 2004), pragmatics (Keysar and Bly 1999), psycholinguistics (Gibbs 1993) and translation (Ivanovska 2011; Shojaei 2012; Akbari 2013; Smadi and Alrishan 2015). Some studies deal with the relation between idioms and metaphors (Gibbs 1993; Keysar and Bly 1999; Horn 2003) while others concentrate on defining idioms (Bauer and Grant 2004; Makkai 2011) or idiomaticity (Grant and Bauer 2004; Makkai 2011) and some scholars describe characteristics of idioms (Horn 2003; Grant and Bauer 2004).

Idioms and idiomatic expressions are said to be “one of the most challenging phenomena for traditional theories of literal language” and they are not well-defined (Cacciari 1993: 30; Grant and Bauer 2004: 38). Thus, the primary concern is to review the background knowledge of idioms and expand it with modern ideas. Although the contemporary cognition of idioms is changing, there is the conventional understanding of an idiom still prevailing:

*A set, multi-elemental group of words, or lexical entity with the following characteristics: (a) the complete meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of the individual elements, e.g. to have a crush on someone ('to be in love with someone'); (b) the substitution of single elements does not bring about a systematic change of meaning (which is not true of non-idiomatic syntagms), e.g. *to have a smash on someone; (c) a literal reading results in a homophonic non-idiomatic variant, to which conditions (a) and (b) no longer apply. (RDLL 1998)*

The description above is an example of how an idiom is traditionally perceived. However, many present-day scholars do not favour the conventional approach since the perception of the idiom has changed. Therefore, some researches try to redefine idioms. Another way of understanding idioms has caught the attention of several linguists. The term *idiom* is argued to be a type of multi-word units (MWUs) (Grant and Bauer 2004: 38; Saberian and Fotovatnia 2011: 1231). Multi-word units “are vocabulary items which consist of a sequence of two or more words” which “form a meaningful and inseparable unit” (Saberian and Fotovatnia 2011: 1231).

The most recent and widely discussed framework contrary to the traditional view is related to metaphors. Cacciari as well as Lakoff believe that idioms have originated from metaphors (1993; 1993). Lakoff supports the idea by claiming, that “(m)any of the metaphorical

expressions discussed in the literature on conventional metaphor are idioms” (1993: 211). In addition to this view, Cacciari illustrates the life cycle of idioms:

In the first phase a metaphor is creative and alive: A term belonging to a conceptual domain is extended to another domain and inferential paths allow it to be interpreted. In the second phase the metaphor is already familiar and the interpretive path starts to be established and therefore less complex. In the third phase the metaphor is already "tired"; a direct link is formed between the two domains. In the fourth and final phase the metaphor is a dead one. One no longer can trace the metaphorical origin of the expression. (Cacciari 1993: 32)

As a close relation between an idiom and a metaphor is established, it is noteworthy to review the notion of the *metaphor*. Cognitive linguists define metaphor as “understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain” meaning that by using conceptual metaphors, we try to understand the target domain in terms of the source domain (Kövecses 2010: 4). For instance, we attempt to realise *love* in terms of a *journey*, therefore, we have a conceptual metaphor LOVE IS A JOURNEY. Kövecses remarks that “(t)echnically, these conceptual correspondences are often referred to as mappings” (ibid: 7). Moreover, one of the most important principles in cognitive semantics is the idea that most of the figurative language is motivated by the metaphorical knowledge one possesses about it and therefore a large number of figurative idioms may have origins to a rather small group of conceptual metaphors (Gibbs 1993: 74; Keysar and Bly 1999: 1561; Boers et al. 2007: 44).

Conceptual metaphors can motivate the understanding of idioms and idiomatic phrases. Gibbs et al. conducts a research which shows that “people's tacit knowledge of conceptual metaphors, such as ANGER IS A HEATED FLUID IN A CONTAINER, partly motivates how they make sense of idiomatic phrases like *blow your stack* and *flip your lid*” (1997: 146). Similarly, Lakoff explains that idioms come with a conventional mental image (1993: 211).

While analysing idioms, it is important to review the term *idiomaticity*, sometimes referred to types of idioms. Cacciari believes that the difficulty in defining idioms arises due to the fact that idiomatization is a process during which a structure “gradually acquires its idiomaticity” (1993: 27). The term *idiomaticity* can also be referred to the quality of being marked by idioms (Grant and Bauer 2004: 39). The authors revise Makkai's (1972) work which “makes a very significant contribution to the study of idiomaticity” (ibid: 46). At first, only two idiomaticity areas – lexemic (phrasal verbs, phrasal compounds etc.) and sememic (proverbs, familiar quotations etc) – are recognised. The first two areas of idiomaticity i.e. the lexemic

and sememic gains attention and are modified by several linguists. Later on, Makkai adds a third idiomaticity area, the morphemic (2011: 216). However, he argues that these three areas of idiomaticity support the traditional view of idioms. Therefore, the five following idiomaticity areas are proposed: phonetic, the phonemic, the morphemic, the lexemic, and the sememic (ibid: 216). Since these idiomaticity areas are not the primary concern of this paper, we will not go into further detail.

Another attempt to define idioms in terms of their characteristics is made by Grant and Bauer (2004). They claim that, “there are certain recurrent themes in all the definitions of idioms: compositionality, institutionalization, and the degree of frozenness/fixedness” (Grant and Bauer 2004: 44). Horn uses terms *transparency* and *non-transparency*, however, in this work, the term *fixedness* or *fixed* will be used to avoid misunderstandings (2003: 261). Compositionality is related to meaning, for example, an idiom is compositional if the meaning of the idiom is clearly derived from the meanings of the constituent elements. The compositionality, or rather, non-compositionality is the most applied criterion to define idioms and a possible explanation “why idioms cannot undergo various syntactic operations without the loss of their non-literal meanings” (Gibbs 1993: 61; Grant and Bauer 2004: 46). However, Gibbs states that “idioms are partially compositional” i.e. the meaning of an idiom can be derived from its constituent words (1993: 74). Compositionality is closely connected to fixedness, which refers to the inability of an idiom to undergo various combinations including paradigmatic replacements, additions or deletions of elements (Horn 2003: 261; Grant and Bauer 2004: 44). The third idiom characteristic – institutionalization – refers to the recognition of a particular phrase as an idiom in a speech community (Grant and Bauer 2004: 44).

In the Lithuanian language there are two different notions: *idiom* and *phraseology*. Traditionally, Lithuanian scholars use the latter and describe it in terms of four characteristics: phraseological expressions are fixed, cannot be broken into pieces, have specific usage within context and are thought to be vivid and expressive (Marcinkevičienė 2001: 81). The features seem to be similar to the properties of the English idioms. Marcinkevičienė adds that the term *idiom* is used more in Anglo-Saxon countries and includes not only pure idioms (‘tikrosios idiomos’) but also sayings and comparisons (ibid: 85). Although the author urges to preserve the traditional understanding, she notes that due to the present usage of fixed expressions it is important to broaden the traditional understanding of phraseology (ibid: 97). Thus, the Lithuanian term *phraseology* and English *idiom* will be used interchangeably in this paper.

In contrast to the conventional view that idioms cannot be broken into pieces, Koženiauskienė in her article illustrates that idioms can be modified (2008: 1). They undergo transitions from figurative meaning to literal and fixed idioms may become partly-fixed (ibid: 1). The linguist states that idiom modifications are created as a play of language to burden the understanding (ibid: 1). This allows to attract readers' attention, intrigue, make one think or concentrate on what is being said (ibid: 1). The author notes that playing with language has an enormous capacity of manipulation (ibid: 4).

Since the traditional and contemporary understandings in both the English and Lithuanian languages are discussed above, it is worth turning to another part of the paper: translation. Surprisingly enough, translation studies are rather a new area of research “dating from the second half of the twentieth century and emerging out of other fields such as modern languages, comparative literature and linguistics” (Munday 2009: 4-5). The term *translation studies* was first coined by James S. Holmes in 1972 (ibid: 5). Thus, combining two relatively recent objects of study, it is particularly interesting and worth investigating how they correlate with each other.

In the field of translation studies, Baker makes a valuable contribution by investigating translation difficulties and strategies for particular lexical items, including idioms (Baker 1992, 2011). The author explains how to cope with difficulties that translators encounter. She distinguishes four main strategies for translating idioms and gives examples aiming at helping to avoid mistakes and misunderstandings (Baker 1992). The first strategy is translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, for instance, *(t)he rain fell on the just and on the unjust* is translated into the French language as *(l)a pluie tombait aussi bien sur les justes que sur les injustes* ‘(t)he rain was falling on the just as well as on the unjust’¹ (ibid: 72). An idiom in the target language does not have to be of equivalent form and mean exactly the same. The second strategy is translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form and is illustrated by translation in the German language: *(f)eel the force of my fist* is translated into *(d)ir werde ich einheizen* ‘I will make things hot for you’ (ibid: 74). The third strategy translation by paraphrase is illustrated by an English idiom *shutting the stable door when the horse has bolted* which is translated into the French language as *trop peu trop tard* ‘too little too late’ (ibid: 75). Here we can see that the English idiom is paraphrased translating the meaning of the English idiom. The fourth strategy is translation by omission when an idiom is not translated altogether (ibid: 77). Last but not least, Baker mentions the

¹ All examples are taken and adapted from Baker (1992, 2011)

strategy of compensation. However, she does not illustrate it in any way, only explains: “this means that one may either omit or play down a feature such as idiomaticity at the point where it occurs in the source text and introduce it elsewhere in the target text” (ibid: 78). In recent years Baker updates her classification of an idiom translation strategy and separates six translation strategies. Two new translation strategies are introduced: translation by omission of a play on an idiom, for instance, *(c)enturies of craftsmanship on a plate* is translated into the Chinese language and back-translated into *(t)he craft of famous people has been continually poured of centuries into a single plate* (Baker 2011: 84-85). This is presented due to translation difficulty of specific puns (an amusing use of a word or phrase that has figurative and literal meanings). The last strategy translation by borrowing the source language idiom strategy is illustrated by showing that the phrase *Out of this World* is left in its original form (not translated at all) in French, Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese (ibid: 75-86). Baker suggests that “the use of loan is a common strategy in dealing with culture-specific items, it is not unusual for idioms to be borrowed in their original form in some contexts” (ibid: 79).

Valuable researches on idiom translations are carried out in different languages (Strakšienė 2009; Motallebzadeh and Tousi 2011; Sadeghi and Farjad 2014). Translation strategies for translating idiomatic expressions from English into Persian following Baker's (1992) classification are also investigated (Sadeghi and Farjad 2014). The analysis of data reveals that choosing a translation strategy largely depends on one's knowledge of source and target language idioms and more importantly the ability to recognize idioms. Similarly, Strakšienė focuses on analysing idiom translation strategies from English into Lithuanian and the difficulties that occur while translating idioms (2009). The analysis shows that translating idioms requires a lot of knowledge about both idioms and the translation strategies for idioms in particular. However, not enough research has been done on idiom translation strategies from English into Lithuanian. Since it is of considerable importance to analyse and apply idiom translation strategies while translating idioms, a further investigation is needed.

In the present paper, the primary focus is the analysis of English idioms taken from two fiction books and their translations in the Lithuanian language and strategies applied for rendering idioms. The research is conducted in order to confirm or deny several hypotheses. Firstly, an attempt will be made to find out whether paraphrase is the most frequent translation strategy and the two new strategies introduced in 2011 are the least frequent. Secondly, the task is to discover if idioms are completely fixed or they could be partly-fixed.

By concentrating on the analysed work carried out before by the scholars of the fields, this paper seeks to contribute to the long list of research about idioms and their translation strategies.

2. Data and method

The data for this paper are taken from two English fiction books: *Dear Life* (2012) by Alice Munro and its Lithuanian translation *Brangus gyvenime* translated by Danguolė Žalytė and released in 2014. The second book is *Dubliners* (2011) written by James Joyce and the Lithuanian translation *Dubliniečiai* by Povilas Gasiulis published in 2013. These books are chosen because they are released after Baker's updated classification of idiom translation strategies (2011). In addition, both of them are well-known collections of short stories translated rather recently and no studies are conducted on the English idiom translation into the Lithuanian language based on these books. Also, they are selected due to their idiomatic language, since there are 288 cases of English idioms in the two collections of short stories.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods are employed. The data are compiled manually in several stages. Firstly, a list of English idioms from the two English books *Dear Life* and *Dubliners* is compiled by reading and analysing. Secondly, a list of translations of English idioms from *Brangus gyvenime* and *Dubliniečiai* are added also by reading and analysing the texts. The main criterion for considering a phrase to be an idiom is compositionality: if the meaning of a set of words cannot be deduced from separate words, then it is included in the list. Thirdly, to confirm or deny whether a set of words is an idiom, two dictionaries – CIDI (2002) and OID (2004) are used. The phrases that do not have a similar entrance in the dictionaries are crossed out from the list. An English idiom which occurs in the texts more than once is included in the idiom list as separate cases of idioms. The reason beyond this choice is that translations might be different from each other. Idioms with the same meaning but with a minor alteration, for instance, the conventional idiom *once in a blue moon* and altered idiom *in a blue moon* ((the latter example was taken from the book *Dear Life*) which is not listed in CIDI (2002) or OID (2004)) are included in the list as two separate cases disregarding the deletion. As a result, 128 English idioms from *Dubliners* (2011) and 160 English idioms from *Dear Life* (2012) are found in total 288 instances of English idioms. The same number of translation correspondences, including 10 cases of omission of an entire idiom (zero-translation correspondences as Johansson interprets), are taken from the books *Brangus gyvenime* and *Dubliniečiai* (2007: 26).

The qualitative method adopted has the purpose of providing new insights into the idiom translation strategies into the Lithuanian language and revealing the most and the least frequently used strategy. Thus, the Lithuanian correspondences of English idioms are divided

into four types following the classification of idiom translation strategies offered by Baker: a) translation by using an idiom with the same meaning and form; b) translation by using an idiom with a similar meaning but different form; d) translation by paraphrase and e) translation by omission of an entire idiom (2011). However, two idiom translation strategies (translation by borrowing the source language idiom and translation by omission of a play on an idiom) appear to have no instances as they are not used for translating English idioms. Therefore, they are not included in the qualitative analysis. To decide whether the Lithuanian translations of the English idioms are also idioms in the Lithuanian language, the Lithuanian idiom dictionary (FŽ 2001) is used. Finally, the data are analysed by looking at idiom translation strategies applied.

3. Results and discussion

This section explains the results i.e. English and Lithuanian idioms that are extracted from the two English books *Dear Life* and *Dubliners* and their Lithuanian translations *Brangus gyvenime* and *Dubliniečiai* and translation strategies applied for the English idioms. The section is divided into four parts. Each part refers to a different translation strategy where the English idioms and their correspondences into the Lithuanian language are analysed. The results are illustrated by a table, a figure and examples. In some cases Lithuanian idioms are offered as a possible translation. The examples are mainly discussed from two aspects: semantics and syntax.

Table 1. Number of Extracted English Idioms

Data source	Idioms
<i>Dubliners</i>	128
<i>Dear Life</i>	160
Total:	288

Table 1 illustrates the number of extracted English idioms from the books mentioned above. The frequency of translation strategies used while translating two English books are listed and shown in Figure 1. As can be seen, the most frequent strategy is translation by paraphrase: 230 cases out of 288. The succeeding strategy is translation by using an idiom of a similar meaning but dissimilar form: 40 instances. The least favourable translation strategies are translation by omission of an entire idiom (10 cases) and translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (8 instances).

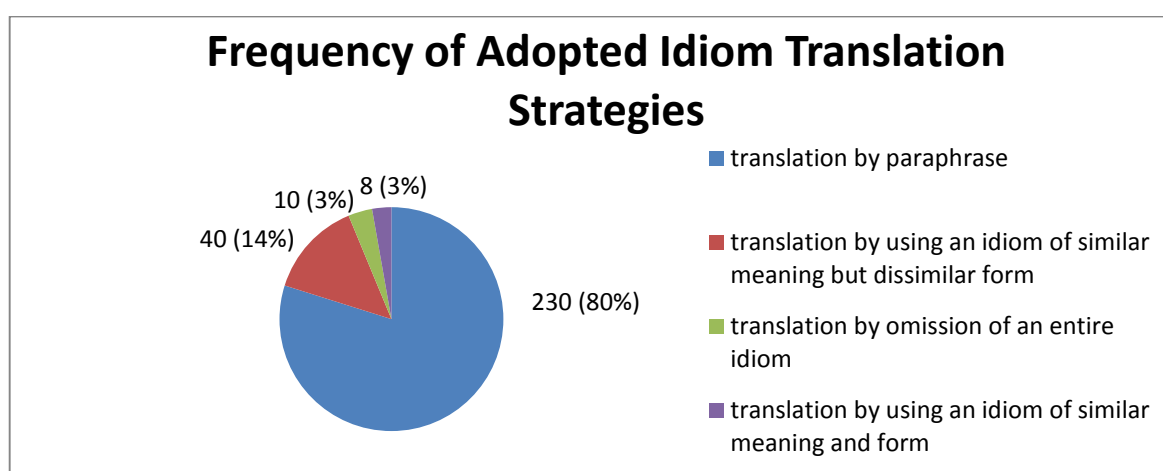


Figure 1. Frequency of Adopted Idiom Translation Strategies for Translating from English into Lithuanian Following Baker's Strategies 2011:76-85

3.1 Translation by paraphrase

In this part of discussion, translations of English idioms by paraphrase are analysed. The examples are as follows: (y)ou're off the hook is translated into (i)šsisukote, take the doctor at his word into patikėti daktaro žodžiais, all to the good into šis tas gera, keep their eyes open into žvalgytis, ups and downs into kartais geriau, kartais prasčiau, the straight and narrow into neišklusčiau iš doros kelio or taken for granted into savaime suprantama. As Baker states, it is “by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages” (2011: 80). She also adds that the paraphrase might not be accurate as it tries to explain the meaning of idioms. Undoubtedly, the results show that paraphrase is the most used translation strategy (80% of all cases) compared to the other three.

There are two similar English idioms with the phrase *in touch*: *keep in touch* and *be in touch*. Some semantic shifts are illustrated below. Consider the following examples:

- (1) EN_{orig} *He has held one-term jobs at various colleges, but never so far away that he **can't keep in touch with** the stables.* (Munro 2012: 235)
LT_{trans} *Po semestrą dėstė tai viename, tai kitame koledže, bet niekada tolimuose, kad **neprarastų ryšio su** arkliais.* (Munro 2014: 225)
- (2) EN_{orig} ***Had** she **been in touch with** Mona all along?* (Munro 2012: 120)
LT_{trans} *Visą laiką **palaikė ryšį su** Mona?* (Munro 2014: 116)

At first, it seems that the two idioms above should have the same meaning in the English language, however, it differs slightly. The English idiom *keep in touch* means “to continue to communicate with someone” while *to be in touch* means “to have regular communication with someone by telephone, letters etc” (CIDI 2002). The translations in examples (1) and (2) correspond to the meanings of idioms. However, another tendency with the phrase *in touch* is observed. Consider the following examples:

- (3) EN_{orig} *They said that they would **get in touch** if there was any change.* (Munro 2012: 84)
LT_{trans} *Jei kas pasikeis, jam **pranešią**.* (Munro 2014: 82)

- (4) EN_{orig} *I would never have **got in touch with** Neal if it had not been for her urging.*
(Munro 2012: 106-107)

LT_{trans} *Niekada nebūčiau **susisiekęs su** Nilu, jei ji nebūtų raginusi.* (Munro 2014: 104)

- (5) EN_{orig} *Of course, for a long time I had no way, just as I had no thought, **of getting in touch.*** (Munro 2012: 107)

LT_{trans} *Žinoma, ilgai ne tik neketinau, bet ir nepajėgiau **užmegzti su juo ryšio.***
(Munro 2014: 104)

To begin with, although there are two different English idioms *keep in touch* and *be in touch*, there is no entry in the idiom dictionary for *get in touch* (CIDI 2002). The verb *get* does not alter the meaning and it is used more often than the two other idioms. Therefore, one could state that the English language is always changing and devising new idioms. Interestingly enough, there is a tendency to translate the noun *touch* as *ryšys* ‘connection’ in most of the cases while the verbs are translated according to the context.

It is interesting to compare several English idioms translated into the Lithuanian language to gain insights not only into the translation but also within the change in semantics. Consider the following examples:

- (6) EN_{orig} *Uncle Jasper and Aunt Dawn went to the United Church now, as most **well-to-do** people in town did.* (Munro 2012: 127)

LT_{trans} *Dėdė Džasperis ir teta Donė dabar priklausė Jungtinei bažnyčiai, kaip ir dauguma **pasiturinčių** miestelėnų.* (Munro 2014: 123)

- (7) EN_{orig} *They had lots of money – so much, in fact, that they weren't in a category with anybody else in town, even the **well-to-do** ones.* (Munro 2012: 134)

LT_{trans} *Ir baisybę pinigų – tiek daug, kad niekas miestelyje, net **turtuoliai**, negalėjo jiems prilygti.* (Munro 2014: 130)

The English idiom *well-to-do* means “rich” (CIDI 2002). The Lithuanian adjectives *turtingas* and *pasiturintis* are slightly different in meaning. The DLKŽ defines the adjective *pasiturintis* as *pusėtinai turtingas* ‘half rich’ (2006). Thus, the English idiom *well-to-do* should not be translated into two different ways, it should have one translation: *turtingas* ‘rich’.

A rare case of two English idioms in one sentence is also worth examining. Consider the following example:

- (8) EN_{orig} *Horace **set store** by appearance and he wasn't a fool, though maybe not as quick as he should have been **to smell a rat**.* (Munro 2012: 135)
LT_{trans} *Horacijus **labai vertino** išvaizdą ir nebuvo kvailys, nors gal jam trūko įžvalgumo, jei **nieko neįtarė**.* (Munro 2014: 131)

Firstly, the English idiom *smell a rat* could have been translated differently, as there are some Lithuanian idioms of similar meaning, for example, *žvėris avino kailyje* or *vilkas avies kailyje* talking about a dishonest man (FŽ 2001). From example (8) we can see that people compare their traits to animals': English perceive wicked people as rats, while Lithuanians attribute negative features to wolves.

In addition, some English idioms undergo minor changes within the English language. That might have influenced the Lithuanian translation. Consider the following examples:

- (9) EN_{orig} *Also they had a few friends who were truly famous and might show up **in a blue moon** for a visit.* (Munro 2012: 204)
LT_{trans} *Be to, jie turėjo kelis iš tikrųjų garsius draugus, kurie **retkarčiais** užsukdavo į svečius.* (Munro 2014: 195)
- (10) EN_{orig} *He admits to giving readings, but only as he says **once in a blue moon**.* (Munro 2012: 235)
LT_{trans} *Prisipažįsta, kad dalyvauja poezijos vakaruose, bet, pasak jo, **kartą per šimtą metų**.* (Munro 2014: 225)

Examples (9) and (10) illustrate the shift in English idiom and the translation quality. Although the English idiom (*once in a blue moon*) means “very rarely” and is translated using the strategy of paraphrase, it could have been improved significantly (CIDI 2002). *Kartą per šimtą metų* has both figurative and literal meaning of happening very rarely, however, the Lithuanian idiom *kaip jaunas mėnulis* ‘like a young moon’ which means rarely could have been considered (FŽ 2001). As a result, the translation would have been more accurate and vivid and the strategy would have been the translation of similar form and meaning which, according to Baker is thought to be better than paraphrase (2011). From the English and the Lithuanian idioms one could see that time in both societies is measured according to the

moon. Also, there are more instances of shifts in the English idioms. Let us take the following into consideration: *fight your corner* changed into *box his corner*, *make (funny) faces* into *made a wry face*.

There are also word for word translations that sound peculiar, for example, *hoping against hope* is translated into *beviltiškai vildamasi* which makes no sense and is illogical in the Lithuanian language. In addition to this, *bare-bones wedding* is translated into *vestuvių griaučiai*. It is interesting to note, that the Lithuanian expression in the original text is in quotation marks meaning that these two words put together have no meaning either to the translator or to the reader whatsoever. It might have been wiser to translate this idiom by paraphrase, for instance, *paprastos vestuvės* ‘a simple wedding’. It seems that the translator fails to recognize the phrase as an idiom, thus the translation is literal. Akbari (2013) also agrees that some literal translations are ridiculous or amusing if the translator does not avoid the pitfall of recognizing an idiom.

The most surprising finding while applying the strategy of paraphrase is illustrated below. Consider the following example:

(11) EN_{orig} *The sound of the cuckoo is heard in the land.* (Munro 2012: 172)

LT_{trans} *Šantažo metas baigėsi. Virš laukų kukuoja gegutė.* (Munro 2014: 166)

If we consider the characteristics of an idiom: “the complete meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of the individual elements” and “the substitution of single elements does not bring about a systematic change of meaning”, example (11) seems to be an idiom (RDLL 1998). However, the meaning of the expression in example (11) could have derived from the only idiom related to the word *cuckoo* which is *to live in cloud-cuckoo land* meaning “to believe that things you want will happen, when really they are impossible” (CIDI 2002). The context suggests that the speaker is delighted that something amazing happened unexpectedly. Example (11) illustrates how the writer can play with idioms. The translation *(v)irš laukų kukuoja gegutė* does not mean anything to a Lithuanian reader. It might have been better to use a different phrase in this case, for instance, *pagaliau esame laisvi nuo šantažo* ‘finally we are free from blackmail’.

3.2 Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

In this part of discussion, Lithuanian idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form of English idioms are analysed, for instance, *to the core* is translated into *iki kaulų smegenų*, *tongue in his cheek* into *prikąsti liežuvio*, *live by his wits* into *sudurti galą su galu*, *run off her feet* into *nusivaryti nuo kojų*, *rack his brains* into *laužyti galvą*, *crossed fingers* into *laikė špygą* or *make a song and dance* into *aušinti burnos*. As Baker says, “(i)t is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items” (2011: 78). Conclusively, the results suggest that there are 14 per cent of all examples of this translation strategy in comparison to the others.

It is interesting to compare the same English idiom which is translated using different Lithuanian idioms with a different meaning. Consider the following examples:

(12) EN_{orig} *She has wondered if **her mind is slipping** a bit.* (Munro 2012: 217)

LT_{trans} *Ji svarstė, ar **nesikrausto iš proto**.* (Munro 2014: 207)

(13) EN_{orig} *She does this, and it is a good thing in a way that nobody comes, because the doctor's name that she is after has for a moment **slipped below the surface of her mind**.* (Munro 2012: 220)

LT_{trans} *Ji taip ir padaro, ir iš dalies gerai, kad niekas neprieina, nes daktaro, kurio reikia, pavardė šiuo tarpu **išgaravo jai iš galvos**.* (Munro 2014: 210)

The English idiom *slip your mind* means “to forget” while the Lithuanian idiom *iš proto kraustytis* ‘to go out of mind’ does not correlate to the meaning of the English idiom in any sense (CIDI 2002). In example (12), a better correspondence would be the Lithuanian idiom *galvos netekti* ‘to lose one's head’ which means to forget (FŽ 2001). In instance (13), on the other hand, *iš galvos išgaruoti* ‘steam out from the head’ means to forget and seems to be an idiom of similar form and meaning (FŽ 2001). Bearing in mind that these two examples are translated by the same author, the explanation why the two Lithuanian idioms differ could be due to the fact that the English idiom is modified by adding the phrase *below the surface of*.

The conceptual metaphor MIND IS A CONTAINER as offered by Lakoff could be applied for the idiom *slip your mind* (1980: 196). The expression *slip away/past/by* means “to pass quickly” (LDOCE 2008). Thus, one could suggest that mind is full of memories and information like a container. The verb *slip* denotes the movement out of a box or a container.

It is worth mentioning the case of both semantics and syntax in the same sentence. Consider the following example:

- (14) EN_{orig} “*Hello, Crofton!*” said Mr. Henchy to the fat man. “***Talk of the devil. . .***”
(Joyce 2011: 120)
LT_{trans} – *Sveiki, Kroftonai! – tarė Henčis storuliui. – **Vilką mini...*** (Joyce 2013: 135)

Both the English idiom *talk of the devil* and the Lithuanian idiom *vilką mini, vilkas čia* are said “when a person you are talking about arrives and you are not expecting them” (FŽ 2001; CIDI 2002). However, the Lithuanian idiom is incomplete: it has only a half of the phrase *vilką mini* while the other part *vilkas čia* is omitted. Syntactically, it could be left unfinished because of the punctuation: ellipsis is used in the original text. The translator might have interpreted the punctuation mark as a deliberately unfinished idiom or thought and choose to leave the other half of the Lithuanian idiom out. In addition, it is interesting to compare how people perceive unexpected people, usually unpleasant. A contrast between the two idioms can be seen: the English idiom presents unwelcome people as devils, evil spirits, the Lithuanian idiom, on the other hand, regards them as wolves. This may be due to the fact that Lithuanian folk tales portray wolves as negative and evil characters.

A significant change in meaning of the English idiom *to break somebody's heart* is analysed and given below. Consider the following example:

- (15) EN_{orig} *At that moment the hall-door was opened and Mr. Browne came in from the doorstep, **laughing as if his heart would break.*** (Joyce 2011: 196)
LT_{trans} *Tuo metu durys plačiai atsidarė, ir jėjo **leisptantis iš juoko** ponas Braunas.*
(Joyce 2013: 221)

As can be seen from example (15), the essence is not to make a person feel bad but to laugh a lot. However, the meaning is not given in the dictionaries. The adjective *laughing* shifts the

original English idiom *to break somebody's heart* meaning. This instance illustrates the author's creativity in using idioms and applying them in different ways. Furthermore, it shows that new meanings emerge which might become positive or vice versa.

Despite the closest equivalents of idioms, some imprecision of translation can be noticed in the instance below. Consider the following example:

- (16) EN_{orig} “*I hope to God he’ll not **leave us in the lurch** tonight.*” (Joyce 2011: 111)
LT_{trans} – *Neduok Dieve, kad tik nepaliktų šįvakar mūsų **dykom kišenėm!*** (Joyce 2013: 125)

In example (16), one can see that although the expression is translated into an idiom, the meanings of the target and source idioms are different. The English idiom *leave somebody in the lurch* means “to leave someone at a time when they need you to stay and help them” (CIDI 2002) while the Lithuanian idiom *dyka kišenė* ‘empty pocket’ means poor (FŽ 2001). In this case, it seems that a more suitable translation would be a paraphrase, for instance, *bėdoje palikti* ‘to leave in trouble’.

One case of translating a phrasal verb from the source language as an idiom in the target language is applied. Consider the following example:

- (17) EN_{orig} *I realized that biking was **out of the question**, so **nothing came of this**.*
(Munro 2012: 114)
LT_{trans} *supratau, kad apie važinėjimą dviračiu **negali būti nė kalbos**, taigi reikia jį **išmesti iš galvos**.* (Munro 2014: 111)

In example (17), the English idiom *out of the question* is translated using a similar meaning and form idiom *nė kalbos* ‘no talk’ meaning that something it is not acceptable in any case (FŽ 2001). In addition to this, the phrasal verb *come of something* is translated with an idiom *iš galvos išmesti* ‘to take out from one's head’ meaning to forget. The approach of translating a phrasal verb into an idiom is not included as an idiom translation strategy. However, it might have been influenced by the context and the use of the previous idiom. In addition, phrasal verbs are considered to be a part of idioms and even called phrasal idioms, thus the translation strategy can be applied to phrasal verbs as well (Horn 2003).

A metaphorical mapping for the idiom *out of the question* could be interpreted as A QUESTION IS A CONTAINER. The prepositions *out of* imply that a question is in a box. A query might be interpreted as containing many unsolved issues or unknown information that is in our head.

Some semantic shifts for the English idiom *keep an eye on* are illustrated below. Consider the following examples:

- (18) EN_{orig} *The mothers **kept an eye on** them, he noticed, and the fathers kept an eye on him.* (Munro 2012: 187)
 LT_{trans} *Jis pastebėjo, kad motinos **nenuleidžia akių** nuo dukrų, o tėvai – nuo jo.* (Munro 2014: 180)
- (19) EN_{orig} *If I sit down I have to **keep my eyes off** everything, or I'll just see some more work.* (Munro 2012: 225)
 LT_{trans} – *Atsisėdęs **negaliu žiūrėti** į sodą, antraip iškart pamatau, ką dar reikia nuveikti.* (Munro 2014: 214)
- (20) EN_{orig} *Just **keep an eye for** anybody going in, out, ask to see their keys.* (Munro 2012: 201)
 LT_{trans} – *Tiesiog **žiūrėkite**, kas įeina ar išeina, ir prašykite parodyti raktus.* (Munro 2014: 192)

In example (18), the English idiom *keep an eye on something or somebody* meaning “to watch or look after something or someone” (CIDI 2002) has a Lithuanian idiom of similar meaning *nuo akių nuleisti* ‘to take one's eyes off’ even though a negative prefix *ne-* is added (FŽ 2001). There is a similar English idiom to the idiom mentioned earlier: *can't take/keep your eyes off somebody or something* which means “if you can't take your eyes off someone or something, you are unable to stop looking at them because they are so attractive or interesting” (CIDI 2002). Example (19) shows that a deletion of a word *can't* can influence the translator's preference not to translate an English idiom with a Lithuanian one. Although the three mentioned idioms have the same gist, the prepositions slightly shift the meaning in the target language. As a result, both idioms in examples (19) and (20) are not translated with an idiom or an idiomatic expression.

Some idioms might have conceptual metaphors, for example, *play your cards* LIFE IS A GAME (Kövecses 2010) or as Lakoff suggests, CONTROL IS A POSSESSION OF SOME OBJECT or LIFE IS A GAMBLING GAME (1993). The game might correspond to cards and playing to living. On the other hand, cards could be related to possession that one has and having cards could refer to the control of the game.

3.3 Translation by omission of an entire idiom

In this part of discussion, translation by omission of an entire idiom is analysed. As Baker states, this strategy might be used because there is “no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons” as a result only a tiny number (3%) of this strategy is applied (2011: 85). Consider the following examples:

(21) EN_{orig} *there didn't seem to be an unusual amount of liberation or defiance **in the air**.* (Munro 2012: 110)

LT_{trans} *neatrodė, kad staiga būtų atsiradę neįprastai daug laisvės ar begėdiškumo*
 \emptyset . (Munro 2014: 107)

(22) EN_{orig} *Then added **for good measure**, “Happy.”* (Munro 2012: 65)

LT_{trans} – *Laiminga, – dėl viso pikto pridūriau.* (Munro 2014: 66)

(23) EN_{orig} *No matter what your disabilities may have been, just living till now wipes them out, **to a good measure**.* (Munro 2012: 151)

LT_{trans} *Nesvarbu, kokių turėjai trūkumų, šitiek nugyvenus, jie beveik nepastebimi*
 \emptyset . (Munro 2014:146)

Example (21) illustrates the omission (zero-translation correspondence in the target language) of the English idiom *in the air* which means “a feeling, especially excitement, is in the air, everyone is feeling it at the same time” (CIDI 2002). The English idiom is not translated: there is no Lithuanian word related to *air* in the target language.

In example (22), the idiom *for good measure* means “if you do something or add something for good measure, you do it or add it in addition to something else” (CIDI 2002). The phrase *to a good measure* in example (23) might not be translated due to the fact that it is altered: instead of *for* it is replaced by *to a* and, therefore, it is considered not to be an idiom.

Although syntactically, the punctuation shows that the expression in (23) is an idiom. One, though, could argue that the meaning of the idiom in example (23) is embraced within the sentence and there is no need to translate it once again.

The English idiom *from time to time* has gained interest due to the fact that it is rather frequent and there are three different alternatives of translation while applying two translation strategies. Consider the following examples:

- (24) EN_{orig} *I liked better some American detective stories which were traversed **from time to time** by unkempt fierce and beautiful girls.* (Joyce 2011: 12)
LT_{trans} *Man labiau patiko amerikietiškos detektyvinės apysakos, kuriose **kartkarčiais** pasimaišydavo pašėlusių ir gražių merginų.* (Joyce 2013: 18)

- (25) EN_{orig} *The river lay quiet beside the empty distillery and **from time to time** a light appeared in some house on the Lucan road.* (Joyce 2011: 105)
LT_{trans} *Upė ramiai tekėjo pro apleistą spirito varyklą, ir **protarpiais** tai viename, tai kitame name Lukano gatvėj įsižiebdavo šviesa.* (Joyce 2013: 118)

The English idiom *from time to time* is translated into either *kartkarčiais*, *protarpiais* or *kartais* applying translation by paraphrase. Although it seems to be a tendency, the omission of entire idiom is also employed. Consider the following example:

- (26) EN_{orig} *The artistes talked among themselves nervously, glanced **from time to time** at the mirror and rolled and unrolled their music.* (Joyce 2011: 129)
LT_{trans} *Atlikėjai nervingai šnekėjosi tarpusavy, tolydžio dirščiojo Ø į veidrodį ir tai suko į ritinėlį, tai vėl išvyniojo natas.* (Joyce 2013: 146)

As can be seen from example (26), the idiom *from time to time* is not translated though it could be incorporated within the sentence. As Baker states, sometimes omission is possible due to stylistic reasons thus the verb *dirščiojo* ‘peeked’ could compensate the loss of the idiom *from time to time* as well as *tai suko į ritinėlį, tai vėl išvyniojo* ‘rolled into a roll and again unrolled’ which have the meaning of repeating actions within a period of time (2011).

3.4 Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form

In this part of the paper, the strategy of using Lithuanian idioms of similar meaning and form to English idioms is analysed. As Baker states, “the strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items” (2011: 76). For example, the English idiom *to break somebody's heart* has a similar meaning and form Lithuanian idiom *širdį sudaužyti* ‘to break one's heart’ which means to hurt someone (FŽ 2001). The example has both characteristics mentioned above: it expresses the same meaning and similar lexical items – an infinitive and a noun – are used in the Lithuanian idiom. However, the strategy, as Baker proceeds, can be achieved on rare occasions (ibid: 76). Therefore, not surprisingly, only a minute number (3%) of English idioms of this case are found.

Let us compare the translation of the English idiom *to break somebody's heart* which is given below. Semantically, the English idiom *to break somebody's heart* in different context is translated into two different Lithuanian idioms: *širdį sudaužyti* ‘to break one's heart’ and *širdis plyšta* ‘one's heart is ripping’. The latter Lithuanian idiom means to feel great concern or sorrow (FŽ 2001). Consider the following examples:

(27) EN_{orig} *She mustn't know, it **would break her heart**.* (Munro 2012: 248)

LT_{trans} *Ji neturi žinoti, **jai širdis plyštų**.* (Munro 2014: 238)

(28) EN_{orig} *“I would hate to have **to break the heart** of such a nice lady with a big silver-fox collar on her coat,” Lillian had written.* (Munro 2012: 160)

LT_{trans} *„Nenorėčiau **sudaužyti širdies** tokiai maloniai damai su didele sidabrinės lapės apykakle ant palto“, – rašė Liliana.* (Munro 2014: 155)

(29) EN_{orig} *Run away from home, run away from your bills, **break your parents' hearts**, all for a sulky piece of business like the boyfriend.* (Munro 2012: 207)

LT_{trans} *Pabėk iš namų, pabėk nuo neapmokėtų sąskaitų, **sudaužyk širdį tėvams**, ir visa dėl kažkokio surūgėlio kavalieriaus.* (Munro 2014: 198)

It seems that the Lithuanian idiom *širdį sudaužyti* ‘to break one's heart’ has a link to male-female relationship, while the idiom *širdis plyšta* ‘one's heart is ripping’ does not have that implication and it is related to parents' love (the examples which are included in FŽ (2001)

allow to conclude the difference from the two Lithuanian idioms). Since there are some differences in the two Lithuanian idioms, it is worth looking why the translator would choose idioms without consistency as examples (27) and (28) mean romantic relations while example (29) means parents' care for a child. One explanation could be that in example (29) the word *tėvams* is included, thus, the difference between the Lithuanian idioms does not influence the choice of the idiom. In addition to this, it is noticed that *break your parents' hearts* is translated in singular form in the Lithuanian language and the verbs are in imperative form when in English a natural way would be infinitive. One might assume that parents form a unity and, as a result, the singular form is used.

An addition of a word in a conventional English idiom *make a man (out) of somebody* is noticed. Consider the following example:

(30) EN_{orig} “*We’ll make a new man of him,*” he said. (Joyce 2011: 145)

LT_{trans} – *Mes padarysim iš jo žmogų, – pasakė jis.* (Joyce 2013: 163)

The English idiom *make a man (out) of somebody* means “to make a young man without much experience develop into a confident and experienced adult” (CIDI 2002) has a Lithuanian equivalent idiom *žmogumi padaryti* ‘to make a man’ (FŽ 2001). Despite a suitable match, there appear some discrepancies. First, as can be seen from example (30), the English idiom is not strictly fixed as suggested by Grant and Bauer (2004) or Horn (2003) since the adjective *new* is inserted into the traditional idiom. Baker argues that unless a writer is consciously making an attempt on a play on words, one cannot delete or add a new word to an idiom (2011: 67). This might mean that the writer emphasises the new becoming of a man. Secondly, the adjective *new* is not translated in any way in the Lithuanian language.

Idioms are altered either in English or Lithuanian by changing original words. Consider the following example:

(31) EN_{orig} “*A man’s home is his castle,*” she said. (Munro 2012: 125)

LT_{trans} – *Vyro namai – jo tvirtovė, – tarė ji.* (Munro 2014: 121)

The British old-fashioned idiom *(a)n Englishman’s home is his castle* is slightly changed since the story happens in Vancouver, Canada. As we can see, this idiom can be easily applied in

any context not specifically for the British. Other instances of this alteration are: *a hornet's nest* is translated into *širšių lizdas* which has an equivalent of *širšuolų lizdas* (FŽ 2001).

Another case of different word ordering compared to a traditional English idiom *dig yourself into a hole* meaning “to do something which makes you embarrassed or causes you problems which will be difficult to solve” (CIDI 2002) is noticed. Consider the following example:

(32) EN_{orig} *Whatever **hole they started digging for themselves** when they were young...* (Munro 2012: 133)

LT_{trans} *Nesvarbu, kokią **duobę jie būtų pradėję kastis** vaikystėje...* (Munro 2014: 129)

As it is illustrated in example (32), although the word sequence is changed, the meaning of the idiom is the same. The English idiom is translated with an idiom similar in meaning and form: *duobę kastis* ‘to dig yourself a hole’ (FŽ 2001; CIDI 2002). Both the Lithuanian and the English idioms are slightly modified and, therefore, it could be further argued that both languages idioms are not entirely fixed as thought.

The results suggest that the most frequent translation strategy remains paraphrase. What is more, translating English idioms into Lithuanian either similar or different form is also common. As can be seen from the examples provided in this section, idioms are not as fixed as once thought to be and they are undergoing changes in both the English and the Lithuanian languages, thus including idioms in a corpus might have an influence while studying and translations idioms.

4. Conclusions

The aim of this research paper has been to analyse idioms and translation strategies for idioms by examining authentic language data from the two English fiction novels and Lithuanian translations and the Lithuanian correspondences of English idioms by following idiom translation strategies. Idioms are not always recognised by translators, thus, it is important to draw attention to idiom translation strategies. The data for the study have been collected from two books: *Dear Life* by Alice Munro and *Dubliners* by James Joyce. Their correspondences have been taken from the texts translated into the Lithuanian language. Before analysing the strategies used, it has been necessary to define an idiom. Traditionally, an idiom is defined as a semi-fixed group of words that has a different meaning than the words separately, for example, *kick the bucket* means “to die” (CIDI 2002). Idioms are usually defined and characterized in terms of their three features: compositionality, institutionalization, and the degree of fixedness. Lately, the most discussed approach to idioms is that they might have originated from metaphors and might be motivated by some conceptual metaphors. In addition, Baker's idiom translation strategies which formed the main framework of the study have been discussed (2011).

The English idioms and the Lithuanian correspondences have been examined in terms of three research hypotheses. These are as follows: paraphrase is the most frequent translation strategy. In addition, borrowing the source language idiom and translation by omission of a play on an idiom are the least frequent strategies. Secondly, not all idioms are fixed, some could be said to be at least partly-fixed.

The present study has showed that 230 (80%) of the cases analysed are translated using paraphrase. The first hypothesis has been confirmed. The findings have showed that the least favourable translation strategies are translating an idiom of similar meaning (3%) and form as well as translation by omission of an entire idiom (3%). Interestingly enough, there are no occurrences of translation by omission of a play on an idiom or translation by borrowing the source language idiom. The second hypothesis has been confirmed. Pursuing the third hypothesis, it has been noticed that some idioms can undergo certain changes, for example, either the addition or deletion of a word, word order might change etc.

When comparing the results of the present study with the previous work (Strakšienė 2009) on translating idioms, it can be noticed that the study confirms the results of the earlier research. However, the scholar used Baker's 1992 classification of idiom translation strategies.

There have been a number of limitations in this study which should be mentioned. First of all, since there are no established methods to recognise a group of words as an idiom, only dictionaries have been used to compile the list of idioms. Therefore, some groups of words might not be acknowledged as idioms by some researchers. Secondly, some idioms might be not included in the compiled list unintentionally. Thirdly, only one classification of idiom translation strategies is used while analysing idioms and their correspondences. In addition, some idioms and their correspondences might have been grouped in other ways since there have been a number of ambiguous cases.

The present study has observed several other issues concerning idioms and translation. A further investigation of several target languages would provide in-depth insights into the usage of translation strategies for idioms. Taking the findings into consideration, one could see that the perception of an idiom is changing, there are tools being created for translating specific items. Also, idioms have novel structures that could be included into dictionaries or corpora. Another key concept to be considered is that a translator must have a background knowledge of both the source language and the target language idioms and their translation strategies.

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Santrauka

Per pastaruosius dešimtmečius susidomėjimas vertimo studijomis vis didėja, tačiau nedaugelis mokslininkų yra analizavę vertimo sunkumus ir strategijas tam tikroms kalbinėms priemonėms, pavyzdžiui, kolokacijoms ar idiomoms (frazologizmams). Šiame darbe yra tyrinėjamos idiomų vertimo iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą strategijos. Darbo tikslas yra išnagrinėti taikytas vertimo strategijas ir nustatyti, kuri vertimo strategija yra labiausiai vartojamos vertėjų, ir paaiškinti kodėl. Šiam tikslui pasiekti naudojamos ir kiekybinė, ir kokybinė analizės. Teorinė darbo dalis paremta Mona Baker 2011 metais aprašytais idiomų vertimo strategijomis, kurių yra šešios: a) vertimas naudojant panašios reikšmės ir formos idiomą; b) vertimas naudojant panašios reikšmės, bet skirtingos formos idiomą; c) vertimas pasiskolinant originalo kalbos idiomą ir paliekant ją originalioje kalboje (visai neverčiant idiomą); d) vertimas naudojant perfrazavimą; e) vertimas neverčiant idiomą tiesioginės arba perkeltinės reikšmės; ir f) vertimas visai neišverčiant idiomą. Analizei buvo pasirinkti du anglų apsakymų rinkiniai ir jų vertimai: A. Munro *Dear Life* (2012) (lietuviškas vertimas *Brangus gyvenime* (2014)) ir J. Joyce *Dubliners* išleistas 1914 ir perleistas 2011 (ir *Dubliniečiai* (2013)). Tyrimas rodo, kad dominuojanti vertimo strategija yra perfrazavimas, o vertimų su panašia reikšme ir forma lietuviškų idiomų yra labai mažai. Šis tyrimas atkreipia dėmesį, kokios yra taikytinos idiomų vertimo strategijos.

Appendix

1. Translation by paraphrase

Meaning of an idiom	Original text in English	Translated text in Lithuanian
<p><u>to my mind</u></p> <p>in my opinion</p>	<p>1. But granted even that, it is, to my mind, a princely failing, and one that I trust will long be cultivated among us. (Joyce 2011: 192)</p>	<p>Bet jeigu net ir būtų taip, tai, mano galva, – tauri silpnybė, ir aš tikiuosi, kad ji mūsų šalyje dar ilgai gyvuos. (Joyce 2013: 217)</p>
<p><u>from time to time</u></p> <p>if something happens or is done from time to time, it happens or is done sometimes, but not regularly</p>	<p>2. I liked better some American detective stories which were traversed from time to time by unkempt fierce and beautiful girls. (Joyce 2011: 12)</p> <p>3. The river lay quiet beside the empty distillery and from time to time a light appeared in some house on the Lucan road. (Joyce 2011: 105)</p> <p>4. He stood at the edge of the screen, from time to time jutting out his head and exchanging a laugh with two friends in the corner of the balcony. (Joyce 2011: 130)</p> <p>5. Madam Glynn took her stand in a corner of the room, holding a roll of music stiffly before her and from time to time changing the direction of her startled gaze. (Joyce 2011: 133)</p> <p>6. From time to time everyone glanced at Mrs. Kearney. (Joyce 2011: 136)</p>	<p>Man labiau patiko amerikietiškos detektyvinės apysakos, kuriose kartkarčiais pasimaišydavo pašėlusių ir gražių merginų. (Joyce 2013: 18)</p> <p>Upė ramiai tekėjo pro apleistą spirito varyklą, ir protarpiais tai viename, tai kitame name Lukano gatvėj įsižiebdavo šviesa. (Joyce 2013: 118)</p> <p>Jis stovėjo prie uždangos krašto ir protarpiais, iškišęs galvą, nusikikendavo su dviem bičiuliais, sėdinčiais balkono kampe. (Joyce 2013: 147)</p> <p>Ponia Glin atsistojo kambario kampe, rankose spausdama natų ritinėlį ir kartkarčiais kaitaliodama būgštaus žvilgsnio kryptį. (Joyce 2013: 150)</p> <p>Kartkarčiais visi dirstelėdavo į ponią Kirni. (Joyce 2013: 153)</p> <p>Į šiuos lapus kartkarčiais būdavo įrašoma kokia frazė, o kažkada, užėjus ironiškai nuotakai,</p>

	<p>7. In these sheets a sentence was inscribed from time to time and, in an ironical moment, the headline of an advertisement for Bile Beans had been pasted on to the first sheet. (Joyce 2011: 98)</p> <p>8. He had an odd autobiographical habit which led him to compose in his mind from time to time a short sentence about himself containing a subject in the third person and a predicate in the past tense. (Joyce 2011: 98)</p> <p>9. He plucked at the wires heedlessly, glancing quickly from time to time at the face of each new-comer and from time to time, wearily also, at the sky. (Joyce 2011: 45)</p>	<p>pirmame lape įklijuota piliulių kepenims reklamos antraštė. (Joyce 2013: 110)</p> <p>Jis turėjo keistą „autobiografišką“ įprotį mintyse kartais tarti apie save trumpus sakinius su trečiojo asmens veiksniu ir būtojo laiko tariniu. (Joyce 2013 110)</p> <p>Jis abejingai tampė stygas, kartkarčiais dirstelėdamas į kiekvieną naują klausytoją, o kartkarčiais, taip pat nuobodžiaudamas, – į dangų. (Joyce 2013: 54)</p>
<p><u>be in your face</u> American, informal</p> <p>if someone is in your face, they criticize you all the time</p>	<p>10. Everywhere an insult in your face. (Munro 2012: 248)</p>	<p>Visur vien įžūli užgaulė. (Munro 2014: 237)</p>
<p><u>for good measure</u></p> <p>if you do something or add something for good measure, you do it or add it in addition to something else</p>	<p>11. Then added for good measure, “Happy.” (Munro 2012: 65)</p>	<p>Laiminga, – dėl viso pikto pridūriau. (Munro 2014: 66)</p>
<p><u>keep your/an eye on sth/sb</u></p> <p>to watch or look after something or someone</p> <p><u>keep an eye out for</u> sb/sth to watch carefully for someone or something to appear</p>	<p>12. Just keep an eye for anybody going in, out, ask to see their keys. (Munro 2012: 201)</p> <p>13. If I sit down I have to keep my eyes off everything, or I'll just see</p>	<p>Tiesiog žiūrėkite, kas įeina ar išeina, ir prašykite parodyti raktus. (Munro 2014: 192)</p> <p>– Atsisėdęs negaliu žiūrėti į sodą, antraip iškart pamatau, ką dar</p>

	some more work. (Munro 2012: 225)	reikia nuveikti. (Munro 2014: 214)
<p><u>be out of the way</u></p> <p>if a place is out of the way, it is a long distance from other villages or towns</p> <p>out-of-the-way</p>	14. Sex was disgusting but there must be some gratification there—indeed we knew there was, though our mothers were not aware of it—while even the word cancer made you think of some dark rotting ill-smelling creature that you would not look at even while you kicked it out of the way. (Munro 2012: 273)	Seksas buvo šlykštu, bet teikė šiekį tokį pasitenkinimą: mes tai tikrai žinojome, nors mūsų motinos dar ne, – o ištarus „vėžys“ prieš akis išskildavo tamsus pūvantis smardus padaras, kurį paspirtum į šalį nė nežiūrėdamas. (Munro 2014: 262-263)
<p><u>go with the flow</u></p> <p>to do what other people are doing or to agree with other people because it is the easiest thing to do</p>	15. Going with the flow. (Munro 2012: 20)	Plaukti pasroviui. (Munro 2014: 21)
<p><u>rough edges</u></p> <p>1 if a piece of work or a performance has rough edges, some parts of it are not of very good quality 2 if a person has rough edges, they do not always behave well and politely</p>	16. This union exalted him, wore away the rough edges of his character, emotionalised his mental life. (Joyce 2011: 101)	Šis artimumas žadino jo vaizduotę, gludino aštrius charakterio kampus, teikė emocijų jo vidiniam gyvenimui. (Joyce 2013: 113-114)
<p><u>open the way for/to sth</u></p> <p>to make it possible for something to happen</p>	17. If he could only write a book and get it published, that might open the way for him. (Joyce 2011: 73)	Štai jei jis parašytų ir išleistų knygą, jam atsivertų visi keliai. (Joyce 2013: 85)
<p><u>no go</u> informal</p> <p>something that you say when something is not going to happen</p>	<p>18. He knew Corley would fail; he knew it was no go. (Joyce 2011: 50)</p> <p>19. “It’s no go,” said Mr. Henchy, shaking his head. (Joyce 2011: 113)</p>	<p>Jis žinojo, kad Korliui nepavyks; žinojo, kad nieko neišeis. (Joyce 2013: 60)</p> <p>– Nieko nebus, – tarė Henčis, kratydamas galvą. (Joyce 2013: 127)</p>
<p><u>the bare bones</u></p> <p>the most basic parts of something, without any detail</p> <p>bare-bones (always before noun)</p>	20. A bare-bones wedding, he said. (Munro 2012: 57)	„Vestuvių griaučiai“, – pasakė jis. (Munro 2014: 57)
<u>look sb in the eye/eyes</u>	21. Corrie was right across the	Korė sėdėjo kitapus stalo

to look directly at someone without fear or shame	table, looking their guest in the eye. (Munro 2012: 154)	ir žiūrėjo svečiui į akis. (Munro 2014: 149)
<u>live in cloud-cuckoo land</u> to believe that things you want will happen, when really they are impossible	22. The sound of the cuckoo is heard in the land. (Munro 2012: 172)	„Šantažo metas baigėsi. Virš laukų kukuoja gegutė.“ (Munro 2014: 166)
<u>eat sb alive</u> to criticize someone very angrily	23. I went on to say that no lies, after all, were as strong as the lies we tell ourselves and then unfortunately have to keep telling to make the whole puke stay down in our stomachs, eating us alive, as he would find out soon enough. (Munro 2012: 247)	Toliau parašiau, kad pačios didžiausios melagystės yra melagystės sau ir, deja, jas turime kartoti be paliovos, kad visa bjaurastis liktų viduje ir graužtų mus gyvus, kaip jam netrukus paaiškės. (Munro 2014: 236)
<u>thick-skinned</u> if you are thick-skinned, you do not notice or get upset when people criticize you	24. Somebody must have said something to Peggy, and there she was snuffing, because like me she was not thick-skinned. (Munro 2012: 297)	Kažkas kažką pasakė Pegei, o ji verkšleno, nes irgi nebuvo storaodė. (Munro 2014: 285)
<u>in the long/medium/short term</u> a long, medium, or short time in the future long/short/medium-term (always before noun)	25. I had a prodigious short-term memory, and that worked quite well for what was required. (Munro 2012: 310)	Turėjau stebuklingą trumpalaikę atmintį, kurios puikiai pakako tam, ko reikėdavo. (Munro 2014: 297)
<u>hope against hope</u> to hope very strongly that something will happen, although you know it is not very likely	26. My mother in a hiding place by the dumbwaiter, hoping against hope that the quiet meant the woman had changed her mind and gone home. (Munro 2012: 314)	Motina slepiasi prie valgių keltuvo beviltiškai vildamasi, kad tylą rodo, jog senė apsigalvojo ir nudrožė namo. (Munro 2014: 301)
<u>hedge your bets</u> to try to avoid giving an opinion or choosing only one thing, so that whatever happens in the future you will not have problems or seem stupid	27. He said Catholics probably had an advantage, you could hedge your bets right until you were dying. (Munro 2012: 22)	Katalikai tikriausiai turi pranašumą, sakė jis, nes gali atidėlioti atgailą, kiek nori, svarbu spėti prieš mirtį. (Munro 2014: 23)
<u>(all) of a sudden</u> suddenly	28. All of a sudden I was hungry. (Munro 2012: 34)	Staiga pajutau alkį. (Munro 2014: 33)
<u>be off the hook</u>	29. “All right. All right.	– Puiku. Puiku.

if a telephone is off the hook, the part that you speak into is not lying in the part that holds it so the telephone will not ring	You're off the hook now. Didn't discourage you, did?" (Munro 2012: 37)	Išsisukote. Neatbaidžiau jūsų, a? (Munro 2014: 37)
<u>get under sb's skin</u> 1 to annoy someone 2 to affect someone very strongly in a way that is difficult to forget	30. It got in their way and under their skin. (Munro 2012: 38)	Tai joms kliudė ir jas erzino. (Munro 2014: 39)
<u>tear sb off a strip</u> British, informal <u>tear a strip off sb</u> British & Australian, informal to speak angrily to someone because they have done something wrong	31. They also said that there was nobody like him to tear a strip off you if he felt like it. (Munro 2012: 39) 32. I couldn't figure out if they felt there was a connection between reading a lot of books and tearing a strip off. (Munro 2012: 39)	Be to, anot jų, niekas neištrenka galvos baisiau už jį, jei jis turi noro. (Munro 2014: 39) Nesupratau, ar, jų nuomone, daugybė perskaitytų knygų susijusios su gebėjimu ištrinkti galvą, ar ne. (Munro 2014: 39)
<u>take sb at their word</u> to decide to believe exactly what someone tells you, even if it does not seem likely to be true	33. I decided to take the doctor at his word. (Munro 2012: 40)	Nusprendžiau patikėti daktaro žodžiais. (Munro 2014: 40)
<u>bits and pieces</u> British, American & Australian small things of different types	34. Oh, that was just some bits and pieces that went through my head. (Munro 2012: 41) 35. "Always a few bits and bobs to clear up," he said, and led me under the bright stars around the building to his car. (Munro 2012: 47) 36. He said that he didn't get too involved in the movies, seeing them as he did, in bits and pieces. (Munro 2012: 72)	O, tai tik šmėkštelėjusių minčių nuotrupos, o ne amžinos tiesos. (Munro 2014: 41) Visada atsiranda menkniekių, kuriuos reikia sutvarkyti, – tarė ir po skaisčiomis žvaigždėmis nusivedė mane aplink pastatą prie mašinos. (Munro 2014: 47) Paaiškino, kad nesidomi filmais, nes mato tik nuotrupas. (Munro 2014: 71)
<u>be carved/set in stone</u> if an arrangement, a plan, or a rule is set in stone, it is	37. I never meant them to be set in stone. (Munro 2012: 41)	O, tai tik šmėkštelėjusių minčių nuotrupos, o ne amžinos tiesos. (Munro 2014: 41)

completely fixed so that it cannot be changed		
<p><u>More fool you!</u> British, American & Australian</p> <p><u>The more fool you!</u> American</p> <p>something that you say in order to show that you think someone has done something stupid</p>	38. So my anger did not turn out to be justified, and for that reason I had to feel more of a fool. (Munro 2012: 42)	Taigi paaiškėjo, kad mano pyktis nepagrįstas, todėl pasijutau dar didesne kvaile. (Munro 2014: 42)
<p><u>in no time (at all)</u> informal</p> <p>if something happens or is done in no time, it happens or is done extremely quickly</p>	<p>39. In no time she had packed and flung a snowball which caught the animal between the eyes. (Munro 2012: 44)</p> <p>40. At the end of our driveway I turned in the other direction from the village and the garage, and in no time, as it seemed, I was driving east on a major highway. (Munro 2012: 247)</p>	<p>Užsikišk, – sušuko Merė, žaibiškai suspaudė sniego gniūžtę ir paleido padarui į tarpuakį. (Munro 2014: 44)</p> <p>Mūsų keliukui pasibaigus, nuvažiavau į priešingą pusę nuo kaimo ir garažo ir kaipmat pamačiau, kad važiuoju greitkelio į rytus. (Munro 2014: 236)</p>
<p><u>Good riddance (to bad rubbish)!</u> Informal</p> <p>an impolite way of saying that you are pleased someone has left</p>	41. Good riddance to bad rubbish. (Munro 2012: 44)	– Būtų buvę smagu. (Munro 2014: 45)
<p><u>That'll be the day!</u></p> <p>something that you say in order to show you think an event or action is not likely to happen</p>	42. That'll be the day. (Munro 2012: 44)	– Išgąsdino. (Munro 2014: 45)
<p><u>on the spur of the moment</u></p> <p>if you do something on the spur of the moment, you do it suddenly, without planning it</p>	43. The invitation seemed to come rather on the spur of the moment when he met me in the hall. (Munro 2012: 46)	Pakvietė mane vakarienės, sutikęs koridoriuje, matyt, netikėtai net pačiam sau. (Munro 2014: 47)
<p><u>make do</u></p> <p>to manage to live without things you would like to have or with things of a worse quality than you would like</p>	44. I could not see how we would manage with the crowd at the hotel and I had hoped not to make do with the sandwiches at the café. (Munro 2012: 47)	Neįsivaizdavau, kaip mes brautumės per minią viešbutyje, ir vyliausi gauti šio to geresnio už kavinės sumuštinius. (Munro 2014: 48)

<p><u>raise (a few) eyebrows</u> to shock or surprise people</p>	<p>45. He gave me quick look, the eyebrow raised. (Munro 2012: 49)</p> <p>46. Corrie raised her eyebrows, made a face. (Munro 2012: 154)</p>	<p>Jis dirstelėjo į mane pakėlęs antakį. (Munro 2014: 49)</p> <p>Korė kilstelėjo antakius, vyptelėjo. (Munro 2014: 149)</p>
<p><u>the straight and narrow</u> humorous</p> <p>if you keep on the straight and narrow, you behave in a way that is honest and moral</p>	<p>47. He said that he supposed I had been brought up on the straight and narrow. (Munro 2012: 49)</p>	<p>Jo galva, buvau auklėjama taip, kad neišklėsčiau iš doros kelio. (Munro 2014: 50)</p>
<p><u>take stock</u></p> <p>1 make an inventory of the merchandise in a shop 2 review or make an assessment of a particular situation, typically as a prelude to making a decision</p>	<p>48. Such firm pressure, fingers separated—he might almost have been taking stock of my body in a professional way. (Munro 2012: 51)</p>	<p>Stipriai spustelėjo išskėtęs pirštus – galėjai pamanyti, kad vertina mano kūną kaip gydytojas. (Munro 2014: 52)</p>
<p><u>all to the good</u></p> <p>to be welcomed without qualification</p>	<p>49. It looked as if my particular oddity had joined up with the doctor's familiar and respected oddity, and that was all to the good. (Munro 2012: 52)</p>	<p>Lyg mano savotiškumas būtų susijungęs su įprastu ir gerbiamu daktaro keistumu ir išėję šis tas gera. (Munro 2014: 53)</p>
<p><u>be on the cards</u> British, American & Australian <u>be in the cards</u> American & Australian</p> <p>to be likely to happen</p>	<p>50. Had this been in the cards all along, or was it almost as much of a surprise to him as it was to me? (Munro 2012: 56)</p>	<p>Ar visą laiką apie tai galvojo, ar jam pačiam buvo ne mažesnė staigmena negu man? (Munro 2014: 57)</p>
<p><u>take it easy</u></p> <p>to relax and not use up too much energy</p>	<p>51. “You should take it easy,” Isabel said. (Munro 2012: 73)</p>	<p>– Nepersistenk, – patarė Izabelė. (Munro 2014: 72)</p>
<p><u>keep your eyes open</u></p> <p>be on the alert; watch carefully or vigilantly for something</p>	<p>52. The drivers were told to keep their eyes open for a body frozen in the drifts. (Munro 2012: 77)</p>	<p>Vairuotojams buvo liepta žvalgytis sušalusio lavono pusnyse. (Munro 2014: 75)</p>
<p><u>keep/stay in touch</u></p> <p>to continue to communicate with someone</p> <p><u>be in touch</u></p>	<p>53. They said that they would get in touch if there was any change. (Munro 2012: 84)</p>	<p>Jei kas pasikeis, jam pranešią. (Munro 2014: 82)</p> <p>Niekada nebūčiau susisiekęs su Nilu, jei ji</p>

<p>to have regular communication with someone be telephone, letters etc.</p>	<p>54. I would never have got in touch with Neal if it had not been for her urging. (Munro 2012: 106-107)</p> <p>55. Of course, for a long time I had no way, just as I had no thought, of getting in touch. (Munro 2012: 107)</p> <p>56. Had she been in touch with Mona all along? (Munro 2012: 120)</p> <p>57. He has held one-term jobs at various colleges, but never so far away that he can't keep in touch with the stables. (Munro 2012: 235)</p> <p>58. "Well," said Gabriel, "it's partly to keep in touch with the languages and partly for a change." (Joyce 2011: p179)</p> <p>59. "And haven't you your own language to keep in touch with — Irish?" asked Miss Ivors. (Joyce 2011: 179)</p>	<p>nebūtų raginusi. (Munro 2014: 104)</p> <p>Žinoma, ilgai ne tik neketinau, bet ir nepajėgiau užmegzti su juo ryšio. (Munro 2014: 104)</p> <p>Visą laiką palaikė ryšį su Mona? (Munro 2014: 116)</p> <p>Po semestrą dėstė tai viename, tai kitame koledže, bet niekada tolimuose, kad neprarastų ryšio su arkliais. (Munro 2014: 225)</p> <p>Na, – pasakė Gabrielis, – iš dalies dėl to, kad geriau pramoktume kalbų, o iš dalies dėl pajvairinimo. (Joyce 2013: 202)</p> <p>O gimtosios – airių – kalbos mokytis nereikia? – paklausė panelė Aivors. (Joyce 2013: 202)</p>
<p><u>face the music</u></p> <p>to accept criticism or punishment for something that you have done</p>	<p>60. Committing adultery with a parishioner was bad enough, but it seemed that the minister, instead of keeping it as quiet as possible and slinking off to get rehabilitated or to serve in some forsaken parish in the hinterlands, had chosen to face the music from the pulpit. (Munro 2012: 85)</p>	<p>Svetimauti su parapijiete labai negerai, bet pastorius, užuot tylėjęs kaip žemė ir kur nors išvykęs atsikvošėti ar pasiprašęs į kokią Dievo užmirštą parapiją, ryžosi nevengti Bažnyčios bausmės. (Munro 2014: 83)</p>
<p><u>take account of sth/sb</u></p> <p>take sth/sb into account</p> <p>to think about something or someone when you are making a decision or a</p>	<p>61. Not that Isabel would have been looking for answers—rather, that she would have made him feel as if there were more to the subject than he had</p>	<p>Ne, Izabelė nebūtų ieškojusi atsakymų, veikiau būtų užsiminusi, kad iš tiesų reikalas kiek kitoks, negu jis mano. (Munro 2014: 83)</p>

judgement	<p>taken account of. (Munro 2012: 86)</p> <p>62. What isn't taken account of is how all the mouths get lost, given time. (Munro 2012: 134)</p>	<p>Tačiau niekas neatsižvelgia, kad paskalos ilgainiui užsimiršta. (Munro 2014: 130)</p>
<p><u>keep track</u></p> <p>to continue to know what is happening to something or someone</p>	<p>63. She had been keeping track. (Munro 2012: 94)</p> <p>64. I must have run into Oneida during those years, and kept track of her life. (Munro 2012: 140)</p> <p>65. Or maybe you just got the feeling then that everybody you met was busy, what with keeping track of ration books and posting letters to the front and telling about letters they had got in return. (Munro 2012: 140)</p>	<p>Ji skaičiavusi. (Munro 2014: 92)</p> <p>Turbūt per tuos metus sutikdavau Onaidą ir man ne paslaptis buvo įvykiai jos gyvenime. (Munro 2014: 136)</p> <p>O gal taip tik atrodė, nes visi buvo užsiėmę, juk reikėjo skaičiuoti davinio talonus, rajyti laiškus į frontą ir pasakoti apie gautus atsakymus. (Munro 2014: 136)</p>
<p><u>ups and downs</u></p> <p>the mixture of good and bad things which happen to people</p>	<p>66. The theatre survived, through various ups and downs, and is still going now. (Munro 2012: 105)</p>	<p>Teatras laikėsi, kartais geriau, kartais prasčiau, ir veikia iki šiol. (Munro 2014: 102)</p>
<p><u>a stick-in-the-mud</u></p> <p>someone who has old-fashioned ideas and does not want to try new activities</p>	<p>67. He has also said that he must have been sort of a stick-in-the-mud when my mother wanted more excitement in her life. (Munro 2012: 106)</p>	<p>O jis pasakė, kad, matyt, dėl jo senamadiškų pažiūrų motina ir užsigėdė smagesnio gyvenimo. (Munro 2014: 103)</p>
<p><u>well-to-do</u></p> <p>rich</p>	<p>68. Uncle Jasper and Aunt Dawn went to the United Church now, as most well-to-do people in town did. (Munro 2012: 127)</p> <p>69. They had lots of money – so much, in fact, that they weren't in a category with anybody else in town, even the well-to-do ones. (Munro 2012: 134)</p>	<p>Dėdė Džasperis ir teta Donė dabar priklausė Jungtinei bažnyčiai, kaip ir dauguma pasiturinčių miestelėnų. (Munro 2014: 123)</p> <p>Ir baisybę pinigų – tiek daug, kad niekas miestelyje, net turtuoliai, negalėjo jiems prilygti. (Munro 2014: 130)</p>
<p><u>set sb up for life</u> informal</p>	<p>70. I mean that nothing could have happened there, to</p>	<p>Turiu galvoj, kad ten jai negalėjo nutikti nieko,</p>

to provide someone with enough money for the rest of their life	set her up for life. (Munro 2012: 134)	kas būtų palikę žymę visam gyvenimui. (Munro 2014: 130)
<u>set great/much store by sth</u> to believe that something is very important or valuable	71. Horace set store by appearance and he wasn't a fool, though maybe not as quick as he should have been to smell a rat. (Munro 2012: 135)	Horacijus labai vertino išvaizdą ir nebuvo kvailys, nors gal jam trūko įžvalgumo, jei nieko neįtarė. (Munro 2014: 131)
<u>smell a rat</u> to start to believe that something is wrong about a situation, especially that someone is being dishonest	72. Horace set store by appearance and he wasn't a fool, though maybe not as quick as he should have been to smell a rat. (Munro 2012: 135)	Horacijus labai vertino išvaizdą ir nebuvo kvailys, nors gal jam trūko įžvalgumo, jei nieko neįtarė. (Munro 2014: 131)
<u>dig/dip into your pocket</u> to use your own money to pay for something	73. He may have done so, but it came out later that he had also dipped improperly into bank funds, thinking no doubt that he could pay it back with nobody the wiser. (Munro 2012: 136)	Galbūt, bet vėliau paaiškėjo, kad jis nesąžiningai panaudojo banko lėšas, be abejo, manydamas, kad galės gražinti pinigus ir niekas nesužinos. (Munro 2014: 131)
<u>be none the wiser</u> to still be confused about something, even after it has been explained to you	74. He may have done so, but it came out later that he had also dipped improperly into bank funds, thinking no doubt that he could pay it back with nobody the wiser. (Munro 2012: 136)	Galbūt, bet vėliau paaiškėjo, kad jis nesąžiningai panaudojo banko lėšas, be abejo, manydamas, kad galės gražinti pinigus ir niekas nesužinos. (Munro 2014: 131)
<u>be out on your ear</u> informal to be forced to leave your job because you have done something wrong, or because your work is not good enough	75. Any ordinary manager would have been out on his ear, but given that it was Horace Jantzen, this was avoided. (Munro 2012: 136)	Paprastas banko valdytojas būtų buvęs ištrenktas lauk, bet valdytojas buvo Horacijus Džantzenas, todėl jis to išvengė. (Munro 2014: 132)
<u>take sth for granted</u> to expect something to be available all the time and forget that you are lucky to have it <u>take sb for granted</u> to not show that you are grateful to someone for helping you or that you are happy they are with you,	76. Was it that I was used to being exempted from one thing or another that I took it, like a lot of other things, completely for granted? (Munro 2012: 138) 77. As if that had all been discussed and taken for granted long ago. (Munro 2012: 152)	Turbūt taip įpratau būti nuo ko nors atleistas, kad tai laikiau savaime suprantamu dalyku? (Munro 2014: 134) Lyg būtų buvę seniai aptarta ir savaime suprantama. (Munro 2014: 147) Lyg būtų įsitikinęs, kad taip atsitikti negali.

often because they have helped you or been with you so often	78. He seemed more to be taking it for granted that such a thing could happen. (Munro 2012: 283)	(Munro 2014: 272)
<u>carry weight</u> if what you do or say carries weight with someone, it seems important to them and will influence what they do or think	79. I may have told my mother to be quiet on certain matters, but what she said did not usually carry much weight with me. (Munro 2012: 138)	Gal ir liepiaut motinai neplepėti kai kuriais klausimais, bet jos žodžiai man paprastai ne ką reiškė. (Munro 2014: 134)
<u>look on the bright side</u> to try to see something good in a bad situation	80. Invariably she looked on the bright side. (Munro 2012: 139)	Ji neišvengiamai matydavo tik gerąją pusę. (Munro 2014: 134)
<u>to sb's face</u> if you say something unpleasant to someone's face, you say it to them directly, without worrying whether they will be upset or angry	81. She would tease me a little if I did that to her face. (Munro 2012: 144)	Ji mane truputį paerzindavo, jei taip nutikdavo jos akivaizdoje. (Munro 2014: 139)
<u>in fits and starts</u> if something happens in fits and starts, it often stops and then starts again	82. I could only realize things by fits and starts. (Munro 2012: 145)	Tarpais prarasdavau sąmonę. (Munro 2014: 141)
<u>back-to-back</u> mainly American back-to-back events happen one after the other	83. There were two shows we watched, back-to-back. (Munro 2012: 148)	Mes žiūrėdavom dvi laidas, vieną po kitos. (Munro 2014: 143)
<u>no matter</u> slightly formal something that you say which means that a problem is not important	84. No matter what your disabilities may have been, just living till now wipes them out, to a good measure. (Munro 2012: 151)	Nesvarbu, kokių turėjai trūkumų, šitiek nugyvenus, jie beveik nepastebimi. (Munro 2014: 146)
<u>at/in one fell swoop</u> if you do something at one fell swoop, you do everything you have to do at the same time	85. "You mustn't throw everything out in one fell swoop," she said. (Munro 2012: 151)	– Neišmesk visko iškart, – tarė ji. (Munro 2014: 147)
<u>make (funny) faces</u> to make silly expressions with your face in order to	86. Corrie raised her eyebrows, made a face. (Munro 2012: 154)	Korė kilstelėjo antakius, vyptelėjo. (Munro 2014: 149)

make people laugh		
<p><u>go to rack/wrack and ruin</u> old-fashioned</p> <p>if a building goes to rack and ruin, its condition becomes very bad because no one is taking care of it</p>	87. But a fine church like the Anglican ought not be let go to rack and ruin. (Munro 2012: 155)	Bet tokia puiki anglikonų bažnyčia neturi sugriūti. (Munro 2014: 150)
<p><u>out of the blue</u> British, America & Australian</p> <p>if something happens out of the blue, it happens suddenly and you are not expecting it</p>	<p>88. Out of the blue, she asked him what he thought of the Saskatchewan premier, Tommy Douglas. (Munro 2012: 156)</p> <p>89. Jackson of course knew that books existed because people sat down and wrote them. They didn't just appear out of the blue. (Munro 2012: 186)</p>	<p>Nei iš šio, nei iš to ji paklausė, ką jis manęs apie Saskačevano ministrą pirmininką Tomį Daglasą. (Munro 2014: 151)</p> <p>Be abejo, Džeksonas žinojo, kodėl yra knygų – kažkas jas parašo. Jos neatsiranda nei iš šio, nei iš to. (Munro 2014: 179)</p>
<p><u>make fun of sb/sth</u></p> <p>to make a joke about someone or something in an unkind way</p>	90. Certainly not of his wife, who made fun of them on political grounds afterwards. (Munro 2012: 160)	Juo labiau ne žmonos, kuri šaipėsi iš jų politinių pažiūrų. (Munro 2014: 154)
<p><u>I'll/ We'll cross that bridge when I/we come to it.</u></p> <p>Something that you say in order to tell someone that you will not worry about a possible problem but will deal with it if it happens</p>	91. We'll cross that bridge when we come to it. (Munro 2012: 162)	– Pagyvensim – pamatysim. (Munro 2014: 157)
<p><u>be up to sth</u></p> <p>to be doing or planning something, often secretly</p>	92. There was no question of these ancient bits of hardware belonging to her, and, in fact, she was fortunate not to be hauled up in court now that the company—which had once seemed so obliging—had found out what she was up to. (Munro 2012: 164)	Negalėjo būti nė kalbos, kad šie priestvaniniai įrankiai priklauso jai, tiesą sakant, jai pasisekė, kad bendrovė – kadaise, rodos, nepaprastai paslaugi – nepadavė jos į teismą sužinojusi, ką ji sumanė. (Munro 2014: 158)
<p><u>once upon a time</u> literary</p> <p>1 a long time ago This phrase is often used as a way of beginning children's stories</p>	93. Once upon a time they would have done so—they were sure of it. (Munro 2012: 166)	Kadaise tikrai būtų ką nors sutikę, tuo jie neabejojo. (Munro 2014: 160)

2 if you say that something happened once upon a time, you mean that it happened in the past and you wish that it still happened now		
<u>out-of-date</u> 1 old and therefore not useful or correct any more 2 if a document is out-of-date, it cannot be used anymore because the period of time when it could be used has ended	94. But maybe her ideas of Sunday best were out of date. (Munro 2012: 169) 95. I would dress her up in some of the old clothes that had been put away in my mother's hope chest, being too fine to be cut up for quilts and out too out of date for anybody to wear. (Munro 2012: 274)	Bet gal jos supratimas apie išeiginius drabužius paseno. (Munro 2014: 163) Aprėngdavau ją senais drabužiais iš motinos kraičio skrynios, per gražiais sukarpyti skiautiniams ir pernelyg senamadiškais nešioti. (Munro 2014: 264)
<u>speak/talk the same language</u> if two people speak the same language, they have similar beliefs and opinions, and express themselves in similar ways	96. She would have spotted Corrie as the only person in the room who could speak her language and not take her words at face value. (Munro 2012: 171)	Turbūt atkreipė dėmesį į Korę kaip vienintelį žmogų šiame kambaryje, su kuriuo įmanoma bendrauti, nes ji neižvelgs nesamų poteksčių. (Munro 2014: 165)
<u>take sth at face value</u> to accept something because of the way it first looks or seems, without thinking about what else it could mean	97. She would have spotted Corrie as the only person in the room who could speak her language and not take her words at face value. (Munro 2012: 171)	Turbūt atkreipė dėmesį į Korę kaip vienintelį žmogų šiame kambaryje, su kuriuo įmanoma bendrauti, nes ji neižvelgs nesamų poteksčių. (Munro 2014: 165)
<u>be in luck</u> to be able to have or do something, especially when you do not expect to	98. He is in luck and it's not to be wasted. (Munro 2012: 175)	Jam sekasi, ir negalima pražiopsoti progos. (Munro 2014: 169)
<u>on sb's doorstep</u> very near to where someone lives	99. But they are supposed to practice charity and here I am practically on their doorstep and an occasion for charity if you ever saw one. (Munro 2012: 183)	Nes jie turi aukoti vargšams, o aš gyvenu čia pat, ir tinkamesnį šelpti žmogų vargu ar rastum. (Munro 2014: 176)
<u>be on its last legs</u> informal if a machine is on its last legs, it is in bad condition because it is old	100. She was telling him something about how she came to be here, and he was listening but not paying full attention because he was looking around and thinking how	Ji pasakojo jam, kaip čia atvyko, o jis klausėsi, bet neįdėmiai, nes dairėsi aplink ir mąstė, kad troba tuoj sugrius, bet nėra beviltiška, jei kas norėtų čia įsikurti ir

	this place was on its last legs but not absolutely hopeless, if somebody wanted to settle down and fix things up. (Munro 2012: 183)	susitvarkyti. (Munro 2014: 176)
<p><u>back and forth</u></p> <p>if someone or something moves back and forth between two places, they move from one place to the other place again and again</p>	<p>101.And her talk reinforced this impression, jumping back and forth, into the past and out again, so that it seemed she made no difference between their last trip to town and the last movie she had seen with her mother and father, or the comical occasion when Margaret Rose — now dead — had tipped her horns at a worried Jackson. (Munro 2012: 189)</p> <p>102.Back and forth I walked, first close to the house and then venturing here and there as I got to rely on my eyesight and could count on not bumping into the pump handle or the platform that supported the clothesline. (Munro 2012: 278-279)</p>	<p>Jos kalba tik sustiprino tokį įspūdį, ji šokinėjo nuo vieno dalyko prie kito, į praeitį ir ateitį, todėl atrodė, kad jai nėra skirtumo tarp paskutinės jūdvių kelionės į miestelį, paskutinio filmo, matyto su motina ir tėvu, ar komiško nuotykio, kai Margarita Rožė – dabar jau padvėsusi – atstatė ragus į sunerimusį Džeksoną. (Munro 2014: 182)</p> <p>Aš vaikščiojau pirmyn atgal, iš pradžių prie namų, paskui, kai akys apsiprato ir įsitikinau, kad neatsitrenksiu į siurblio rankeną ar skalbinių virvės pakylą, drįsau nueiti toliau. (Munro 2014: 268)</p>
<p><u>be out of the picture</u></p> <p>to not be involved in a particular situation OPPOSITE be in the picture</p>	103.Probably in Toronto, with Robin so much in the picture. (Munro 2012: 203)	Turbūt Toronte, jei jau Robinai buvo tokia svarbi. (Munro 2014: 194)
<p><u>once in a blue moon</u></p> <p>very rarely</p>	<p>104.Also they had a few friends who were truly famous and might show up in a blue moon for a visit. (Munro 2012: 204)</p> <p>105.He admits to giving readings, but only as he says once in a blue moon. (Munro 2012: 235)</p>	<p>Be to, jie turėjo kelis iš tikrųjų garsius draugus, kurie retkarčiais užsukdavo į svečius. (Munro 2014: 195)</p> <p>Prisipažįsta, kad dalyvauja poezijos vakaruose, bet, pasak jo, kartą per šimtą metų. (Munro 2014: 225)</p>
<u>break the ice</u>	106.She borrowed erasers and pen nibs and geometry	Skolindavosi iš jo trintuko, plunksnos ir

to make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other	tools from him, not so much to break the ice as because she was naturally scatterbrained. (Munro 2012: 208)	geometrijos įrankių ne į drauges piršdamasi, o iš įgimto išsiblašymo. (Munro 2014: 199)
<u>the ins and outs</u> informal the details or facts about something	107. Not that her mother would have made a fuss, but she would have wanted to know the ins and outs, and who was this boy? (Munro 2012: 210)	Ne, motina nebūtų kėlusi skandalo, bet būtų iškamantinėjusi visas smulkmenas ir paklaususi, kas šis vaikinai. (Munro 2014: 201)
<u>go easy on sb</u> informal to treat someone in a gentle way and not punish them severely if they have done something wrong	108. That made him go easy on Ileana whatever she did. (Munro 2012: 211)	Todėl Ailinai jis beveik nieko nedraudavo. (Munro 2014: 201)
<u>be in the know</u> informal to know about something which most people do not know about	109. And she insisted on being in the know. (Munro 2012: 212)	Ir puikiai žinojo visas miestelio naujienas. (Munro 2014: 202)
<u>be out of bounds</u> 1 if an area is out of bounds, you are not allowed to go there 2 if an activity or object is out of bounds, it is not approved of or not allowed	110. When he got to England he bought a bicycle and he told her about places he had biked around to see, if they were not out of bounds. (Munro 2012: 212)	Anglijoje jis nusipirko dviratį ir pasakojo jai apie vietas, apvažiuotas dviračiu, jeigu jos nebuvo įslaptintos. (Munro 2014: 202-203)
<u>a down and out</u> British & Australian <u>a down-and-outer</u> American someone who has no home, no job and no money down-and-out (always before noun)	111. That's enough, sonny boy, you're down and out. (Munro 2012: 214)	Gana, sūneli, tu visiškai nevykėlis. (Munro 2014: 204)
<u>on the spot</u> immediately	112. And she'd have forgiven him, yes, right on the spot. (Munro 2012: 215)	Ir būtų jam atleidusi, taip, iškart. (Munro 2014: 205)
<u>be off your nut</u> informal to be crazy'	113. Elderly patients who are off their nut. (Munro 2012: 218)	Pagyvenusius kuoktelėjusius žmones. (Munro 2014: 208)
<u>(right) off the bat</u> American & Australian immediately	114. That should give her lots of time to find out where he is, so there will be no danger of her arriving all flustered or even a little	Nuvykusi turės išsiaiškinti, kur jo kabinetas, todėl nereikės būgštauti, kad atlėks susinervinusi ar net

	late, creating a bad impression right off the bat. (Munro 2012: 218)	vėluodama ir iškart padarys blogą įspūdį. (Munro 2014: 208)
<u>fill the bill</u> American & Australian to have the qualities or experience which are needed	115.This one seems to fill the bills. (Munro 2012: 219)	Šis, rodos, tinkamas. (Munro 2014: 209)
<u>have seen better days</u> humorous if something or someone has seen better days, they are not in such a good condition as they used to be	116.There are signs of course that the place has seen better days. (Munro 2012: 219)	Be abejo, matyti požymių, kad miestelis nusmukęs. (Munro 2014: 209)
<u>on the off-chance</u> if you do something off-chance, you do it because you hope you will get or find something or someone, even if it is not very likely	117.First she should ring the bell on the off chance that somebody is in there, working late. (Munro 2012: 220)	Pirmiausia ji turėtų paskambinti prie durų, gal kas nors dar neišėjo, ilgai dirba. (Munro 2014: 210)
<u>ring a bell</u> <u>ring any bells</u> if a phrase or a word, especially a name, rings a bell, you think you have heard it before	118.She tells him the name of the doctor, but he says it doesn't ring a bell. (Munro 2012: 226)	Ji pasako jam gydytojo pavardę, bet jis atsiliepia tokios negirdėjęs. (Munro 2014: 215)
<u>out of kilter</u> 1 if something is out of kilter, it is not operating or working as it should 2 if two things are out of kilter, or if one thing is out of kilter with another, they are not similar any more	119.All that glass must cheer the spirits of the old people, or even, perhaps, of some people not so old but just off kilter. (Munro 2012: 229)	Šitiek stiklo senukams ar ne senukams, tiesiog kvankoms, tikriausiai taiso nuotaiką. (Munro 2014: 218)
<u>an end in itself</u> if an activity or action is an end in itself, it is important to you not because it will help you to achieve something else, but because you enjoy doing it or think that it is important	120.Perhaps I think poetry is more of an end in itself. (Munro 2012: 236)	Ko gero, man atrodo, kad poezija savitiksiė. (Munro 2014: 226)
<u>what the hell</u> informal something that you say when you suddenly change	121.It used to be, oh my, isn't it awful, and now it's just, what the hell? (Munro 2012: 239)	Anksčiau sakydavo: „Koks siaubas“, o dabar: „Kodėl gi ne?“ (Munro 2014: 228)

your plans to show that you will not worry about any problems this might cause		
<u>keep your mouth shut</u> informal to keep something secret	122.Naturally I kept my mouth shut about what he'd told me and what had gone into the poem. (Munro 2012: 244)	Žinoma, aš neprasizįiojau, kas man kadaise buvo pasakota ir apie ką eilėraštis. (Munro 2014: 233)
<u>be full of yourself</u> to think that you are very important in a way that annoys other people	123.They are so full of themselves, I thought. (Munro 2012: 246)	Jie pilni savimanos, pamaniau. (Munro 2014: 235)
<u>make up your mind</u> 1 to decide what to choose 2 to become very certain that you want to do something	124.If I didn't make up my mind soon I was going to find myself in Toronto, and it seemed to me that far from getting into a hiding place there I was bound to run into places and people all tied up with my former happiness, and Franklin. (Munro 2012: 247) 125.For the first time ever (and this too must have marked a special status) I was left to make up my own mind about such a thing. (Munro 2012: 275) 126.The summer holidays were near at hand when I made up my mind to break out of the weariness of school-life for one day at least. (Joyce 2011: 13) 127.She dealt with moral problems as a cleaver deals with meat: and in this case she had made up her mind. (Joyce 2011: 54) 128.He could not make up his mind whether to like her	Jei greitai nenuspręsiu, atsidursiu Toronte, o man atrodė, kad šis miestas – ne slėptuvė, kad čia aš nuolat susidursiu su žmonėmis, susijusiais su mano buvusia laime ir Franklinu. (Munro 2014: 236) Pirmą kartą (turbūt irgi reiškė ypatingą padėtį) galėjau spręsti pati. (Munro 2014: 265) Artėjant vasaros atostogoms aš sumaniau bent vienai dienai pasprukti iš nusibodusios mokyklos. (Joyce 2013: 19) Su moralinėmis problemomis ji dorodavosi kaip kapoklė su mėsa, o šiuo atvejujau viskas buvo jos nuspręsta. (Joyce 2013: 64) Jis iki šiol negali apsispręsti, ar už tai, ką jis padarė, ją mylėti ar niekinti. (Joyce 2013: 67)

	or despise her for what she had done. (Joyce 2011: 57)	
<p><u>give sb a hard time</u></p> <p>1 informal to criticize someone and make them feel guilty about something that they have done 2 to treat someone severely or to cause difficulties for them</p> <p>have a hard time (of it)</p>	129.I felt like giving you a hard time. (Munro 2012: 252)	Panorau tave pamokyti. (Munro 2014: 241)
<p><u>be asking for trouble</u></p> <p>to behave stupidly in a way that is likely to cause problems for you</p>	130.It was asking for trouble, the friendly woman said still more softly. (Munro 2012: 267)	Pati prisiprašė, dar tyliau pridūrė malonioji moteris. (Munro 2014: 256)
<p><u>for the time being</u></p> <p>if you describe how a situation will be for the time being, you mean it will be like that for a period of time, but may change in the future</p>	131.It was just lucky that there were horses still around — in the normal course of events they would have been given up, but the war and gas rationing had changed all that, at least for the time being. (Munro 2012: 271)	Laimė, dar pasitaikydavo arklių – įprastomis aplinkybėmis jų jau nebebūtų buvę, bet karas ir benzino normos neleido jų atsisakyti, bent kol kas. (Munro 2014: 261)
<p><u>hair-raising</u></p> <p>very frightening</p>	132.When I wasn't tormenting her, teasing her in some asinine way, I would take on the role of sophisticated counsellor or hair-raising story-teller. (Munro 2012: 274)	Aš arba kamuodavau ją ir paikai erzindavau, arba dėdavausi prityrusia patarėja ir pasakodavau jai baisias istorijas. (Munro 2014: 264)
<p><u>(all) on your own</u></p> <p>1 alone 2 if you do something on your own, you do it without any help from other people</p>	133.In the month of June, as I have said, I was free of school and left on my own, as I don't remember being in quite the same way in any other time of my growing-up. (Munro 2012: 275)	Taigi birželio mėnesį pamokų nebebuvo, galėjau daryti, ką noriu, neprisimenu, kad kada nors taip būtų buvę kitais mano paauglystės metais. (Munro 2014:264)
<p><u>rule the roost</u></p> <p>to be the most powerful person who makes all the decisions in a group</p>	134.Those strappings, then, would have stayed in his mind, if they stayed at all, as no more than the necessary and adequate curbing of a mouthy child's imagining that she could rule the roost.	Pyla, jo mintyse, jei jis apskritai ją prisimindavo, buvo neišvengiama ir tinkama priemonė įžūlaus vaiko pramanas pažaboti, neva taip jis galīs visus rikiuoti. (Munro 2014:

	(Munro 2012: 284)	273)
<p><u>on the one hand ... on the other hand</u></p> <p>something that you say when you are speaking about two different facts or two opposite ways of thinking about a situation</p>	<p>135. On the other hand, would people have been asked to pay and still have brought all those refreshments? (Munro 2012: 291)</p>	<p>Antra vertus, negi žmonės, iš kurių imami pinigai, būtų atnešę užkandžių? (Munro 2014: 279)</p>
<p><u>put sb/sth in the shade</u></p> <p>to be so interesting or so good that other similar people or things seem less important by comparison</p>	<p>136. There was a woman in that room you couldn't help noticing, one whose dress would certainly put my mother's in the shade. (Munro 2012: 291-292)</p>	<p>Kambaryje buvo moteris, kurios negalėjai nepastebėti, jos suknelė tikrai būtų užtemdžiusi mano motinos. (Munro 2014: 280)</p>
<p><u>as bold as brass</u></p> <p>with too much confidence</p>	<p>137. I would not have thought it possible that someday could look both old and polished, both heavy and graceful, bold as brass and yet mightily dignified. (Munro 2012: 292)</p>	<p>Nemaniau, kad įmanoma būti senai ir atrodyti elegantiškai, būti stambiai ir atrodyti grakščiai, būti akiplėšiškai ir atrodyti oriai. (Munro 2014: 280)</p>
<p><u>for good</u> British, American & Australian, informal <u>for good and all</u> American, informal</p> <p>forever.</p>	<p>138. Some, many, gone for good. (Munro 2012: 298)</p>	<p>Kai kurių, daugelio, nebebuvo apskritai. (Munro 2014: 286)</p>
<p><u>every now and again/then every so often</u></p> <p>sometimes</p>	<p>139. I kept running into the grandmother now and again. (Munro 2012: 302)</p>	<p>Aš nuolat susidurdavau su Dianos senele. (Munro 2014: 290)</p>
<p><u>make the best of sth</u> British, American & Australian</p> <p>to try to think and act in a positive way when you have to accept a situation which you do not like but cannot change</p>	<p>140. To get out of the house and into the company of other men who had their own problems but made the best of things. (Munro 2012: 309)</p>	<p>Džiaugėsi išeidamas iš namų pas kitus vyrus, kurie turi savų bėdų, bet susitaikė su likimu. (Munro 2014: 297)</p>
<p><u>against (all) the odds against all odds</u></p> <p>if you do or achieve something against all the odds, you do achieve it although there were a lot of problems and you were not likely to succeed</p>	<p>141. Against several odds, I believed myself a lucky person. (Munro 2012: 310)</p>	<p>Nepaisydama kai kurių sunkumų, maniau, kad man pasisekė. (Munro 2014: 297)</p>
<p><u>keep tabs on sth/sb</u></p>	<p>142. But this would not have</p>	<p>Bet tėvo giminaitės,</p>

to watch a person or a situation carefully so that you always know what they are doing or what is happening	been the objection of my father's female relatives who lived close enough to keep tabs on her. (Munro 2012: 312)	gyvenančios arti ir galinčios ją stebėti, prie tokių dalykų nekibo. (Munro 2014: 299)
<u>cross your mind</u> if an idea or thought crosses your mind, you think about it for a short time	143. Did it cross her mind that the old woman might just be paying a neighborly visit? (Munro 2012: 313)	Ar jai toptelėjo, kad kaimynė viso labo užsuko į svečius? (Munro 2014: 301)
<u>hang/hold on (to sth/sb) for dear life</u> to hold something or someone as tightly as you can in order to avoid falling	144. Just after my mother had grabbed me up, as she said, for dear life. (Munro 2012: 318)	Tada, kai motina vos spėjo mane pagriebti, pasak jos, gelbėdama brangią gyvybę. (Munro 2014: 305)
<u>not be long for this world</u> to be going to die soon	145. He had often said to me: "I am not long for this world," and I had thought his words idle. (Joyce 2011: 1)	Jis dažnai man sakydavo: „Aš nebeilgai svečiuosius šiam pasauly“, ir šie jo žodžiai man atrodydavo tušti. (Joyce 2013: 7)
<u>fight your corner</u> British to defend something that you believe in by arguing	146. "That's my principle, too," said my uncle. "Let him learn to box his corner. That's what I'm always saying to that Rosicrucian there: take exercise. Why, when I was a nipper every morning of my life I had a cold bath, winter and summer. And that's what stands to me now. Education is all very fine and large. . . . Mr. Cotter might take a pick of that leg mutton," he added to my aunt. (Joyce 2011: 2-3)	– Aš irigi taip manau, – pasakė dėdė. – Tegu pats mokosi prasimušti gyvenime. Aš ir šitam rozenkreiceriui kalu ir kalu: daugiau sportuok, mankštinkis. Va kai aš buvau bamblys, kiekvieną mielą rytelį, ar žiemą, ar vasarą, prasdavausi šaltu vandeniu. Ir iki šios dienos neatpratau. Mokslas, ką ir sakyt, geras daiktas, bet... Ponas Koteris gal paragautų tos avienos kulšies, – pasakė jis tetai. (Joyce 2013: 9)
<u>know/learn sth (off) by heart</u> if you know or learn something, especially a piece of writing, by heart, you know or learn it so that you can remember it perfectly	147. Sometimes he used to put me through the responses of the Mass which he had made me learn by heart; and, as I pattered, he used to smile pensively and nod his head, now and then pushing huge pinches of snuff up each nostril alternately. (Joyce 2011:	Kartais jis imdavo mane klausinėti iš ministrantūros, kurią būdavo uždavęs išmokti atmintinai; ir kai aš berdavau atsakymus, jis mąsliai šypsodavosi ir linksėdavo galva, tarpais čia į vieną, čia į kitą šnervę kyšteldamas

	<p>5)</p> <p>148.He gave me the impression that he was repeating something which he had learned by heart or that, magnetised by some words of his own speech, his mind was slowly circling round and round in the same orbit. (Joyce 2011: 17)</p>	<p>didelį tabako šniūkį. (Joyce 2013: 11-12)</p> <p>Man susidarė įspūdis, kad jis kartoja atmintinai išmoktas frazes ar kad jo protas, įmagnetintas kai kurių jo žodžių, lėtai suka ir suka ta pačia orbita. (Joyce 2013: 24)</p>
<p><u>when all is said and done</u></p> <p>something that you say when you are about to tell someone the most important fact in a situation</p>	<p>149.“Ah, there’s no friends like the old friends,” she said, “when all is said and done, no friends that a body can trust.” (Joyce 2011: 8)</p>	<p>– Tai jau, seni draugai – patys tikriausi, – tarė ji. – sakyk ką nesakęs, o tik jais gali žmogus pasikliaut. (Joyce 2013: 14)</p>
<p><u>open (new) doors</u></p> <p>to give someone new opportunities</p>	<p>150.The adventures related in the literature of the Wild West were remote from my nature but, at least, they opened doors of escape. (Joyce 2011: 12)</p>	<p>Nuotyčiai, aprašomi Laukinių Vakarų literatūroje, buvo svetimi mano prigimčiai, tačiau jie bent jau teikė galimybę pabėgti nuo kasdienybės. (Joyce 2013: 17-18)</p>
<p><u>close/near at hand</u></p> <p>very near</p>	<p>151.The summer holidays were near at hand when I made up my mind to break out of the weariness of school-life for one day at least. (Joyce 2011: 13)</p>	<p>Artėjant vasaros atostogoms aš sumaniau bent vienai dienai pasprukti iš nusibodusios mokyklos. (Joyce 2013: 19)</p>
<p><u>have the edge on/over sb/sth</u></p> <p>to be slightly better than someone or something else</p>	<p>152.She had always had an edge on her, especially whenever there were people listening. (Joyce 2011: 28)</p>	<p>Ji visada stengėsi įgelti, ypač prie žmonių. (Joyce 2013: 36)</p>
<p><u>fall on your feet</u> British & Australian</p> <p>to be lucky or successful after you have been in a difficult situation</p>	<p>153.He had fallen on his feet in Buenos Ayres, he said, and had come over to the old country just for a holiday. (Joyce 2011: 30)</p>	<p>Sakė, jog Buenos Airėse įsikūręs visam laikui ir į tėvynę atvykęs tik atostogų. (Joyce 2013: 38)</p>
<p><u>every now and again/then</u></p> <p>sometimes</p>	<p>154.Sometimes he used to put me through the responses of the Mass which he had made me learn by heart; and, as I pattered, he used to smile pensively and nod his head, now and then pushing huge pinches of</p>	<p>Kartais jis imdavo mane klausinėti iš ministrantūros, kurią būdavo uždavęs išmokti atmintinai; ir kai aš berdavau atsakymus, jis mėsliai šypsodavosi ir linksėdavo galva, tarpais</p>

	<p>snuff up each nostril alternately. (Joyce 2011: 33)</p> <p>155. Now and again the clumps of people raised the cheer of the gratefully oppressed. (Joyce 2011: 33)</p> <p>156. Now and again a tram was heard swishing along the lonely road outside. (Joyce 2011: 106)</p>	<p>čia į vieną, čia į kitą šnervę kyšteldamas didelį tabako šniūkį. (Joyce 2013: 11-12)</p> <p>Protarpiais pasigirsdavo nuolankiųjų priespaudos aukų sveikinimo šūksniai. (Joyce 2013: 41)</p> <p>Protarpiais tuščia gatve praūždavo tramvajus. (Joyce 2013: 119)</p>
<p><u>pots of money</u></p> <p>a lot of money</p>	<p>157. Jimmy had a respect for his father's shrewdness in business matters and in this case it had been his father who had first suggested the investment; money to be made in the motor business, pots of money. (Joyce 2011: 35-36)</p>	<p>Džimis vertino savo tėvo komercinį įžvalgumą, ir šiuo atveju tėvas pirmasis pasiūlė investuoti: automobiliai – pelningas biznis, labai pelningas. (Joyce 2013: 44)</p>
<p><u>loosen your tongue</u></p> <p>if alcohol loosens your tongue, it makes you talk a lot without thinking carefully about what you are saying</p>	<p>158. The five young men had various tastes and their tongues had been loosened. (Joyce 2011: 37)</p> <p>159. However, when she drew near the limit and her friends began to loosen their tongues about her, she silenced them by marrying Mr. Kearney, who was a bootmaker on Ormond Quay. (Joyce 2011: 126)</p>	<p>Penkių jaunuolių pomėgiai buvo skirtingi, liežuviai atsipalaidavo. (Joyce 2013: 45)</p> <p>Tačiau pasiekusi kritišką amžių, kai pažįstamos pradėjo ją po truputį dantinėti, ji ėmė ir visoms užrišo burnas, ištekėdama už pono Kirnio, avalynės dirbtuvės Ormondo krantinės savininko. (Joyce 2013: 143)</p>
<p><u>take the biscuit</u> British & Australian</p> <p>if you say that something someone has said or done takes the cake, you mean that it was very bad, and even worse than things they have said or done before</p>	<p>160. "Well! ... That takes the biscuit!" (Joyce 2011: 41)</p> <p>161. "Of all the good ones ever I heard," he said, "that emphatically takes the biscuit." (Joyce 2011: 42)</p>	<p>Na... čia tai viršūnė! (Joyce 2013: 50)</p> <p>– Kiek yra tekę girdėt, – tarė jis, – tai tikra viršūnių viršūnė. (Joyce 2013: 51)</p>
<p><u>a mug's game</u> British,</p>	<p>162. "I know that game," he</p>	<p>– Žinau šitą reikalą, –</p>

<p>informal</p> <p>an activity that will not make you happy or successful</p> <p>A mug is a person who is easily deceived.</p>	<p>said, “and it’s a mug’s game.” (Joyce 2011: 43)</p>	<p>tarė jis. – Kvailių politika. (Joyce 2013: 53)</p>
<p><u>Go to the devil!</u> old-fashioned</p> <p>an impolite way of telling someone to go away because you are annoyed with them</p>	<p>163. But as soon as his father-in-law was dead Mr. Mooney began to go to the devil. He drank, plundered the till, ran headlong into debt. (Joyce 2011: 52)</p>	<p>Bet kai uošvis pasimirė, ponas Munis ėmė smukti: gėrė, vogė iš kasos pinigų, iki ausų grimzdė į skolas. (Joyce 2013: 62)</p>
<p><u>the small hours</u></p> <p>the early hours of the morning</p>	<p>164. He was fond of using soldiers’ obscenities: usually he came home in the small hours. (Joyce 2011: 53)</p>	<p>Jis mėgo kareiviškai keiktis; namo paprastai parsirasdavo po vidurnakčio. (Joyce 2013: 63)</p>
<p><u>keep your own counsel</u></p> <p>slightly formal</p> <p>to not tell other people about your opinions or plans</p>	<p>165. She watched the pair and kept her own counsel. (Joyce 2011: 54)</p>	<p>Ji ėmė juodu sekti, tačiau sakyti nieko nesakė. (Joyce 2013: 64)</p>
<p><u>under lock and key</u></p> <p>1 kept safely in a room or container that is locked 2 in prison</p>	<p>166. When the table was cleared, the broken bread collected, the sugar and butter safe under lock and key, she began to reconstruct the interview which she had had the night before with Polly. (Joyce 2011: 55)</p>	<p>Kai stalas buvo nukraustytas, duonos likučiai surinkti, cukrus ir sviestas užrakinti, ji ėmė mintyse atkūrinėti vakarykštį pokalbį su Pole. (Joyce 2013: 64)</p>
<p><u>bear/take the brunt of sth</u></p> <p>to receive the worst part of something unpleasant or harmful, such as an attack</p>	<p>167. It is all very well for the man: he can go his ways as if nothing had happened, having had his moment of pleasure, but the girl has to bear the brunt. (Joyce 2011: 55)</p>	<p>Vyrui kas – pasismagino ir nudrožė sau lyg niekur nieko, o mergina turi atkentėti. (Joyce 2013: 65)</p>
	<p>168. She counted all her cards again before sending Mary up to Doran’s room to say that she wished to speak with him. (Joyce 2011: 56)</p>	<p>Siųsdama Merę į pono Dorano kambarį pasakyti, jog norinti su juo pasikalbėti, ji dar sykį perskaičiavo savo kozirius. (Joyce 2013: 65)</p>
<p><u>make a clean breast of it</u></p> <p>to tell the truth about something, especially</p>	<p>169. She told him all, that she had made a clean breast of it to her mother and that her mother would speak</p>	<p>Ji pasisakė, kad viską prisipažinusi motinai ir kad motina šiandien šnekėsianti su juo.</p>

something bad or illegal that you have done, so that you do not have to feel guilty any more	with him that morning. (Joyce 2011: 57)	(Joyce 2013: 67)
<u>be in a tight corner/spot</u> to be in a difficult situation	170. Little Chandler remembered (and the remembrance brought a slight flush of pride to his cheek) one of Ignatius Gallaher's sayings when he was in a tight corner: "Half time now, boys," he used to say light-heartedly. "Where's my considering cap?" (Joyce 2011: 62)	Mažiulis Čandleris prisiminė (o prisiminęs iš pasididžiavimo raustelėjo), kaip sakydavo Ignatijus Galaheris, atsidūręs keblioj padėty. „Minutės pertraukėlė, draugužiai, – nerūpestingai sakydavo jis. – Duokit man pasukt makaulę.“ (Joyce 2013: 73)
<u>be in a bad way</u> British & Australian to be ill, unhappy or in a bad state	171. "I met some of the old gang today," said Ignatius Gallaher. "O'Hara seems to be in a bad way. What's he doing?" (Joyce 2011: 65)	– Šiandien buvau susitikęs kai ką iš senosios šutvės, – tarė Ignatijus Galaheris. – O'Hara kažkoks suskurdęs. Ką jis veikia? (Joyce 2013: 75)
<u>go to the dogs</u> if a country or an organization is going to the dogs, it is becoming less successful than it was in the past	172. "Nothing," said Little Chandler. "He's gone to the dogs." (Joyce 2011: 65)	– Nieko, – atsakė Mažiulis Čandleris. – Visai nusigyveno. (Joyce 2013: 75)
close/shut your eyes to sth to pretend that something bad does not exist because you do not want to deal with it OPPOSITE <u>open your eyes to sth</u>	173. "London!" said Ignatius Gallaher. "It's six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. You ask Hogan, my boy. I showed him a bit about London when he was over there. He'd open your eye. ... I say, Tommy, don't make punch of that whisky: liquor up." (Joyce 2011: 67)	– Su Londonu! – pasakė Ignatijus Galaheris. – Londonas ar Paryžius – vienas ir tas pats. Paklausk Hoganą, drauguži. Kai buvo atvažiavęs, aš jam truputį parodžiau Londono. Jis tave apšviestų... Klausyk, nesiurbčiok, čia tau ne punšas – iki dugno! (Joyce 2013: 78)
<u>late in the day</u> too late to be useful	174. "I hope it's not too late in the day to offer my best wishes," said Ignatius Gallaher. "I didn't know your address or I'd have done so at the time." (Joyce 2011: 68)	– Tai priimk (geriau vėliau, negu niekad) mano linkėjimus, – pasakė Ignatijus Galaheris. – Nežinojau tavo adreso – būčiau pasveikinęs laiku. (Joyce 2013: 79)

<p><u>make (funny) faces</u></p> <p>to make silly expressions with your face in order to make people laugh</p>	<p>175. He imitated with his mouth the act of tasting and made a wry face. (Joyce 2011: 71)</p>	<p>Lūpomis jis pavaizdavo ragaujas ir susiraukė. (Joyce 2013: 83)</p>
<p><u>under your breath</u></p> <p>if you say something under your breath, you say it very quietly so that people cannot hear the exact words</p>	<p>176. The man muttered “Blast him!” under his breath and pushed back his chair to stand up. (Joyce 2011: 76)</p>	<p>Žmogus tyliai burbtelėjo: „Kad jį kur velnias!“ ir atstūmėskėdę atsistojo. (Joyce 2013: 88)</p>
<p><u>once and for all</u></p> <p>if you do something once and for all, you finish doing it so that it does not have to be dealt with again</p>	<p>177. Understand once for all that you get a half an hour for your lunch and not an hour and a half. (Joyce 2011: 77)</p>	<p>Įsidėkit į galvą visam laikui, kad pietums jums skirta pusė, o ne pusantros valandos. (Joyce 2013: 89)</p>
<p><u>play sb for a fool</u> American & Australian</p> <p>to treat someone as if they are stupid, especially by trying to get something from them in a way that is not fair</p>	<p>178. “Tell me,” he added, glancing first for approval to the lady beside him, “do you take me for a fool? Do you think me an utter fool?” (Joyce 2011: 81)</p>	<p>– Sakykit, – pridūrė jis, žvilgniui ieškodamas šalia stovinčios damos pritarimo, – jūs laikote mane kvailiu? Jūsų nuomone, aš visiškai kvailys? (Joyce 2013: 93)</p>
<p><u>make short work of sth</u></p> <p>to deal with or finish something quickly</p>	<p>179. “You impertinent ruffian! You impertinent ruffian! I’ll make short work of you! Wait till you see! You’ll apologise to me for your impertinence or you’ll quit the office instant! You’ll quit this, I’m telling you, or you’ll apologise to me!” (Joyce 2011: 81)</p>	<p>– Chuliganas! Akiplėša! Aš tuoj su jumis susidorosiu! Pamatysit! Arba atsiprašysit manęs už akiplėšiškumą, arba tuoj pat išlėksit iš kontoros! Jei neatsiprašysit, aš jums sakau, – išlėksit iš kontoros! (Joyce 2013: 93)</p>
<p><u>make a fool of yourself</u></p> <p>to do something which makes you seem stupid</p>	<p>180. He had made a proper fool of himself this time. (Joyce 2011: 82)</p>	<p>Šį kartą jis baisiausiai apsikvailino. (Joyce 2013: 94)</p>
<p><u>what the hell</u> informal</p> <p>something that you say when you suddenly change your plans to show that you will not worry about any problems this might cause</p>	<p>181. “What the hell do you know about it?” said Farrington fiercely, turning on the man. “What do you put in your gab for?” (Joyce 2011: 86)</p>	<p>– Velnią jūs išmanot! – įsiutęs pasakė Farringtonas, atsisukęs į jį. – Ko čia kišat savo trigraši? (Joyce 2013: 98)</p>
<p><u>be spick and span</u></p> <p>a place that is spick and span is very tidy and clean</p>	<p>182. The kitchen was spick and span: the cook said you could see yourself in the big copper boilers. (Joyce</p>	<p>Virtuvė buvo švari, net blizgėjo, virėja sakė, jog didieji variniai katilai lygu veidrodžiai. (Joyce</p>

	2011: 89)	2013: 101)
<p><u>put in a good word for sb</u> informal</p> <p>to try to help someone achieve something by saying good things about them to someone with influence</p>	183. So Maria let him have his way and they sat by the fire talking over old times and Maria thought she would put in a good word for Alphy. (Joyce 2011: 94)	Tad Marija nusileido, ir jie susėdo prie židinio ir šnekučiavosi apie senus laikus, ir Marija ryžosi užtarti žodelį už Alfį. (Joyce 2013: 106)
<p><u>be sb's (own) flesh and blood</u></p> <p>to be someone's relative</p>	184. Mrs. Donnelly told her husband it was a great shame for him to speak that way of his own flesh and blood but Joe said that Alphy was no brother of his and there was nearly being a row on the head of it. (Joyce 2011: 94)	Ponia Doneli papriekaištavo vyrui, kad gėda taip kalbėti apie tikrą brolį, bet Džo atkirto, jog Alfis jam ne brolis, ir vos nekilo skandalas. (Joyce 2013: 106)
<p><u>put/set sth in motion</u></p> <p>if you set something in motion, you start it happening</p>	185. On hearing the guard's whistle he set the train in motion and a second or two afterwards brought it to rest in response to loud cries. (Joyce 2011: 103)	Pagal budėtojo švilpuką jis pradėjęs važiuoti, bet po poros sekundžių, pasigirdus garsiems riksmams, sustabdė. (Joyce 2013: 116)
<p><u>go/fall to pieces</u></p> <p>1 if someone goes to pieces, they become so upset that they are unable to control their feelings or think clearly 2 to suddenly fail completely</p>	186. Why had he sentenced her to death? He felt his moral nature falling to pieces. (Joyce 2011: 107)	Kodėl pasmerkė ją mirti? Jis jautė, kaip griūva jo įsitikinimų pasaulis. (Joyce 2013: 120)
<p><u>come/go hat in hand</u> American</p> <p>to ask someone for money or help in a way which makes you feel ashamed</p>	187. Hasn't the working-man as good a right to be in the Corporation as anyone else — ay, and a better right than those shoneens that are always hat in hand before any fellow with a handle to his name? (Joyce 2011: 111)	Ar darbo žmogus neturi teisės būt išrinktas į miesto valdžią kaip bet kas kitas? O gal dar didesnę turi teisę negu tie karjeristai, kur keliaklupsčiauja prieš kiekvieną tituluotą tipą. (Joyce 2013: 125)
<p><u>a hand-me-down</u></p> <p>a piece of clothing that used to belong to an older brother or sister and is now worn by a younger brother or sister</p>	188. I suppose he forgets the time his little old father kept the hand-me-down shop in Mary's Lane. (Joyce 2011: 113)	Pamiršo jau, matyt, tuos laikus, kai jo tėtušis Marijos gatvelėj laikė nešiotų rūbų krautuvę. (Joyce 2013: 127)
<p><u>see the light</u></p> <p>1 to understand something</p>	189. "God, yes," said Mr. Henchy. "Did you never hear that? And the men	– Dievaži, – atsakė Henčis. – Nesat gidėjęs? Sekmadieniais, kai

clearly, especially after you have been confused about it for a long time 2 to start believing in a religion, often suddenly	used to go in on Sunday morning before the houses were open to buy a waistcoat or a trousers — moya! But Tricky Dicky's little old father always had a tricky little black bottle up in a corner. Do you mind now? That's that. That's where he first saw the light." (Joyce 2011: 113)	aludės uždarytos, vyrai, būdavo užėina pas jį nusipirkt liemenės ar kelnų, broleli! O Lapės snapės tėvulis kamputy visada laikydavo užglaudęs juodą butelėlį. Suprantat dabar? Taigi va. Ten jis ir gavo pirmąsias pamokas. (Joyce 2013: 128)
<u>be hard up</u> informal to have too little money	190. "Usha, poor Joe!" said Mr. O'Connor, throwing the end of his cigarette into the fire, "he's hard up, like the rest of us." (Joyce 2011: 114) 191. Damn it, I can understand a fellow being hard up, but what I can't understand is a fellow sponging. (Joyce 2011: 114)	Ai, vargšas tas Džo! – tarė O'Konoras, mesdamas į ugnį nuorūką. – Jam irgi, kaip ir mums, bepinigė. (Joyce 2013: 128) Aš žinau, po velnių, ką reiški bepinigė, bet va kaip žmogus parazitą pavirsta – šito tai niekaip nesuprantu. (Joyce 2013: 129)
<u>on your own account</u> if you do something on your own account, you do it by yourself or for yourself	192. "No," said Mr. Henchy, "I think he's travelling on his own account. . . . God forgive me," he added, "I thought he was the dozen of stout." (Joyce 2011: 116-117)	– Ne, – atsakė Henčis, – man regis, jis pats sau galva... Tegu Dievas man dovanoja, – pridūrė jis, – aš jau maniau, kad atnešė žadėtąjį porteri. (Joyce 2013: 131)
<u>the thin end of the wedge</u> British & Australian the start of a harmful development	193. "That's the way it begins," said the old man. "The thin edge of the wedge," said Mr. Henchy. (Joyce 2011: 119)	Nuo šito viskas ir prasideda, – tarė senis. – Pirmas žingsnelis, taip sakant, – pridūrė Henčis. (Joyce 2013: 134)
<u>a lesser evil</u> the less unpleasant of two choices, neither of which are good	194. He had been a canvasser for Wilkins, the Conservative, but when the Conservatives had withdrawn their man and, choosing the lesser of two evils, given their support to the Nationalist candidate, he had been engaged to work for Mr. Tiemey. (Joyce 2011: 120)	Jis buvo rinkęs balsus konservatoriui Vilkinsui, bet kai konservatoriai savo kandidatą atšaukė ir, pasirinkę mažesniąją iš dviejų blogybių, parėmė nacionalistų kandidatą, jį pakvietė rinkti balsus ponui Tirniui. (Joyce 2013: 135-136)
<u>a man/woman of the</u>	195. He's a man of the world,	Jis matęs pasaulio ir

<p><u>world</u></p> <p>someone who has a lot of experience of life, and is not usually shocked by the way people behave</p>	<p>and he means well by us. (Joyce 2011: 121)</p> <p>196. “O, you must know him, Tom,” said Mr. Cunningham stoutly. “Fine, jolly fellow! He’s a man of the world like ourselves.” (Joyce 2011: 154)</p> <p>197. He told his hearers that he was there that evening for no terrifying, no extravagant purpose; but as a man of the world speaking to his fellow-men. (Joyce 2011: 163-164)</p>	<p>mums blogo nelinki. (Joyce 2013: 137)</p> <p>O, tu turėtum jį pažinti, Tomai, – energingai tarė ponas Kaningamas. – Puikus, šaunus vyrukas! Jis toks pat pasaulietiškas kaip kad mes. (Joyce 2013: 174)</p> <p>Jis pasakė klausytojams, jog čia atėjęs ne bauginti ar reikalauti neįvykdomų darbų, bet kaip šio pasaulio žmogus pasikalbėti su savo broliais. (Joyce 2013: 185)</p>
<p><u>bad blood</u></p> <p>feelings of hate between people because of arguments in the past</p>	<p>198. “This is Parnell’s anniversary,” said Mr. O’Connor, “and don’t let us stir up any bad blood. We all respect him now that he’s dead and gone — even the Conservatives,” he added, turning to Mr. Crofton. (Joyce 2011: 122)</p>	<p>– Šiandien Parnelio metinės, – tarė O’Konoras, – ir nekelkim nesantaikos. Dabar, kai jis miręs, mes visi jį gerbiame – net ir konservatoriai, – pridūrė jis, grįžteldamas į Kroftoną. (Joyce 2013: 138)</p>
<p><u>be on everyone’s lips</u></p> <p>if a word or question is on everyone’s lips, a lot of people are talking about it and interested in it</p>	<p>199. Soon the name of Miss Kathleen Kearney began to be heard often on people’s lips. (Joyce 2011: 127-128)</p>	<p>Netrukus žmonės ėmė vis dažniau ir dažniau minėti panelės Katlinos Kirni vardą. (Joyce 2013: 144)</p>
<p><u>cost (sb) a pretty penny</u></p> <p>to be very expensive</p>	<p>200. It cost a pretty penny; but there are occasions when a little expense is justifiable. (Joyce 2011: 128)</p>	<p>Kainavo tai kainavo, bet juk esti atvejų, kai šiokių tokių išlaidų nereikia bijoti. (Joyce 2013: 145)</p>
<p><u>be on good terms with sb</u></p> <p>to be friendly with someone</p>	<p>201. She wanted to be on good terms with them but, while she strove to be polite, her eyes followed Mr. Holohan in his limping and devious courses. (Joyce 2011: 133)</p>	<p>Ji norėjo palaikyti su jais gerus santykius, tačiau ir maloniai šnekučiuodama budriai stebėjo, kur klibinkščiuoja, aiškiai jos privengdamas, ponas Holohanas. (Joyce 2013: 150)</p>
<p><u>make fun of sb/sth</u></p> <p>to make a joke about</p>	<p>202. She looked as if she had been resurrected from an old stage-wardrobe and</p>	<p>Ji atrodė tartum ištraukta iš senos rekvizito spintos, ir publika pigiosiose</p>

someone or something in an unkind way	the cheaper parts of the hall made fun of her high wailing notes. (Joyce 2011: 137)	eilėse šaipėsi iš jos rypavimo. (Joyce 2013: 154)
<u>no expense is spared</u> (no expense spared) if no expense is spared in arranging something, a lot of money is spent to make it extremely good	203. She had spared neither trouble nor expense and this was how she was repaid. (Joyce 2011: 137)	Ji negailėjusi nei vargo, nei išlaidų, o štai kaip jai atlyginta. (Joyce 2013: 155)
<u>ride roughshod over sth/sb</u> to act in the way you want to, ignoring rules, traditions, or other people's wishes	204. They thought they had only a girl to deal with and that therefore, they could ride roughshod over her. (Joyce 2011: 137)	Jie manė, kad turėsią reikalą tik su mergaite, kuri kur pastumsi, ten ir eis. (Joyce 2013: 155)
<u>make light of sth</u> to suggest by the way that you talk or behave that you do not think a problem is serious	205. He made light of his accident. It was nothing, he said: only a little accident. (Joyce 2011: 142)	Jis šiam atsitikimui neteikė reikšmės. Nieko tokio, pasakė, nieko baisaus neatsitikę. (Joyce 2013: 160)
<u>pass muster</u> to be of an acceptable standard for a particular purpose	206. By grace of these two articles of clothing, he said, a man could always pass muster. (Joyce 2011: 143)	Šie du aprangos atributai, sakė jis, atidara visus duris. (Joyce 2013: 161-162)
<u>turn over a new leaf</u> to start behaving in a better way	207. "O, now, Mrs. Kernan," said Mr. Power, "we'll make him turn over a new leaf. I'll talk to Martin. He's the man. We'll come here one of these nights and talk it over." (Joyce 2011: 145)	– Nieko, ponio Kernan, – tarė ponas Paueris, – mes jį priversim pasitaisyti. Aš pasikalbėsiu su Martinu. Pats tas žmogus. Ateisim abu kurį vakarą ir viską aptarsim. (Joyce 2013: 163)
<u>be in hand</u> if a plan or a situation is in hand, it is being dealt with have sth in hand (= are dealing with the situation) take sb/sth in hand to start to deal with someone or something that is causing problems	208. When the plot had been disclosed to her, Mrs. Kernan had said: "I leave it all in your hands, Mr. Cunningham." (Joyce 2011: 147)	Kai šamokslas poniai Kernan buvo atskleistas, ji pasakė: – Visiškai pasikliaunu jumis, pone Kaningamai. (Joyce 2013: 165)
<u>bloody minded</u> British & Australian, informal	209. She was tempted to see a curious appropriateness in	Ji buvo linkusi šiame nelaimingame atsitikime

someone who is bloody minded makes difficulties for other people, usually by arguing against their actions or ideas without a good reason	his accident and, but that she did not wish to seem bloody-minded, would have told the gentlemen that Mr. Kernan's tongue would not suffer by being shortened. (Joyce 2011: 147)	įžiūrėti pelnytą bausmę ir, tik nenorėdama pasirodyti žiauri, ponams nepasakė, kad nieko tokio, jei liežuvis Kernanui ir patrumpės. (Joyce 2013: 165-166)
<u>be in the wind</u> to be likely to happen soon	210. There was a short silence. Mr. Kernan waited to see whether he would be taken into his friends' confidence. Then he asked: "What's in the wind?" "O, it's nothing," said Mr. Cunningham. "It's only a little matter that we're arranging about for Thursday." (Joyce 2011: 152)	Trumpam stojo tyla. Ponas Kernanas laukė, ar patikės draugai jam savo paslaptį. Paskui paklausė: Apie ką jūs čia? – Et, nieko, – atsakė ponas Kaningamas. – Mes mat ketvirtadienį ruošiamės į vieną vietą. (Joyce 2013: 171)
<u>point blank</u> 1 if you refuse point blank, you refuse completely and will not change your decision 2 if you ask or tell someone point blank about something that could upset or embarrass them, you ask or tell them directly	211. There was silence again. Then Mr. Power said, point blank: "To tell you the truth, Tom, we're going to make a retreat." (Joyce 2011: 152)	Vėl visi nutilo. Paskui ponas Paueris be užuolankų tarė: – Pasakysiu, Tomai, teisybę: mes ketinam eit į rekolekcijas. (Joyce 2013: 171)
<u>one and all</u> old-fashioned everyone	212. You see, we may as well all admit we're a nice collection of scoundrels, one and all. I say, one and all," he added with gruff charity and turning to Mr. Power. "Own up now! (Joyce 2011: 152)	Matai, mes trys turim prisipažint, kad visi esam pusėtinai nenaudėliai, visi iki vieno. Iki vieno, – geranoriškai, bet niūriai pridūrė jis ir atsisuko į poną Pauerį. (Joyce 2013: 172)
<u>be no joke</u> if a situation is no joke, it is very serious or very difficult	213. "Yes," said Mr. Cunningham. "He wrote Latin poetry." "Is that so?" said Mr. Fogarty. Mr. M'Coy tasted his whisky contentedly and shook his head with a double intention, saying: "That's no joke, I can tell	Taip, – pasakė ponas Kaningamas. – Jis lotyniškai kūrė eilėraščius. Ponas Makojus su malonumu gurkštelėjo viskio ir palingavo galvą, lyg stebėdamasis tiek popiežiumi, tike ponu Fogarčiu:

	you.” (Joyce 2011: 157)	– Tai, sakyčiau, šis tas! (Joyce 2013: 177)
<p><u>out-and-out</u></p> <p>having all the qualities of a particular thing or person, especially something or someone unpleasant</p>	<p>214. “O, of course, there were some bad lots. . . . But the astonishing thing is this. Not one of them, not the biggest drunkard, not the most. . . . out-and-out ruffian, not one of them ever preached ex cathedra a word of false doctrine. Now isn’t that an astonishing thing?” (Joyce 2011: 158)</p>	<p>– Kas be ko, buvo ir blogų... Bet nuostabiausia štai kas. Nė vienas iš jų, nė pats didžiausias girtuoklis, nė pats didžiausias... nenaudėlis – nė vienas ex cathedra nepaskelbė nė žodžio klaidingos doktrinos. Argi ne nuostabus dalykas? (Joyce 2013: 179)</p>
<p><u>knit your brows</u> literary</p> <p>to move your eyebrows (= the hair above your eyes) closer together when you are worried or thinking carefully</p>	<p>215. Mr. Kernan knitted his brows and, lowering his head like an angry bull, glared at his wife. (Joyce 2011: 160)</p> <p>216. Gabriel knitted his brows and said, as if he were slightly angered: “It’s nothing very wonderful, but Gretta thinks it very funny because she says the word reminds her of Christy Minstrels.” (Joyce 2011: 171)</p> <p>217. Gabriel coloured and was about to knit his brows, as if he did not understand, when she said bluntly: “O, innocent Amy! I have found out that you write for The Daily Express. Now, aren’t you ashamed of yourself?” (Joyce 2011: 177)</p>	<p>Ponas Kernanas suraukė antakius, it įnirtęs bulius panarino galvą ir įsmeigė akis į žmoną. (Joyce 2013: 181)</p> <p>Gabrielius suraukė antakius ir tartum pyktelejęs tarė: Niekas čia labai nuostabaus, bet Gretai juokinga, nes šitas žodis jai primenąs kaliausias. (Joyce 2013: 193)</p> <p>Gabrielis buvo bekelias antakius tartum nesuprasdamas, apie ką ji kalba, tačiau ji be ceremonijų išrėžė: – Ak ak, kokia nekaltybė! Pasirodo, jūs spausdinatės The Daily Express! Na, ar jums ne gėda? (Joyce 2013: 200)</p>
<p><u>draw the line at sth</u></p> <p>if someone says that they draw the line at a particular way of behaving, they mean that they do not do it because they think it is wrong or too extreme</p>	<p>218. “No, damn it all,” said Mr. Kernan sensibly, “I draw the line there. I’ll do the job right enough. I’ll do the retreat business and confession, and . . . all that business. But . . . no candles! No, damn it all, I</p>	<p>– Velniop, – griežtai tarė pounas Kernanas, – to jau per daug. Aš viską padarysiu kaip pridera. Ir pasninkausiu, ir išpažinties prieisiu... ir visa kita. Bet... be žvakių! Velniop žvakes!</p>

	bar the candles!” (Joyce 2011: 161)	(Joyce 2013: 183)
<p><u>fall flat</u></p> <p>1 if an entertainment or a joke falls flat, people do not enjoy it and do not think it is funny 2 if an attempt to influence people's behaviour or opinions falls flat, it fails</p>	<p>219. Everybody who knew them came to it, members of the family, old friends of the family, the members of Julia's choir, any of Kate's pupils that were grown up enough, and even some of Mary Jane's pupils too. Never once had it fallen flat. For years and years it had gone off in splendid style, as long as anyone could remember; ever since Kate and Julia, after the death of their brother Pat, had left the house in Stoney Batter and taken Mary Jane, their only niece, to live with them in the dark, gaunt house on Usher's Island, the upper part of which they had rented from Mr. Fulham, the corn-factor on the ground floor. (Joyce 2011: 165-166)</p>	<p>Suvažiuoja visi pažįstami, giminės, seni šeimos draugai, Džulijos draugės choristės, visos augesnės Keitės mokinės ir net kai kurios Merės Džeinės mokinės. Metų metais, kiek žmonės pamena, jis praeidavo nuostabiai: nuo pat tada, kai Keitė ir Džulija, mirus broliui Patui, išsikraustė iš Stounibaterio ir su Mere Džeine, savo vienintele dukterėčia, atsikėlė į Ašers Ailandą, į tamsų, niūrų namą, kurio viršų jos nuomojo iš pono Fulhamo, javų pirklio, užimančio pirmąjį aukštą. (Joyce 2013: 187)</p>
<p><u>under the influence</u></p> <p>if someone is under the influence, they are drunk</p>	<p>220. They would not wish for worlds that any of Mary Jane's pupils should see him under the influence; and when he was like that it was sometimes very hard to manage him. (Joyce 2011: 166)</p>	<p>Jos nieku būdu nenorėjo, kad kas nors iš Merės Džeinės mokinių pamatytų jį prisigėrusį; kai ateina su kvapeliu, kartais esti sunku jį nuraminti. (Joyce 2013: 188)</p>
<p><u>head and shoulders above [the others/the rest etc.]</u></p> <p>much better than other similar people or things</p>	<p>221. He was undecided about the lines from Robert Browning, for he feared they would be above the heads of his hearers. (Joyce 2011: 169)</p>	<p>Jis sudvejojo dėl Roberto Brauningo eilių – būkštavo, kad klausytojai jų nesupras. (Joyce 2013: 191)</p>
<p><u>Words fail me!</u></p> <p>something that you say when you are so surprised or shocked by something that you do not know what to say about it</p>	<p>222. At last, when he could clap no more, he stood up suddenly and hurried across the room to Aunt Julia whose hand he seized and held in both his hands, shaking it when words failed him or the catch in his voice proved</p>	<p>Galiausiai, kai jau pailso, jis staiga pašoko, per visą kambarį nulėkė prie tetos Džulijos ir abiem rankom stipriai suspaudė jai ranką, o paskui kas kartą, pritrūkęs žodžių ar užsikirtęs, ją pakratydavo. (Joyce</p>

	too much for him. (Joyce 2011: 183)	2013: 206)
<u>Those were the days!</u> something that you say which means life was better at the time in the past that you are talking about	223.Those were the days, he said, when there was something like singing to be heard in Dublin. (Joyce 2011: 188)	Taip, tais laikais, pasakė jis, Dubline galėdavai pasiklaudyti tikro dainavimo. (Joyce 2013: 212)
<u>hold/keep sth/sb in check</u> to keep something or someone under control, usually to stop them becoming too large or too powerful	224.He could have flung his arms about her hips and held her still, for his arms were trembling with desire to seize her and only the stress of his nails against the palms of his hands held the wild impulse of his body in check. (Joyce 2011: 205)	Įmanydamas jis būtų apglėbęs ją per klubus ir prispaudęs prie savęs – jam net rankos drebėjo nuo noro stverti ją, ir tik suleidęs į delnus nagus jis įstengė sutramdyti tą laukinį norą. (Joyce 2013: 231)
<u>of your own accord</u> if you do something of your own accord, you do it without being asked to do it	225.If she would only turn to him or come to him of her own accord! (Joyce 2011: 206) 226.Just when he was wishing for it she had come to him of her own accord. (Joyce 2011: 207)	Ak, jeigu ji atsisuktų, pati prieitų prie jo! (Joyce 2013: 232) Kaip tik dabar, kai jis to norėjo, ji pati priėjo prie jo. (Joyce 2013: 233)
<u>at the back of your mind</u> if a thought that worries you is at the back of your mind, it is always in your mind although you do not spend time thinking about it	227.A dull anger began to gather again at the back of his mind and the dull fires of his lust began to glow angrily in his veins. (Joyce 2011: 208)	Pasąmonėje vėl ėmė tvektis slogus pyktis, ir gyslose grėsmingai suruseno slogi geismo ugnis. (Joyce 2013: 234)
<u>a hope chest</u> American the things a young woman collects to use in her home after she is married	228.I would dress her up in some of the old clothes that had been put away in my mother's hope chest, being too fine to be cut up for quilts and out too out of date for anybody to wear. (Munro 2012: 274)	Aprėngdavau ją senais drabužiais iš motinos kraičio skrynios, per gražiais sukarpyti skiautiniams ir pernelyg senamadiškais nešioti. (Munro 2014: 264)
<u>be at your wits' end</u> to be very worried or upset because you have tried every possible way to solve a problem but cannot do it	229.Even when he was out at elbows and at his wits' end for money he kept up a bold face. (Joyce 2011: 62)	Net ir likęs tuščiomis kišenėmis ir neišmanydamas, kur gauti skatiką, jis nenuleisdavo nosies. (Joyce 2013: 72-73)
<u>catch sb's eye</u> 1 to be noticed by someone	230.“Well, I couldn’t go over while he was talking to Alderman Cowley. I just	– Kol šnekėjosi su Kauliu, nenorėjau lįst į akis. Palaukiau, kol

because you are looking at them. 2 to be attractive or different enough to be noticed by people	waited till I caught his eye, and said: ‘About that little matter I was speaking to you about. . .’ ‘That’ll be all right, Mr. H.,’ he said. Yerra, sure the little hop-o’-my-thumb has forgotten all about it.” (Joyce 2011: 117)	mane pastebės, tada sakau: „Kaip ten kažį dėl to reikaliuko, kur kalbėjau?..“ Nuramino: „Viskas bus gerai, pone Henči.“ Bet, matyt, tam neūžaugai išėjo iš galvos. (Joyce 2013: 132)
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2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

Meaning of an idiom	Original text in English	Translated text in Lithuanian
<u>a song and dance</u> American a long and complicated statement or story, especially one that is not true	1. “There’s not any need to make a song and dance about it,” he said, and walked away. (Munro 2012: 41)	Nėra reikalo aušinti burnos, – atšovė jis ir nuėjo. (Munro 2014: 42)
<u>by word of mouth</u> if you hear information by word of mouth, you hear it from other people and not from the radio or television or from reading newspapers	2. Word of mouth would do the trick thoroughly enough back then. (Munro 2012: 134)	Anuo metu pakakdavo palaidyti liežuvį. (Munro 2014: 130)
<u>slip your mind</u> if something slips your mind, you forget about it	3. She has wondered if her mind is slipping a bit. (Munro 2012: 217) 4. She does this, and it is a good thing in a way that nobody comes, because the doctor's name that she is after has for a moment slipped below the surface of her mind. (Munro 2012: 220)	Ji svarstė, ar nesikrausto iš proto. (Munro 2014: 207) Ji taip ir padaro, ir iš dalies gerai, kad niekas neprieina, nes daktaro, kurio reikia, pavardė šiuo tarpu išgaravo jai iš galvos. (Munro 2014: 210)
<u>tirer le diable par la queue</u> <u>pull the devil by the tail</u> to be too poor to do anything	5. He was tired of knocking about, of pulling the devil by the tail, of shifts and intrigues. (Joyce 2011: 48)	Jis buvo pavargęs nuo amžino bastymosi, nuo pastangų sudurti galą su galu, nuo machinacijų ir intrigų. (Joyce 2013: 58)
<u>out at elbows</u> poorly dressed; shabby or impoverished	6. Even when he was out at elbows and at his wits’ end for money he kept up a bold face. (Joyce 2011: 62)	Net ir likęs tuščiomis kišenėmis ir neišmanydamas, kur gauti skatiką, jis nenuleisdavo nosies. (Joyce 2013: 72-73)
<u>you can bet your life/your</u>	7. “If ever it occurs, you may	– Jei taip kada nors

<p><u>bottom dollar</u></p> <p>if you say you can bet your life that something will happen or is true, you mean you are completely certain</p>	<p>bet your bottom dollar there'll be no mooning and spooning about it. I mean to marry money. She'll have a good fat account at the bank or she won't do for me." (Joyce 2011: 71)</p>	<p>atsitik, tai, galvą gulda, bus be jokių meilių seilių. Mano tikslas – vest turtingą. Neturi solidžios saskaitėlės banke – ačiū, viso gero. (Joyce 2013: 82)</p>
<p><u>(if you) play your cards right</u> informal</p> <p>something that you say to someone which means that if they behave in the right way, they might succeed at something</p>	<p>8. "Why, man alive," said Ignatius Gallaher, vehemently, "do you know what it is? I've only to say the word and tomorrow I can have the woman and the cash. You don't believe it? Well, I know it. There are hundreds — what am I saying? — thousands of rich Germans and Jews, rotten with money, that'd only be too glad... You wait a while my boy. See if I don't play my cards properly. When I go about a thing I mean business, I tell you. You just wait." (Joyce 2011: 71)</p>	<p>– Žmogau, tu netiki? – karštai tarė Ignatijus Galaheris. – O žinai ką? Reikia man pirštu pamot – kaipmat bus ir žmona, ir pinigai. Netiki? O aš žinau, kad taip yra. Šimtai – ką aš sakau? – tūkstančiai turtingų vokiečiai ir žydaičių, aptekusių pinigais, pasišokinėdamos... Palauk, draguži. Pamatysi, aš ne iš kelmo spirtas. Kai ko imuosi, tai, žinok, be juokų. Tu tik palūkėk. (Joyce 2013: 82-83)</p>
<p><u>tongue in cheek with your tongue in your cheek</u></p> <p>if you say something tongue in cheek, what you have said is a joke, although it might seem to be serious</p>	<p>9. Could he not keep his tongue in his cheek? (Joyce 2011: 82)</p>	<p>Ko negalėjo prikąsti liežuvio? (Joyce 2013: 94)</p>
<p><u>rub sb up the wrong way</u> British & Australian <u>rub sb the wrong way</u> American</p> <p>to annoy someone without intending to</p>	<p>10. Joe said he wasn't so bad when you knew how to take him, that he was a decent sort so long as you didn't rub him the wrong way. (Joyce 2011: 94)</p>	<p>Džo atsakė, kad ne toks jis nesugyvenamas, tik reikia mokėti prie jo priėti, kad jis, kol nepabrauki prieš šerį, ir visai nieko. (Joyce 2013: 106)</p>
<p><u>the black sheep (of the family)</u></p> <p>someone who is thought to be a bad person by the rest of their family</p>	<p>11. "Mmmyes, I believe so. . . I think he's what you call black sheep. We haven't many of them, thank God! but we have a few. . . . He's an unfortunate man of some kind..." (Joyce 2011: 116)</p>	<p>– Hm... manau, kad taip. Man rodos, jis, taip sakant, balta varna. Tokių pas mus, ačiū Dievui, nedaug, bet pasitaiko... Nelaimingas savotikškai žmogus... (Joyce 2013: 131)</p>
<p><u>be as good as your word</u></p>	<p>12. "Ah, well, he's not so bad</p>	<p>– Ką, jis ne toks jau</p>

to keep a promise	after all. He's as good as his word, anyhow." (Joyce 2011: 118)	blogas pagaliau. Bent jau žodžio laikosi. (Joyce 2013: 133)
<u>speak/talk of the devil</u> something that you say when a person you are talking about arrives and you are not expecting them	13. "Hello, Crofton!" said Mr. Henchy to the fat man. Talk of the devil. . . ." (Joyce 2011: 120)	– Sveiki, Kroftonai! – tarė Henčis storuliui. – Vilką mini... (Joyce 2013: 135)
<u>move heaven and earth</u> to do everything you can to achieve something	14. In the course of the evening, Mrs. Kearney learned that the Friday concert was to be abandoned and that the committee was going to move heaven and earth to secure a bumper house on Saturday night. (Joyce 2011: 130)	Tą vakarą ponias Kirnės sužinojo, jog penktadienio koncertas atšaukiamas ir komitetas nesis iš kailio, kad šeštadienio vakare salė būtų sausakimša. (Joyce 2013: 147)
<u>live by/on your wits</u> to earn enough money to live by being clever or by cheating people	15. His line of life had not been the shortest distance between two points and for short periods he had been driven to live by his wits. (Joyce 2011: 148)	Jo gyvenimo linija nebuvo trumpiausias atstumas tarp dviejų taškų, ir kartais būdavo taip, kad jis turėdavo pasukti galvą, kaip sudurti galą su galu. (Joyce 2013: 166)
<u>break sb's heart</u> 1 to make someone who loves you very sad, especially by telling them you do not love them any more 2 if an unpleasant situation or event breaks your heart, it makes you feel very sad	16. At that moment the hall-door was opened and Mr. Browne came in from the doorstep, laughing as if his heart would break. (Joyce 2011: 196)	Tuo metu durys plačiai atsidarė, ir įėjo leisptantis iš juoko ponas Braunas. (Joyce 2013: 221)
<u>keep your/an eye on sth/sb</u> to watch or look after something or someone	17. I kept her brown figure always in my eye and, when we came near the point at which our ways diverged, I quickened my pace and passed her. (Joyce 2011: 21) 18. I kept an eye on everything. (Munro 2012: 181) 19. The mothers kept an eye on them, he noticed, and the fathers kept an eye on him. (Munro 2012: 187)	Eidamas neišleisdavau rudos jos figūros iš akių, o kai prieidavom posūkį, kur mūsų keliai skyrėsi, paspartindavau žingsnį ir pralenkdavau ją. (Joyce 2013: 28) Nenuleidau akių. (Munro 2014: 174) Jis pastebėjo, kad motinos nenuleidžia akių nuo dukrų, o tėvai – nuo jo. (Munro 2014: 180)

<p><u>leave sb in the lurch</u></p> <p>to leave someone at a time when they need you to stay and help them</p>	<p>20. “I hope to God he’ll not leave us in the lurch tonight.” (Joyce 2011: 111)</p>	<p>– Neduok Dieve, kad tik nepaliktų šįvakar mūsų dykom kišenėm! (Joyce 2013: 125)</p>
<p><u>drag sb's name through the mire/mud</u></p> <p>to tell people about something bad that someone has done so that people will have a bad opinion of them</p>	<p>21. “The working-man,” said Mr. Hynes, “gets all kicks and no halfpence. But it’s labour produces everything. The workingman is not looking for fat jobs for his sons and nephews and cousins. The working-man is not going to drag the honour of Dublin in the mud to please a German monarch.” (Joyce 2011: 111)</p>	<p>– Darbo žmogus, – tarė Hainsas, – gauna tik į kuprą ir nieko į putrą. O juk darbas sukuria viską. Darbo žmogus neieško šiltos vietelės sūnums, brolvaikeams ir pusbroliams. Darbo žmogus nesumins į purvą Dublino garbės, kad įtikytų vokiečių monarchui. (Joyce 2013: 125)</p>
<p><u>be run/rushed off your feet</u></p> <p>to have to work very hard or very fast</p>	<p>22. Lily, the caretaker’s daughter, was literally run off her feet. (Joyce 2011: 165)</p>	<p>Namo prižiūrėtojo duktė Lilė baigė nusivaryti nuo kojų. (Joyce 2013: 187)</p>
<p><u>be out of the way</u></p> <p>if a place is out of the way, it is a long distance from other villages or towns</p> <p>out-of-the-way</p>	<p>23. Once Peter had brought her suitcase on board the train he seemed eager to get himself out of the way. (Munro 2012: 3)</p> <p>24. It was ridiculous and cruel to make me watch it and so get out of the way I would just get out of the way. (Munro 2012: 247)</p>	<p>Įnešęs jos lagaminą į vagoną, Piteris, regis, nekantravo kuo greičiau nebesipainioti po kojomis. (Munro 2014: 5)</p> <p>Juokinga ir žiauru versti mane į tai žiūrėti, todėl nebesipainiosiu po akių. (Munro 2014: 236)</p>
<p><u>shoot your mouth off</u> very informal</p> <p>to talk too much, especially about something you should not talk about</p>	<p>25. It was a woman's shooting off of her mouth that did it. (Munro 2012: 6)</p>	<p>Svarbu, kad moteris nelaiko liežuvio už dantų. (Munro 2014: 8)</p>
<p><u>tan sb's hide</u> old-fashioned</p> <p>to hit someone, usually a child, many times as a punishment</p>	<p>26. “Tan your hide,” she said. “Sorry, I just thought that up. I’d like if you could be my teacher but I have to go to school in town. It’s the stupid rules. Because I have not got TB.” (Munro 2012: 35)</p>	<p>– Gausit į kailį, – tarė ji. – Atsiprašau, ką tik prisiminiau posakį. (Munro 2014: 35)</p>
<p><u>rack your brain/brains</u></p> <p>to think very hard, usually in order to remember</p>	<p>27. He had said that she was weirdly shy, so that during their walks he had to rack his brains for a subject of conversation.</p>	<p>Jis sakė, kad ji keistai drovi ir kad pakeliui namo jam tenka laužyti galvą ieškant temos</p>

something or to find a solution to a problem	(Munro 2012: 71)	pokalbiui. (Munro 2014: 71)
<u>be out of the question</u> if something is out of the question, it is not possible or not allowed	28. When I got better acquainted with my new school and with the rules about what girls there did after they reached their teens, I realized that biking was out of the question, so nothing came of this. (Munro 2012: 114)	Geriau susipažinusi su naująja mokykla ir taisyklėmis paauglėms, supratau, kad apie važinėjimą dviračiu negali būti nė kalbos, taigi reikia jį išmesti iš galvos. (Munro 2014: 111)
<u>cross your fingers</u> <u>keep your fingers crossed</u> to hope that things will happen in the way you want them to <u>fingers crossed</u> something that you say to show that you hope that what you have just said will happen or be true	29. Not to mention with various crossed fingers and good-luck prayers, during those days before, when there was a danger of Uncle Jasper's accidentally finding out. (Munro 2012: 121)	Tikriausiai visas dienas iki susijimo ji laikė špygą kišenėje ir meldė, kad dėdė Džasperis atsitiktinai nesužinotų. (Munro 2014: 117)
<u>to the core</u> in every part The core is the central part of something, for example an apple or the earth	30. His church was the Methodist, and he was Methodist to the core, which was why he kept no liquor in the house. (Munro 2012: 155)	Jis priklausė metodistų bažnyčiai ir buvo metodistas iki kaulų smegenų, todėl namie nelaikė alkoholio. (Munro 2014: 150)
<u>come face to face with sb</u> to suddenly meet someone by chance	31. There was Lillian waiting on table, coming face-to-face with the man she had seen in Corrie's house. (Munro 2012: 159)	Prie stalo patarnaujanti Liliana akis į akį susidūrė su vyriškiu, kurį matydavo Korės namuose. (Munro 2014: 154)
<u>nest egg</u> an amount of money that you have saved	32. General expenses. Or a modest nest egg. (Munro 2012: 173)	Bendroms išlaidoms. Juodai dienai. (Munro 2014: 167)
<u>ram sth down sb's throat</u> informal if someone rams their opinions or ideas down your throat, they force you to listen to them and try to make you accept them	33. You'd have had it rammed down your throat. English history, anyway. (Munro 2012: 186)	Galvoje strygsočių, bent jau Anglijos istorija. (Munro 2014: 179)
<u>be as right as rain</u> to feel well	34. I've got to get to the hospital and see what's the trouble with him. Right as rain yesterday. Never complained.	– Man reikia važiuoti į ligoninę ir sužinoti, kas jam atsitiko. Vakar buvo sveikas kaip

	(Munro 2012: 201)	ridikas. Niekada nesiskundė. (Munro 2014: 192)
<p><u>be under the thumb</u> British & Australian, informal</p> <p>if a man is under the thumb, he is completely controlled by his wife</p>	35. Very much under the thumb of the boyfriend. (Munro 2012: 207)	Akivaizdžiai po meilužio padu. (Munro 2014: 198)
<p><u>lose sight of sth</u></p> <p>to forget about an important idea or a fact because you are thinking too much about other things</p>	36. When Franklin went out to prepare the car to be towed she followed, as if she didn't want to lose sight of him for a moment. (Munro 2012: 246)	Franklinas išėjo prie automobilio, o ji išsekė įkandin, lyg nenorėtų nė akimirkos išleisti jo iš akių. (Munro 2014: 235)
<p><u>off and on</u></p> <p>if something happens on and off during a long period of time, it happens sometimes but not regularly or continuously</p>	37. There was nothing hostile about this — it was just thought unnecessary, I suppose, when we would see each other off and on all day. (Munro 2012: 281)	Ne iš priešiškumo – turbūt tiesiog manyta, kad nėra reikalo, juk matome vienas kitą kiaurą dieną. (Munro 2014: 270)
<p><u>at the top of your voice</u></p> <p>if someone says something at the top of their voice, they say it as loudly as they can</p>	38. The square dancing had complicated patterns or steps, which a person known for a special facility would call out at the top of his voice (it was always a man) and in a strange desperate sort of haste which was of no use at all unless you knew the dance already. (Munro 2012: 286)	Šokių kvadratais figūros ir žingsniai buvo sudėtingi, išmanantis žmogus (visada vyras) visa gerkle juos skelbdavo, keistai, žūtbūtinai skubėdamas, taigi, jei nemokėjai šokio, iš jo nurodymų nebuvo jokios naudos. (Munro 2014: 275)
<p><u>beat/knock the tar out of sb</u> American, informal</p> <p>to keep hitting someone hard, or to completely defeat someone</p>	39. Or beating the tar out of me, as people would cheerfully say back then. (Munro 2012: 317)	Karšė kailį, kaip žmonės linksmai sakydavo anuo metu. (Munro 2014: 305)
<p><u>put your heart and soul into sth/doing sth</u></p> <p>to do something with a lot of energy and interest heart and soul</p> <p>heart and soul (= completely)</p>	40. She entered heart and soul into the details of the enterprise, advised and dissuaded: and finally a contract was drawn up by which Kathleen was to receive eight guineas for her services as accompanist at the four grand concerts. (Joyce 2011: 128)	Ji visa širdimi gilinosi į šio renginio detales, patarinėjo ir atkalbinėjo, ir galiausiai buvo sudaryta sutartis, pagal kurią Katlina už savo, kaip akompaniatorės, paslaugas per keturis didelius koncertus turėjo gauti aštuonias

		ginėjas. (Joyce 2013: 144)
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3. Translation by omission of entire idiom

Meaning of an idiom	Original text in English	Translated text in Lithuanian
<p><u>for good measure</u></p> <p>if you do something or add something for good measure, you do it or add it in addition to something else</p>	<p>1. No matter what your disabilities may have been, just living till now wipes them out, to a good measure. (Munro 2012: 151)</p>	<p>Nesvarbu, kokių turėjai trūkumų, šitiek nugyvenus, jie beveik nepastebimi. (Munro 2014:146)</p>
<p><u>be in the air</u></p> <p>1 if a feeling, especially excitement, is in the air, everyone is feeling it at the same time 2 to be going to happen very soon</p>	<p>2. The boys' hair was longer than it had been, but not straggling down their backs, and there didn't seem to be an unusual amount of liberation or defiance in the air. (Munro 2012: 110)</p>	<p>Vaikinų plaukai buvo ilgesni, bet nesidriekė per nugarą, ir neatrodė, kad staiga būtų atsiradę neįprastai daug laisvės ar begėdiškumo. (Munro 2014: 107)</p>
<p><u>on sb's account</u></p> <p>if you do something on someone's account, you do it because of that person</p>	<p>3. My uncle had found no fault with the neighbors – he simply did not like having people in his house, on any account. (Munro 2012: 119)</p>	<p>Dėdei kaimynai patiko, tiesiog jis nebūtų pakentęs, kad po jo namus trauktųsi svetimi. (Munro 2014: 116)</p>
<p><u>be all over sb</u></p> <p>to touch and kiss someone sexually again and again in a public situation</p>	<p>4. Meeting the music teacher on the street, for instance, and having her gush her thanks and expectations all over him. (Munro 2012: 121)</p>	<p>Tarkim, sutiks gatvėje muzikos mokytoją, o ji puls džiaugsmingai dėkoti ir aiškinti, ko tikisi. (Munro 2014: 117)</p>
<p><u>be in the same boat</u></p> <p>to be in the same unpleasant situation as other people</p>	<p>5. And there were others in the same boat. (Munro 2012: 138)</p>	<p>Be to, tokių buvo ir daugiau. (Munro 2014: 134)</p>
<p><u>from time to time</u></p> <p>if something happens or is done from time to time, it happens or is done sometimes, but not regularly</p>	<p>6. We might have had, we all had from time to time, our temptations: we might have, we all had, our failings. (Joyce 2011: 164)</p> <p>7. The <i>artistes</i> talked among themselves nervously, glanced from time to time at the mirror and rolled and unrolled their music. (Joyce 2011: 129)</p>	<p>Visiems mums yra tekę patirti pagundų, visiems yra tekę joms pasiduoti; visi esame turėję pagundų nusidėti ir visi esame nusidėję. (Joyce 2013: 186)</p> <p>Atlikėjai nervingai šnekėjosi tarpusavy, tolydžio dirsdžio į veidrodį ir tai suko į</p>

		ritinėli, tai vėl išvyniojo natas. (Joyce 2013: 146)
<p><u>bona fide</u></p> <p>if someone or something is bona fide, they are what they seem to be and they are not trying to deceive you</p>	<p>8. Mr. Harford sometimes formed one of a little detachment which left the city shortly after noon on Sunday with the purpose of arriving as soon as possible at some public-house on the outskirts of the city where its members duly qualified themselves as bona fide travellers. (Joyce 2011: 149)</p>	<p>Ponas Harfordas kartais prisidėdavo prie būrelio bendraminčių, kurie sekmadienį tuoj po pusiaudienio išvykdavo iš centro, skubėdami kuo greičiau pasiekti kokią priemesčio aludę, kur prisistatydavo kaip keliauninkai. (Joyce 2013: 167)</p>
<p><u>to my mind</u></p> <p>in my opinion</p>	<p>9. “But yet,” continued Gabriel, his voice falling into a softer inflection, “there are always in gatherings such as this sadder thoughts that will recur to our minds: thoughts of the past, of youth, of changes, of absent faces that we miss here tonight. (Joyce 2011: 193)</p>	<p>– Tačiau, – tęsė Gabrielis, ir jo balsas sušvelnėjo, – kyla ir liūdnesnių minčių, minčių, kurias visada žadins tokie susibūrimai kaip šiandien, – minčių apie praeitį, apie jaunystę, apie pasikeitimus, apie draugus, kurių nebėra su mumis. (Joyce 2013: 218)</p>
<p><u>time after time</u></p> <p>time and time again if something happens or is done time after time, it happens or is done many times</p>	<p>10. The acclamation which followed was taken up beyond the door of the supper-room by many of the other guests and renewed time after time, Freddy Malins acting as officer with his fork on high. (Joyce 2011: 195)</p>	<p>Posmą sekė ilgai netylantys plojimais, prie kurių prisidėjo ir kiti svečiai už valgomojo durų, o Fredis Malinsas nelyginant ceremonmeisteris dirigavo aukštai iškelta šakute. (Joyce 2013: 220)</p>

4. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

Meaning of an idiom	Original text in English	Translated text in Lithuanian
<p><u>dig yourself into a hole</u></p> <p>British & Australian, informal</p>	<p>1. Whatever hole they started digging for themselves when they were young – not by any means as obvious as the dirty</p>	<p>Nesvarbu, kokią duobę jie būtų pradėję kastis vaikystėje, – be abejo, ne tokią akivaizdžią</p>

to do something which makes you embarrassed or causes you problems which will be difficult to solve	pants either – they keep right on at it, digging away, even exaggerating if there is a chance that might not be noticed. (Munro 2012: 133)	kaip pridergtos kelnės, – bet darbuojasi toliau, gilina ją, net padidina, jei tikėtina, kad kas nors gali jos nepastebėti. (Munro 2014: 129)
<p><u>break sb's heart</u></p> <p>1 to make someone who loves you very sad, especially by telling them you do not love them any more</p> <p>2 if an unpleasant situation or event breaks your heart, it makes you feel very sad</p>	<p>2. “I would hate to have to break the heart of such a nice lady with a big silver-fox collar on her coat,” Lillian had written. (Munro 2012: 160)</p> <p>3. Run away from home, run away from your bills, break your parents' hearts, all for a sulky piece of business like the boyfriend. (Munro 2012: 207)</p> <p>4. She mustn't know, it would break her heart. (Munro 2012: 248)</p>	<p>„Nenorėčiau sudaužyti širdies tokiai maloniai damai su didele sidabriės lapės apykakle ant palto“, – rašė Liliana. (Munro 2014: 155)</p> <p>Pabėk iš namų, pabėk nuo neapmokėtų sąskaitų, sudaužyk širdį tėvams, ir visa dėl kažkokio surūgėlio kavalieriaus. (Munro 2014: 198)</p> <p>Ji neturi žinoti, jai širdis plyštų. (Munro 2014: 238)</p>
<p><u>break the ice</u></p> <p>to make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other</p>	5. “Next year I may take a little skip over here now that I’ve broken the ice. It’s only a pleasure deferred.” (Joyce 2011: 69)	– Dabar, kai ledai pralaužti, kitais metais gal ir vėl čia atšausiu. Tad manykim, kad malonumą tik trumpam atidedam. (Joyce 2013: 80)
<p><u>make a man (out) of sb</u></p> <p>to make a young man without much experience develop into a confident and experienced adult</p>	6. “We’ll make a new man of him,” he said. (Joyce 2011: 145)	– Mes padarysim iš jo žmogų, – pasakė jis. (Joyce 2013: 163)
<p><u>a hornet's nest</u></p> <p>a situation or subject which causes a lot of people to become angry and upset</p>	7. He had been obliged to offer an abject apology to Mr. Alleyne for his impertinence but he knew what a hornet’s nest the office would be for him. (Joyce 2011: 81-82)	Jis buvo priverstas nužemintai atsiprašyti pono Aleino už įžūlumą, tačiau numanė, koks širšių lizdas dabar bus jam kontora. (Joyce 2013: 94)
<p><u>An Englishman's home is his castle.</u> British, old-fashioned</p> <p>something that you say</p>	8. “A man's home is his castle,” she said. (Munro 2012: 125)	– Vyro namai – jo tvirtovė, – tarė ji. (Munro 2014: 121)

which means that British people believe they should be able to control what happens in their own homes, and that no one else should tell them what to do there		
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