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**TRANSLATION OF FIXED COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS**  
BACHELOR THESIS

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## INTRODUCTION

Translation is a really important process. It provides people with the ability to communicate with each other despite the languages they speak. It lets everyone enjoy movies, books or articles that were created abroad. “Translation <...> involves not simply the ability to speak in a language other than one’s own but the capacity to reshape one’s thoughts and actions in accordance with accepted forms, a process that involves either affirmation or evasion of the social order” (*Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* 1998: 149). In order to transfer a text from the source language into the target language, the translator has to know both tongues very well. Rapšytė (1979) claims that translation is a kind of creative work, thus, the most important thing is a translator’s talent, his language knowledge, perception and intuition. After all, a translator’s goal is to find the right equivalents for the words or word combinations.

The process of translation is more than just knowing the denotative meaning of words. A translator should be well aware of figurative language. Most of fixed collocations and idioms fall into this category. They make any language more affective and original. However, they are often incomprehensible for the user of the language. According to Rapšytė (1979), only a perfect understanding of the meaning and stylistic function of an idiomatic expression and the context in which it appears contributes to an adequate translation. As this part of the language is quite important, especially for translators, it should be discussed how fixed collocations and idioms are used in different languages. The present study will focus on the translation of fixed collocations and idioms from English into Lithuanian. Hence, the **novelty** of the work is the analysis of stylistic and semantic changes fixed collocations and idioms undergo in the process of translation.

The **practical value** of the work is that the research and the data collected for it might be useful in the lectures of translation theory and for students conducting their research for comparative linguistics.

The **object** of the study is the structure and semantics of fixed collocations and idioms in the English language and their Lithuanian equivalents.

The **aim** of the work is to research how English fixed collocations and idioms are translated into Lithuanian and what stylistic and semantic changes they undergo.

To achieve this aim the following **objectives** have been set:

1. To overview theoretical material on fixed collocations and idioms.
2. To classify fixed collocations and idioms regarding to what they refer to.

3. To introduce and describe translation strategies and difficulties when translating fixed collocations and idioms.
4. To collect collocations and idioms and classify them according to the level of their equivalence in the target language.
5. To establish similarities and differences between English and Lithuanian fixed collocations and idioms.

**Relevance of the work.** Much research has been done in the field of collocations and idioms by foreign authors: Cruse (1997), Larson (1998), Hovy (2004) and Goddard (2011) and a Lithuanian scholar Juknevičienė (2008) have dealt with collocations and collocational range. Idioms and idiomaticity have been analysed by Dobrovol'skij (1998), Poole (1999), Jackson and Amvela (2006) and others. The interrelationship between fixed collocations and idioms have been discussed by a great number of scholars, such as Jackson (1988), Gitsaki (1996), Lewis (1997;2002), Schmitt and McCarthy (1997), Lipka (2002), Deignan (2005). Various scholars dealt with idiomatic expressions from the aspect of translation (Newmark, 1998; Nida, Taber, 2003; Baker 2011). Many known Lithuanian scholars focused their attention on translation and its strategies (Ambrasas-Sasnava, 1978; Rupšytė, 1980; Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990; Strakšienė 2009).

The main **research methods** used in the thesis:

1. Descriptive theoretical literary analysis provides a possibility to review theoretical data concerning fixed collocations and idioms and their translation.
2. Contrastive method allows to analyse the equivalence between two languages with a purpose of stating similar and different aspects of fixed collocations and idioms.
3. Statistical method enables to demonstrate the quantity of fully equivalent, semantically similar, but formally modified and functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms.

Fixed collocations and idioms for the practical analysis are taken from the English dictionary of idioms *The Penguin Dictionary of English Idioms (PDEI)*. The dictionary provides examples of fixed collocations as well. The Lithuanian data are taken from the dictionaries *Password Dictionary for Speakers of Lithuanian (PDSL)*, *Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms (CCDI)* and computer-based dictionary *Anglonas (A)*. The examples of the source language idiomatic expressions are collected from British National Corpus (<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/>). The target language examples are taken from Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian Language (<http://tekstynas.vdu.lt/>). The **scope** of the research is 139 examples from both languages, i.e. 139 English examples and their translations to the Lithuanian.

As regards the **structure of the paper**, the study consists of: introduction, theoretical review, practical part, conclusions, references and sources, and appendixes.

The introduction presents the object and the aim of the study, the methods used in the research, the relevance of the work and the scope of the research. In theoretical part the concepts of fixed collocation and idiom are discussed. Further consideration is focused on the classification of previously mentioned idiomatic expressions. The strategies of translation are discussed. The practical part is divided into three parts which examine fully equivalent, semantically similar, formally modified and functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms. Conclusions present the final results of the research. In the section of references and sources the used material is listed in an alphabetical order. All collected examples of fixed collocations and idioms are provided in the appendixes.

# 1. THE CONCEPT OF FIXED *COLLOCATIONS* AND *IDIOMS*

## 1.1. Definitions of *Collocation* and *Idiom* in Dictionaries

The lexis of a language is very wide. It has various lexical items including *collocations* and *idioms*. It is hard to distinguish which phrase is a *collocation* and which is an *idiom*. In this part *idioms* and *collocations* are analysed in order to specify the complexity of the concept.

English explanatory dictionaries were very beneficial identifying the above mentioned lexical units. *The Oxford Companion to the English Language (OCEL)* proposes such a definition for a *collocation*, it is “the act of putting two or more things together, especially words in a pattern, and the result of that act” (McArthur 1992:232). It is also defined as “a habitual association between particular words” (*Ibid.* 232). In comparison, one more definition has been taken from the *Oxford Collocations Dictionary (OCD)*. It says that *collocation* is “a combination of words which produce natural-sounding speech and writing” (2002:vii). Agreeably to both dictionaries, *collocation* is an occurrence of two or more words which are somehow coherent. One more definition has been found in *Dictionary of Linguistics & Phonetics (DLP)*, where *collocation* is described as “a term used in lexicology by some linguists to refer to the habitual co-occurrence of individual lexical items” (Crystal 2008:112). Another source confirms the idea that *collocation* is a combination of words which “happens more frequently than would happen by chance” (*Oxford Wordpower Dictionary (OWD)* 2006:140). Therefore, *collocations* are used commonly in everyday language. Usually, when someone uses this lexical item he or she should know what it means and whether the structure is correct. Some words can be put together only with particular words. *Collins English Dictionary* adds that *collocation* is “a grouping together of words in a certain order” (*CED* 2003:334). Hence, it might be said that the word order should not be changed. Probably the meaning would vary if the order has been changed.

*Idioms* are more complex than *collocations*. *Idiom* has been defined as “an expression whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words in it” in *OWD* (2006:367). *CED* confirms this idea by stating that it is “a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of constituent words” (2003:810). Their figurative meaning can hardly be guessed. One should know the implication of an idiom before using it. *OCEL* adds that it is “a unique expression to a language” because of its non-literal meaning (McArthur 1992:497). *Idioms* are distinctive for their indirect implication. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics (CODL)* confirms that by stating that the constituents of an idiom are syntactically related but have a

meaning of a single lexical unit (1997:169). The bond between words in an *idiom* is more rigid. It is indicated in *DLP* that *idioms* “refer to a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, so that they function as a single unit” (Crystal 2008:236). The same source designates them as “habitual collocations” (*Ibid.*236). All the dictionaries give similar definitions.

The conclusion can be drawn that the concept of *collocation* covers word phrases or word pairs which are ordinarily used in a language. Because of their frequent usage they cannot be accidental word combinations. Idioms are more rigid combinations and have figurative meaning. Collocations are really close to idioms. Their similarity will be emphasized further.

## **1.2. The Concept of Collocation in Theoretical Works**

Many lexicographers have examined and analysed collocations. Various papers, thesis and articles have been written about the lexical items. They have tried to define them, to indicate them and include them in the dictionaries.

Collocations have an important role in linguistics. Many researchers tried to define and analyse them. Jackson states that collocation is a “combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy” (1988:96). He identifies them as “words that regularly keep company with certain other words” (*Ibid.*97). The words in collocations do not occur together by chance. Jackson and Amvela indicate that collocations are “the relation of mutual expectancy of words” (2006:92). They are expected to be constituents in a certain combination. Deignan’s definition of collocations confirms the previously mentioned idea. She claims that “two words collocate if their occurrence is higher than random probability would suggest” (2005:194). Some collocations are so regular that they are considered as providing different senses of the lexemes (Jackson 1988:98). Thus it might be said that the constituents should be somehow coherent. Hovy agrees with the idea by stating that “a number of semantic relations are assumed to hold between the two items” (2004:4)<sup>1</sup>. Lewis indicates that “collocations co-occur, but not all words which co-occur are collocations” (1997:25). For instance, the phrase *to play possum* (*PDEI*:61) is a collocation and its compounds cannot be changed. But separately the constituents can occur with other words and make a free combination. Free combination is freely composed by the user of a language. The words of free combinations can be used in other combinations freely with no restrictions. The meaning of free combination is direct and can be understood from its separate components. On the other hand, collocations form

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<sup>1</sup> DH – Dirk Hovy [http://www.dirkhovy.com/portfolio/papers/download/intensifier\\_dirk\\_hovy.pdf](http://www.dirkhovy.com/portfolio/papers/download/intensifier_dirk_hovy.pdf). Accessed on 3d March, 2013.

“semantically unified expressions” (Larson 1998:159). Collocations, in contrast to free combinations, can be defined as “word combinations having arbitrary restriction on the commutability of their elements” (Juknevičienė 2008:120). A component of collocations usually cannot be changed by its synonym. Larson claims that “a list of the other words with which a word may occur is called its collocational range (1998:159). This range has limitations which keep words from combining with other words of a different range. Collocational range also depends on the meaning. Baker states that “there is a strong relationship between the number of senses a word has and its collocational range” (2011:50). Hence, a word which has few different meanings might have different collocability as well. It can be said that collocational range “contributes to the meaning of a lexeme and helps to explain range extending tendencies of lexemes” (Jackson 1988:99). It might be used to interpret the idiomatic expressions which have figurative meaning.

Some collocations are more bound than others. Different scholars give them various names: fixed, bound, or restricted collocations. Lewis claims that “two words may be so strongly bound that they are to all intents and purposes inseparable” (1997:28). If the compounds of collocations are strongly connected most probably they cannot be separated or joined with other words. This quality makes the collocation fixed. In his other work Lewis indicates that fixed collocations are “rigidly institutionalised or ossified” (2002:93). They are regular and inalterable. One more lexicographer Cruse calls them “bound collocations” (1986). He affirms that the constituent of fixed collocations are not likely to be separated (*Ibid.*). They have a certain structure and meaning. They are fixed “to the extent that they could be listed in a good dictionary of the language” (Goddard 2011:28). That means that fixed collocations cannot be changed. They always have the same word order and, most probably, unvarying meaning. The definition given by Larson confirms the idea mentioned above. According to her, fixed collocation might be called “a certain combination <...> which always occurs in a certain order” (1998:156). *A red-letter day* (PDEI:16) is fixed collocation. It cannot be used as *\*a day of red-letter*. If the order is changed the combination will sound unnatural and might be incorrect (Larson 1998). The statement emphasizes the fixedness of the expression and its distinction from free collocations. She also states that it can be difficult to identify the meaning of the whole expression or its parts (*Ibid.*). Thus the meaning is not literal and it cannot be guessed from the compounds of fixed collocation. The expression is also named as a restricted collocation and is defined as an occurrence of certain words almost entirely in the co-text of other words (Schmitt; McCarthy 1997). Such formation of words is designated to lexical unit.

In conclusion, it can be pointed out that collocation is a combination of words that regularly occurs together. The occurrence cannot happen by chance or otherwise it will be a free combination.

Different words have a different collocational range, i. e. they can collocate with a certain amount of words. Collocational range of the same word might differ if the word has few meanings. Fixed collocations are rigidly bound and have a certain meaning which cannot be guessed from separate compounds of the expression and usually is non-literal.

### **1.3. The Concept of Idiom in Theoretical works**

While analysing the concept of collocations, idioms cannot be ignored. They play an important role in everyday language. Linguists and lexicographers analyse idioms and their usage in various texts. In this part theoretical works have been analysed in order to understand the concept of idiom.

Idioms are combinations of words which are always used together. However, they can be characterized by more than one feature. Deignan gives 4 characteristic features of idioms:

- 1) they are composed of more than two words;
- 2) their meaning is not transparent and they are not decomposable;
- 3) they are literally fixed;
- 4) they are grammatically fixed. (2005:195)

The characteristics reveal that the compounds of idioms cannot be changed by other words. Otherwise the phrase might change its meaning and lose its idiomaticity. For example, the idiom *you can't teach an old dog new tricks* (PDEI:52) is a frozen expression. The constituents cannot be changed by any other word. Lewis includes the same features while defining idioms. According to him, idiom is “a relatively-fixed expression where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meanings of the constituent words” (1997:37). Thus, the meaning of the words in a phrase might be clear but the meaning of the whole can be unknown. The meaning of the whole phrase is different from the meaning that can be received from separate words. The conclusion might be drawn that idioms mostly have figurative meanings. The actual meaning of an idiom “cannot be predicted on the basis of its image, i.e. its literal meaning” (Dobrovol'skij 1998:232). According to him, the lexical structure of an idiom does not reveal how this idiom should be interpreted (*Ibid.*). Thus, it can be said that one more scholar agrees with the idea that idioms have figurative meaning. It can be understood “as an entity” (Poole 1999:29). This is one of the most important qualities of an idiom. Jackson claims that non-literal meaning is “the essential feature of an idiom” (1988:106). Thus it can be said that idioms have a metaphorical meaning since both, idiom and metaphor, share

a characteristic of figurative meaning. Jackson and Amvela categorize two types of idioms by meaning: “full idiom” and “partial idiom” (2006). The meaning of full idiom cannot be predicted from the individual meanings of the compounds it comprises, while in partial idioms some of the words keep their usual meaning and the others have meanings that are typical of that particular structure (*Ibid.*). In that case they are halfway predictable. The scholars also indicate that idioms might have literal meaning (*Ibid.*). It depends on the context which it is used in. The case of literal meaning happens when the compounds of an idiom may be used non-idiomatically. For example, *an eagle eye* (PDEI:71) is an idiom which can be understood in both ways, literally and figuratively. Figuratively it has a meaning of “a very sharp gaze” (*Ibid.*), while literally it is an organ of sight of an eagle. In conclusion, some idioms might have literal meaning, some might be completely figurative and the rest might be partial idioms.

As it has been pointed out before, idioms are literally fixed phrases. This is another characteristic of this lexical item. To quote Baker, idioms are “frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form” (2011:67). In other words, compounds are put in the same order and their forms cannot be changed, i. e. singular cannot be transformed to plural or vice versa, or they cannot be changed to passive voice. However, some exceptions can be found. As Jackson states, the fixity is “relative in some cases” (1988:106). It means that some changes might be made if it is appropriate to the context. Sometimes a verb in a phrase may take on different forms, a passive voice can be used instead of an active one and vice versa (*Ibid.*). Thus, it can be said that idioms have a different degree of fixedness. For example, *to bleed someone white* (PDEI:19) can be used in a passive voice – *he was bled white*. One more definition is given to confirm the idea: “they are often held to be relatively frozen and to have severe grammatical restrictions, but <...> idioms are by no means as fixed as conventional accounts suggest” (Schmitt; McCarthy 1997:47). Hence, the scholars who claim that idioms are frozen and unchangeable are not entirely correct. It has been suggested by past linguistic theories that idioms should be treated as phrases that cannot be separated and their meaning cannot be predicted by looking at the constituents of the expression. Regardless to the latter statement, a number of idioms can be modified (EH)<sup>2</sup>. They might be flexible in “sound, sense, structure” (*Ibid.*). The words of some idioms might be changed, the syntactic structure can be altered, and some idioms might have changes in tense or aspects (*Ibid.*).

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<sup>2</sup> EH - Ebscohost

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=0eef01f0-eb5f-4439-8268-87dfd90df270%40sessionmgr15&vid=2&hid=112>. Accessed on 14th March, 2013

For instance, an idiom *to put/set the cat among the pigeons* (PDEI:72) might have some changes. Even in the dictionary it is indicated that both words *put* and *set* can be used in the idiom. Idioms might vary in grammatical or lexical level. Some compounds of such idioms can be changed by synonymous words. However, this variation might differ from one idiomatic expression to another. Thus, in some cases it is hard to tell if an idiom is a frozen phrase or few changes can be made.

To sum up, idioms are lexical units which have figurative meaning and generally cannot be varied. In some cases they can vary within definable limits. Although, in most of the definitions it is said that idioms have non-literal meaning, they might as well have literal and partially literal meanings. It depends on the context in which an idiom is used.

#### **1.4. Differences and Interrelationship between Idioms and Fixed Collocations**

Different opinions exist about the relation between collocations and idioms. Some of the scholars claim that two lexical units differ, the others believe that no clear boundary can be defined. One more opinion is that collocations and idioms are the same expressions.

Only one strong difference between collocations and idioms is distinguished – their fixedness. Jackson claims that “collocation is by definition not fixed, since there is always some degree of choice” (1988:103). Some changes can always be made, either grammatical or lexical. It can be said that collocations “can be distinguished from idioms in that they are still variable” (Hovy 2004:5). They are not as rigidly fixed as idioms. For example, the word *bird* can collocate with *rare, migratory, tropical* (BBI:25), while idioms, such as *as happy as a lark* (PDEI:62), are more fixed and their compounds cannot be swapped. Baker adds one more difference by offering such a definition: “idioms <...> are at the extreme end of the scale from collocations in one or both of these areas: flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning” (2011:67). A highly similar definition is found on the Internet article written by Geart Van Der Meer. He indicates that the difference between collocations and idioms is their meaning (EL)<sup>3</sup>. The constituent words of collocations are semantically literal, while idioms are not semantically literal (*Ibid.*). Thus the difference is that the meaning of collocation can be predicted from its constituents, but it is quite impossible to guess the meaning of an idiom since it is figurative.

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<sup>3</sup> E – Eurolex

[http://www.eurolex.org/elx\\_proceedings/Euralex1998\\_1/Geart%20VAN%20DER%20MEER%20Collocations%20as%20one%20particular%20type%20of%20conventional%20word%20combinations%20Their%20de.pdf](http://www.eurolex.org/elx_proceedings/Euralex1998_1/Geart%20VAN%20DER%20MEER%20Collocations%20as%20one%20particular%20type%20of%20conventional%20word%20combinations%20Their%20de.pdf) Accessed on 14th March, 2013

Other scholars indicate that no clear boundary can be found between collocations and idioms. Cowie et al proposes that fixed collocations sometimes refer to “semi-idioms” (2002). That means that one compound might have a figurative meaning and the other might appear in a literal sense (Cowie et al 2002). According to Cowie et al, fixed collocations are “idiom-like” (*Ibid.*). Thus, they have in mind that fixed collocations are similar to idioms. Despite the fact that they have some differences, they can also be much alike. To quote Cruse, fixed collocations “display some of the characteristic properties of idioms” (1986:41). A number of them might be variable at some degree. They are not divided by any strict boundaries. Both, idioms and fixed collocations, are “expressions of irregularity which remains in the lexicon” (Lipka 2002:184). They both are lexical units with some differences and similarities. Hence, they cannot be separated from each other.

One more group of scholars states that collocations and idioms are the same lexical units. Even though collocations are semantically transparent, they also show “a certain degree of syntactic frozenness and resistance to lexical substitution, just like idioms” (Gitsaki 1996:162)<sup>4</sup>. Thus, collocations can be fixed, just like idioms. Furthermore, idiom can be slightly transparent either. Some of its compounds can have its literal meaning. Transparent idioms are called “restricted collocations” (*Ibid.* 163). In other words, fixed collocations have the same characteristics as idioms. Larson confirms the statement by claiming that “idioms are special collocations or fixed collocations of words which have a meaning of a whole” (1998:157). For instance, such collocations as *green fingers* (*PDEI*:18) and *a sitting duck* (*PDEI*:68) are fixed and have non-literal meaning. The first one means to be good at gardening while the latter indicates someone who is vulnerable to attack from his enemies (*Ibid.*) The fixed collocations and idioms have a meaning of a whole. Hence, they are frozen and might be both, transparent or opaque.

In conclusion, three main opinions exist as regards the differences and interrelationship between collocations and idioms. It is clear that free collocations and idioms are completely different expressions. However, fixed collocations are quite similar and share the same characteristics. Both, idioms and fixed collocations, are frozen expressions and might have non-literal meaning. In the present study fixed collocations and idioms will be treated as the same lexical unit.

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<sup>4</sup> EL – Espace Library [http://espace.library.uq.edu.au/eserv/UQ:205374/chapters1\\_6.pdf](http://espace.library.uq.edu.au/eserv/UQ:205374/chapters1_6.pdf). Accessed on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2013.

## 1.5. Classification of Fixed Collocations and Idioms

Colours, animal world, existential matters, etc. serve as a criterion for creation of fixed collocations and idioms. Although, each constituent might have its propositional meaning, when used in a fixed collocation or an idiom it might just help to express a certain idea or create a figurative meaning of an expression. Thus, regarding to what they mean and what they are constituted of, fixed collocations and idioms can be classified to various groups.

### I. Fixed collocations and idioms referring to a person:

It is one of the biggest groups since different features of a person can be defined by an idiomatic expression. Firstly, fixed collocations and idioms might refer to person's feelings and a state of mind:

- *To feel blue* – the expression refers to a depressed, discontent person (PDEI:17);
- *Bats in the belfry* – slightly mad person (PDEI:62);

Depression and madness is a state of mind, thus, it can be said that both of the examples refer to feelings. Idiomatic expressions of this category can express various feelings such as envy, anger, wonder, happiness, etc.

Secondly, they can describe person's appearance:

- *A wolf in sheep's clothing* – someone who looks respectable and harmless but whose behaviour is quite opposite (PDEI:58);
- *As bald as a coot* – completely bald (PDEI:70);

Not only physical appearance can be described. One of the previous examples emphasizes man's baldness while the other one reveals the character, how it might look.

Moreover, the behaviour and habits can be described:

- *To behave like an animal* – a term of abuse for men of great villainy and cruelty (PDEI:52);
- *His bark is worse than his bite* – a person is not so unkind or fierce as he pretends to be (PDEI:54);

This group of fixed collocations refer to behaviour, temper and habits. In the first expression the compound *animal* gives a clue that the idiom refers to someone uneducated or rude. In the second example a person is compared to a dog indicating that he talks more than he does, he only pretends to be fierce.

Finally, idiomatic expressions can define actions:

- *To be as busy as a bee* – to work non-stop (PDEI:74);
- *To flog a dead horse* – to repeat the same outdated argument over and over again (PDEI:56).

In this case the verbs express certain actions which may have absolutely different meaning. For instance, the verb *to flog* means “to hit with a whip or a stick” (OWD), while in the previous expression it means *to repeat*. Thus, the verbs have a figurative meaning.

## II. Fixed collocations and idioms referring to surrounding things and nature:

This type of fixed collocations and idioms can describe someone’s belongings or can name an everyday phenomenon of nature:

- *White elephant* (PDEI:19) – a very big and useless possession;
- *Dog-days* (PDEI:54) – the hottest weather;

The idiomatic expressions mentioned above show how animals can be used to convey casual things, such as weather or people’s belongings. Some expressions have similarities to things they refer to. For instance, elephant refers to a big possession because of its size. However, other idiomatic expressions have no relation to their meaning. *Dog* has no reference to hot weather.

## III. Fixed collocations and idioms referring to a certain range:

Fixed collocations and idioms can be based on business and finances or an illegal activity:

- *Black economy* – that part of country’s economy which is carried on without the knowledge of the authorities for the purpose of avoiding taxes (PDEI:20);
- *A nest-egg* – a small amount of money that is kept in reserve, in case of need (PDEI:66);
- *Monkey business* – underhanded business, business that is not quite honest or straightforward (PDEI:63);

In the first example the colour *black* refers to an illegal activity in the country related to its economy and business. The second example signifies savings that are kept for special case, for a really bad day. Thus, the fixed collocations and idioms can refer to financial dealings. *Monkey* refers to a sly underground activity. Hence, animals can be used to express some clandestine business.

The range which refers to an interval of time can be distinguished:

- *Donkey’s years/ages* – a very long time (PDEI:58);
- *Till the cows come home* – for ever (PDEI:58).

As it can be seen, animals are used in the expressions relating to time. Moreover, the interval of time which they express is quite long. It might even signify an eternity. Since the cows never come home by themselves, the latter example clearly refers to eternity of time. Something takes for ever to happen.

#### IV. **Fixed collocations and idioms according to their structure and composition:**

Some fixed collocations and idioms might function as verbs. In that case they are named as phrasal verbs:

- *To drone on* – to talk monotonously and at length on a subject (PDEI:74);
- *To ferret out* – to find out something after a very diligent search (PDEI:61);

The idiomatic expressions are constituted of verbs and prepositions. Thus, they are called phrasal verbs. In this case verbs have figurative meanings, since *ferret* is “a domesticated animal that is descended from the European polecat” (OWD) and *drone* is “a stingless male bee” (OWD). In the examples the nouns are used as verbs and they have non-literal meaning because *to drone* means *to talk* and *to ferret* means *to find out*.

Many idiomatic expressions are comparisons of one object or an action to another, using words *as* or *like*. Thus, fixed collocations and idioms can be simile-based and can illustrate certain ideas:

- *Free as a bird* – free to come and go as one pleases (PDEI:65);
- *Like a bull in a china shop* – very clumsy and destructive (PDEI:58);

This category is easily recognisable since it has distinguishing words *as* and *like*. It compares two objects. The examples mentioned above compare animals and birds to a person in that way revealing his/her qualities. *Bird* symbolizes freedom, thus, it refers to a free man. *Bull* is a big and dangerous animal. It refers to someone’s clumsiness and destructiveness.

Some fixed collocations and idioms convey morals and wisdom. These are called sayings or proverbs:

- *Never look a gift horse in the mouth* – never find fault with a gift (PDEI:57);
- *Every dog has his day* – everyone, however humble or unprepossessing, has his moment of glory (PDEI:52);

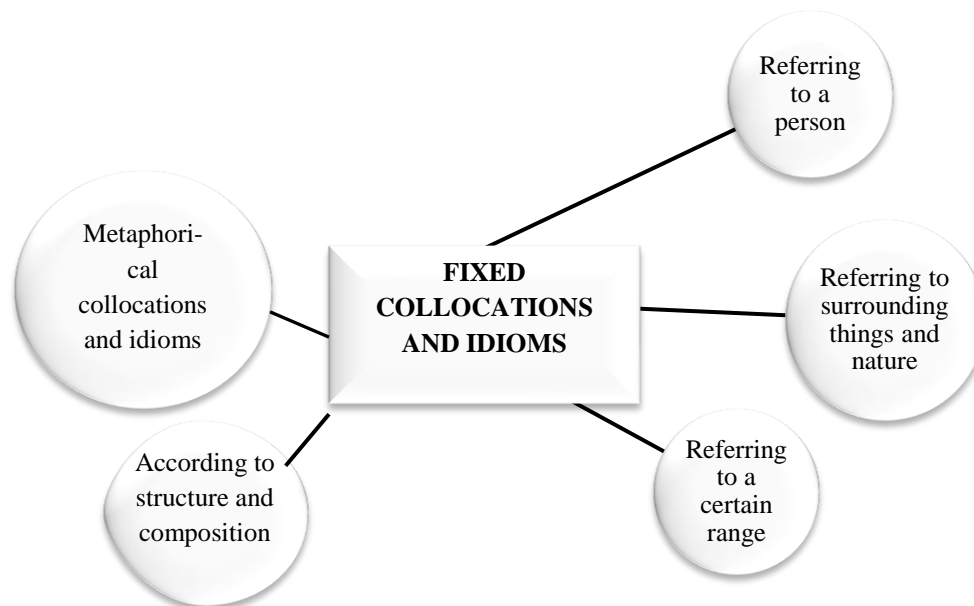
Proverbs and sayings can be used as a separate sentence as well as a phrase. They always have a hidden moral, a lesson to be taught. In the previous mentioned examples, animals are used to express the wisdom and idea of the expressions. As it can be seen in this case they can refer to a thing, or a person.

One more type of fixed collocations and idioms can be distinguished – metaphorical collocations and idioms. They compare situations, objects or actions, like similes. The difference is that they do not include word *as* or *like*:

- *The rat race* – the frenzied scramble for success in one’s job (PDEI:60);
- *A cold fish* – a cold, unfeeling person (PDEI:72).

The idiomatic expressions falling into this category are hidden comparisons. *Rat* is compared to colleagues at work and *fish* is a comparison to a person with no feelings. The expressions have figurative meaning. Not a single constituent is translated literally. Hence, their non-literalness emphasizes one more metaphorical feature.

In order to demonstrate the above indicated classification of fixed collocations and idioms, the following diagram is drawn:



**Figure 1. Classification of fixed collocations and idioms**

Figure 1 shows the types of fixed collocations and idioms. As it has been mentioned before, idiomatic expressions can be divided into various groups according to their structure or to what they refer to.

In conclusion, various groups of fixed collocations and idioms might be distinguished. Each idiomatic expression has a different meaning and refers to something. The reference is the indicator which helps to classify them. Since the classification of fixed collocations and idioms has been analysed, it is expedient to discuss the methods and difficulties in translating them in the following section.

## 2. TRANSLATION OF FIXED COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

### 2. 1. The Concept of Translation

Translation is an important aspect in linguistics. Many definitions and analysis of translation are proposed by various authors and dictionaries. In order to analyse translation of fixed collocations and idioms, the concept of translation should be discussed.

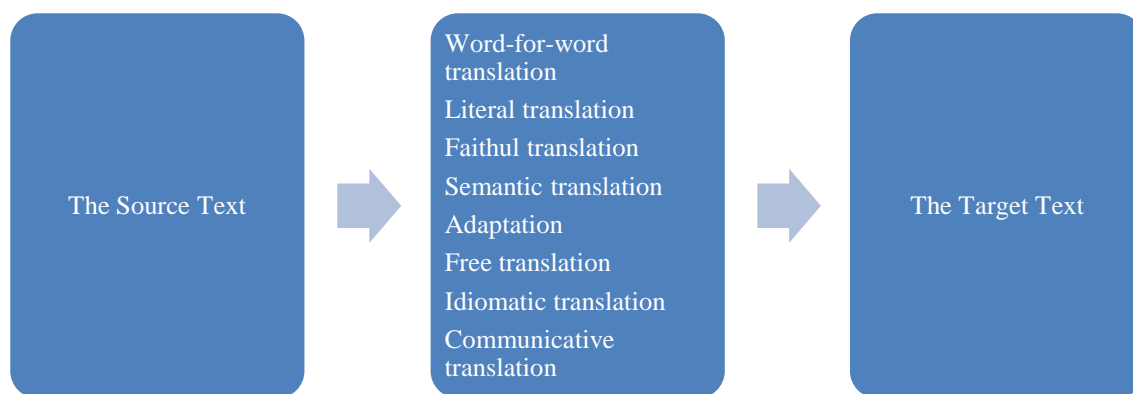
English explanatory dictionaries have been beneficial while analysing the concept of translation. *OCEL* defines translation as “restatement of the forms of one language in another: the chief means of exchanging information between different language communities” (McArthur 1992:1052). Thus, it can be said that translation is an interchange between two languages. According to Bussmann, translation is a process and result of transferring text from one language to another (1996). The language from which the text is transferred is commonly called the source language and the one to which the text is transferred is known as the target language.

In Baker’s (2011) words, translation is a change of form. It means that a statement in the target language might have a different structure than the one in the source language while the meaning is the same. Hence, the meaning is transferred despite the change in the form. As Nida and Taber claims, translator’s task is to reproduce in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, “first in the terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (2003:12). It can be said that the most important task of translation is to transfer the meaning. Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990) claim that the aim of a translation is to convey the meaning of the source language rather than to preserve the structure. Naturally, the best way to translate is to find an equivalent that coincides with both, form and meaning, but if it is impossible it is better to translate the statement so the meaning would be the same.

According to Newmark (1998), the main problem of translation has always been whether to translate literally or freely, i.e. to retain the structure or to transfer the message without keeping the form. Newmark (*Ibid.*) suggests three basic factors to the translator to pay attention to: the purpose of the translation, the nature of the readership and the type of the text. They are important for good translation. Furthermore, the strategies which are used while translating are significant either. Newmark (1998:45-47) proposes 8 strategies of translation:

1. *Word-for-word translation.* The structure of source language is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common meaning, out of the context. Cultural words are translated literally.
2. *Literal translation.* The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest equivalents in the target language, while the lexical words are translated singly, out of the context.
3. *Faithful translation.* It attempts to reproduce the precise original contextual meaning within the constraints of the target language grammatical structure. Cultural words are transferred.
4. *Semantic translation.* The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible. The latter takes more account of the aesthetic value of the source language text. It may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral terms but not by cultural equivalents.
5. *Adaptation.* It is used mainly for plays and poetry; the characters, themes and plots are usually preserved, the source language culture is converted to the target language culture and the text is rewritten.
6. *Free translation.* This type of translation produces the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase which is much longer than the original form.
7. *Idiomatic translation.* It re-creates the message of the source language text but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring idioms and colloquialisms where these do not exist in the original text.
8. *Communicative translation.* The last type of translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original text in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the reader.

The following figure is drawn in order to show the variety of translation strategies:



**Figure 2. Translation Strategies according to Newmark (1998)**

In Figure 2 the diversity of translation strategies is emphasized. All the above mentioned strategies can be adjusted to certain texts. Furthermore, they can be used while translating fixed collocations and idioms. It is translator's choice which one seems the most appropriate to use in order to express the main idea of the source language text. All of them can be used for the same purpose – to transfer the source language text to the target language. Some types or strategies of translation are more literal while others give more freedom to a translator and are more flexible.

## **2. 2. Difficulties in Translation of Fixed Collocations and Idioms**

For non-native speaker it is hard to identify an idiomatic expression. In some cases fixed collocations and idioms might be used in their literal meaning, therefore the translator should recognize whether he is dealing with an idiomatic expression or not. Since various types of fixed collocations and idioms exist, various problems recognizing them appear. As Strakšienė (2009) indicates, the main problem is “the lack of equivalence on the idiom level” (K)<sup>5</sup>. She states that the idiomatic expressions are one of the most peculiar parts of the language but at the same time they are quite difficult because of their unpredictable meaning (*Ibid.*). According to Baker (2011), it is easier to recognize idiomatic expressions which are more difficult to understand and make less sense in a given context. Since their literal meaning has no sense they are recognizable easier as fixed collocations and idioms. The same scholar identifies such difficulties in the translation of fixed collocations and idioms:

<sup>5</sup> K – Kalbos [http://www.kalbos.lt/zurnalai/14\\_numeris/03.pdf](http://www.kalbos.lt/zurnalai/14_numeris/03.pdf) Accessed on 5th of April, 2013.

1. **Fixed collocation or an idiom may have no equivalent in the target language.** Some languages express the same meaning differently, i.e. in one language a given meaning can be expressed in a single word, in another it might be expressed by an idiom, etc. Moreover, idiomatic expressions can be culture-specific. For example, the expression *white trash* which means white people from the Southern States of America (PDEI:19) has no equivalent in Lithuanian. The translation is an explanation of the meaning.
2. **An idiom or fixed collocation may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but it may be used in different context.** The expression might have different connotations or they may not be transferable. For instance, *the sacred cow* is a derogatory term for any institution or custom generally regarded as sacrosanct which, in the opinion of its critics, is useless and should be abolished (PDEI:58). In Lithuanian it is also a taboo but the difference is that it should not be criticized (A). It is not defined as useless. Thus, the context in which the expression is used might be different in each language.
3. **An idiom or fixed collocation may be used at the same time in both its literal and idiomatic senses in the source text.** The effect of idiomatic expression cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text if the target language idiom does not correspond to the source language idiom in form and meaning. For example, an expression a *dead duck* (PDEI:68) might be used in its literal and idiomatic senses. Hence, the translator should choose which meaning is appropriate for the context.
4. **The convention of using idioms and fixed collocations, the context in which they can be used, and the frequency of their use may differ in the source and target languages.** For instance, English uses idiomatic expressions in various types of text, even in serious, international magazines while Lithuanian mostly uses them in fiction and magazine articles.

In conclusion, four main difficulties have been identified: the absence of equivalents; different use of the same idiomatic expression in various languages; the use of an idiomatic expression in its literal and non-literal meaning at the same time; in different cultures it is used in different types of text. Thus, every translator has to cope with them in order to get adequate result in the target language. A translator has to be accurate and know the nuances of both, the source and target, languages very well.

### 2. 3. Translation Strategies of Fixed Collocations and Idioms

It goes without saying that fixed collocations and idioms are one of the most difficult language units to be translated. As far as translation of idiomatic expressions is concerned, the translator does not necessarily have to find an absolute equivalent for the fixed collocation or idiom in the original text. The most important thing in translation is to reproduce the message of the text. Consequently, the structure of the idiomatic expression and its components should not necessarily match. In order to help translators with the task to interpret fixed collocations and idioms, Ambrasas-Sasnava (1978:105) singles out four idiom translation strategies:

1. Literal.
2. Philological, when idiomatic expressions are explained.
3. Literary, when equivalent idioms are found.
4. Adaptation of fiction texts.

The strategies mentioned above reveal in what ways fixed collocations and idioms can be translated. They might be translated literally. This strategy corresponds to word-for-word or literal translation method by Newmark (1998). Moreover, the equivalent idiomatic expressions in the target language can be found. When there is no equivalent for the idiomatic expression, philological strategy can be used. The translation preserves only semantic meaning of the source language expression.

Not only previously mentioned strategies are used in order to translate fixed collocations and idioms correctly. Baker (2011:76-85) suggests four idiomatic expression translation strategies:

1. *Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.* This strategy involves using formally and semantically similar idiomatic expression in the target language, this kind of match can only occasionally be achieved.
2. *Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.* It is often possible to find an idiomatic expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to the source idiom, but which is of different form, i.e. it consists of different lexical items.
3. *Translation by paraphrase.* This is the most common way of translating idiomatic expressions when a match cannot be found in the target language.
4. *Translation by omission.* An idiom sometimes may be omitted in the target text. This may be because it has no close match in the target language and its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased.

The best strategy to translate fixed collocations and idioms is the first one, i.e. using an idiom of similar meaning and form. However, it is not always possible to find an equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language which corresponds to form and meaning of the source language phrase. In that case other strategies are used.

In conclusion, four methods and strategies for translation of fixed collocations and idioms were indicated. Idiomatic expressions can be translated literally, by finding an equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language, by paraphrasing, and finally, by omitting the untranslatable idiomatic expression. The latter one is not analysed in the research, since no examples which are analysed in the empirical part were identified.

### 3. METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

After the presentation of theoretical data of the subject and before proceeding to the empirical part of the study the methods that were applied in the present research in the process of the analysis of translation of fixed collocations and idioms are discussed.

The practical analysis of fixed collocations and idioms was based on idiomatic expressions collected from dictionaries and corpus. English fixed collocations and idioms were collected from *The Penguin Dictionary of English Idioms*. The book provides a wide selection of idiomatic phrases in the English language. Moreover, they are categorized. Each category has a key-word, thus, the groups such as colours, animals, elements, etc. appear. The Lithuanian translations of idiomatic expressions were gathered from three dictionaries. One of them was *Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms*. The second dictionary was *Password Dictionary for Speakers of Lithuanian*. The last one was computer-based dictionary *Anglonas*. The examples of the source language idiomatic expressions were collected from *British National Corpus* (<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/>). The corpus is a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources, representing British English of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The target language examples were taken from *Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian Language* (<http://tekstynas.vdu.lt/>). More than 140 million words can be found there from all kinds of sources – from fiction to spoken language.

Five categories of fixed collocations and idioms were chosen from *PDEI*: animals, birds, colours, fish, and insects. 136 examples were collected from both languages, i.e. 172 English examples and their equivalents in the target language. All the idiomatic expressions of both languages were grouped according to three criteria:

1. Fully equivalent fixed collocations and idioms. This group includes such fixed collocations and idioms which are of equal semantic value. The source language idiomatic expressions correspond to the target language expressions in form and meaning.
2. Semantically similar, formally modified fixed collocations and idioms. In this category one of the components of fixed collocations or idioms in translation is changed but the meaning is preserved.
3. Functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms. In this group not a single component in translation is preserved only the meaning is transferred into the target language.

The research was conducted applying three methods:

1. Descriptive theoretical literary analysis provided a possibility to review theoretical data concerning fixed collocations and idioms and difficulties when translating them.
2. Contrastive method enabled to analyse the structure of two languages. The purpose of this method was to analyse the equivalence of the source and the target languages.
3. Statistical method allowed to demonstrate the quantity of fully equivalent, semantically similar, formally modified and functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms.

Furthermore, the results were arranged in the figures prepared using a spreadsheet MS Excel. The percentage was calculated applying the mathematical formula of simple program:  $X = P \times 100\% / T$ , where: X – the percentage of the number P; P – is the number of examples which percentage needs to be calculated; T – is the total number of examples of particular types which constitutes 100%.

In the following chapter, translation of fixed collocations and idioms will be analysed putting them into three groups mentioned above: fully equivalent; semantically similar, formally modified; functionally equivalent.

## 4. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON THE TRANSLATION OF FIXED COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

### 4.1. Fully Equivalent Fixed Collocations and Idioms

This group consists of fixed collocations and idioms which are fully equivalent in the target language, i.e. the examples of both languages are of equal semantic value. Moreover, the form of an idiom is preserved in the target language. For instance, the expression *a milch cow* means “a universal provider, one from whom it is easy to obtain money” (*PDEI*:58). The translation to Lithuanian is *melžiama karvė* (A). It is formally equivalent since *milch* is an adjective meaning “milk” and *cow* is “the mature female of cattle” (*MW*)<sup>6</sup>, hence, the words are translated literally. Furthermore, it preserves semantic value either. *Frazeologijos Žodynas* confirms that by stating that *melžiama karvė* is an obedient person, who allows to obtain money from him (*FZ*:274). Thus, both components correspond and are semantically equal.

This group consists of 19 examples of fixed collocations and idioms. They fall into various categories presented in the theoretical part. Fixed collocations and idioms are taken from English and Lithuanian dictionaries which have been mentioned in the methodology of the research: *The Penguin Dictionary of English Idioms*, *Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms*, *Password Dictionary for Speakers of Lithuanian*, and *Anglonas*. While classifying examples of idiomatic expressions, fixed collocations and idioms in the source language and fixed collocations and idioms in the target language are considered to be equivalents.

- (1) **To be up with the lark** – to be up early in the morning (*PDEI*:66)

*Britain is always up with the lark and it was a nice piece of work that Needle Gun did under Roberts on the Side Hill woodchip gallops early on Tuesday that makes me select him for the Laburnum Stakes. (BNC)*

**Keltis su vyturiais/labai anksti** (*CCDI*:448) - *Kitą rytą sukilom labai anksti. (CCLL)*

- (2) **He couldn't hurt a fly** – a gentle person who would never hurt anyone (*PDEI*:74)

*It seems as though he wouldn't hurt a fly, except there is an inkling that he could become nasty when he starts to throw fruit and vegetables at the cat, who is as suspicious of this 'foreigner' as the natives. (BNC)*

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<sup>6</sup> MW – Merriam Webster <http://www.merriam-webster.com/> Accessed on 20<sup>th</sup> of April, 2013.

**Ir musės/vabalėlio nenuskriaustų** (CCDI:290) - ... *perprato sūnaus būdą, suvokė, kad jis ir musės nenuskriaustų, juo labiau, jog arčiau namų laikėsi...* (CCLL)

Both examples belong to the category of fixed collocations and idioms referring to a person's behaviour and habits. The first one refers to a habit to get up really early. The second expression refers to behaviour. A person is so innocent and gentle that he could not hurt anyone, not even an annoying insect. The examples taken from the English and Lithuanian corpus confirm the idea that the above mentioned idiomatic expressions coincide not only in form, but in meaning as well. They are used in a similar context. Word-for-word translation strategy is used in this case. The first strategy indicated by Baker (2011) is used – the idiom in the target language is similar in meaning and form to the idiomatic expression in the source language.

The other group consists of metaphorical fixed collocations:

- (3) An **ugly duckling** – a plain, unprepossessing child who grows into a beautiful woman (PDEI:68)

*Even when made up with the finest cosmetics money could buy it would never be beautiful, but still...not bad for an ugly duckling, Sally thought, smiling wryly. (BNC)*

**Bjaurusis ančiukas** (A) - *Kas galėjo pamanyti, kad bjaurusis ančiukas išaugs į gražią merginą...* (CCLL)

- (4) A **big fish** – a very important person (PDEI:72)

*For the time being Chamberlain survived — largely because Eden, the big fish among the Tory dissidents, would not jump. (BNC)*

**Stambi žuvis, svarbi persona** (CCDI:276) - ... *poskyrio atstovo R.Pukinsko, ne kokia nors "stambi žuvis", susijusi su rezonansiniais pastarojo meto...* (CCLL)

The example (3) belongs not only to the metaphorical group. It also refers to an appearance of a child. Both idiomatic expressions are metaphorical, because they compare two objects without using words *as* or *like*. A child is compared to a duckling which changes when it gets older. The same process happens to a child. In the example (4) an important person is compared to a big fish. Again, both expressions are fully equivalent in the target language. They are translated literally, but as it can be seen from the examples, their meanings are figurative. Thus, literary translation strategy (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1978) is used.

The following examples fall to the category of idiomatic expressions referring to an action:

- (5) **To take the bull by the horns** – to grapple fearlessly with a problem (PDEI:58)

*Sarah hesitated, then seemed to decide to take the bull by the horns. (BNC)*

**Griebti jautį už ragų** (CCDI:100) - ... nusprendė, jog dabar tinkamiausias metas griebti jautį už ragų. (CCLL)

- (6) **To breed like rabbits** – to breed very fast, to multiply at great speed (PDEI:60)

*Makes the viruses breed like rabbits. (BNC)*

**Daugintis kaip triušiai** (A) - ... subjektai Marijos žemėje dauginasi tarsi triušiai ir nereikia jų veisti per prievartą... (CCLL)

- (7) **To shed crocodile tears** – to shed false, insincere tears (PDEI:62)

*But far be it for us to shed crocodile tears over the bruised egos of our male counterparts. (BNC)*

**Lieti krokodilo ašaras** (CCDI:166) - ... sporto funkcionieriai ar vadybininkai lieja krokodilo ašaras dėl "blogos labdaros įstatymo". (CCLL)

Literal translation strategy (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1978) is used when translating the above mentioned expressions. The words are translated singly, out of the context. The phrases refer to an action. The examples (5) and (6) refer to the qualities of the animals which are mentioned in them. Bull is a huge and dangerous beast, thus a person who grabs it has to be fearless. Rabbits reproduce a lot of cubs in one litter, hence, everything that breeds fast and a lot is compared to these mammals. In the example (6) crocodile tears connects with falseness. This group is one more example of fixed collocations and idioms which have equivalents in the target language.

Another group consists of simile-based fixed collocations and idioms:

- (8) **As white as a sheet** – in a state of very great fear (PDEI:19)

*He went as white as a sheet and backed off immediately. (BNC)*

**Išblyškęs, baltas kaip drobė/popierius** (CCDI:802) - Veidas išblyškęs, baltas lyg drobė... (CCLL)

- (9) **To be like a fish out of water** – to find oneself in an unfamiliar situation, to be ill-adapted to new conditions (PDEI:72)

*Their interpretation of Steve Harley's 'Come Up And See Me' was all guitars and bodies moving (like fish out of water?!). (BNC)*

**Kaip žuvis be vandens, kaip ne savo kailyje, nejaukiai** (CCDI:277) - ... nukabinau nosį, pasijutau kaip ne savo kailyje, ėmiau šnairuoti į šalis. (CCLL)

- (10) **As slippery as an eel** – difficult to pin down, difficult to catch (PDEI:73)

*The train of thought that begins like this is as slippery as an eel, and the only effective way to catch it is to examine the truth of the matter. (BNC)*

**Slidus kaip ungurys/vėgėlė** (A) – ... *bet šitas niekšas gudrus, be to, slidus kaip ungurys.* (CCLL)

All three examples are considered to be fully equivalent idiomatic expressions. They are translated using word-for-word translation strategy (Newmark 1998). Actually, more than one strategy can be applied in this case. Literary translation strategy (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1978) can be used as well. However, few more words are added. In the example (8) *white* is translated not only as a colour *baltas* which means a bright colour, a colour of snow (LKZ)<sup>7</sup>, one more equivalent *išblyškęs* is given which means pale, whitened (*Ibid.*). Both Lithuanian words are synonyms and equivalents of the same word, thus the phrase is still considered to be fully equivalent. The example (9) gives a formal and semantic equivalent *kaip žuvis vandenyje*. It corresponds to the English phrase in both aspects. Notwithstanding, two more Lithuanian phrases are given which are of different form while they still preserve the meaning. The example (10) gives one more additional word as well. An equivalent of the word *eel* is *ungurys*, thus, the expression is still fully equivalent. An additional word *vėgėlė* is a different kind of fish but is considered to be similar to an eel (LKZ). Therefore, it can be used as a synonym to the word eel in the target language.

One more group of idiomatic expressions is distinguished. This category refers to time:

- (11)        **The Golden age** – (1) the first of the four ages when men were happy and innocent, the other three being the Silver, Bronze and Iron; (2) the finest period in a country's history and literature (PDEI:22)

*Mozart is being promoted all over the world as the bewigged darling of the gods, the product of a golden age of innocence and delight.* (BNC)

**Aukso amžius** (A) - *Tai buvo aukso amžius ir didvyrių karta, nepažinusi nei baimės...* (CCLL)

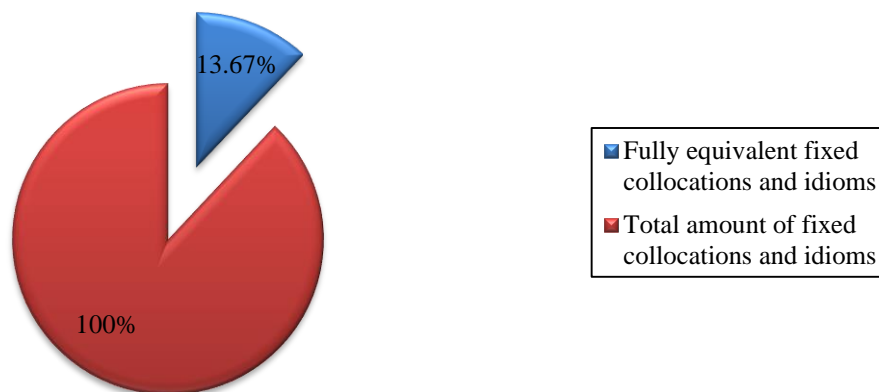
The example (11) has two different meanings. Both of them are expressed in the target language by only one phrase. It can refer to a historical era of the world, as well as to the finest period of history and literature. Literal translation strategy is used in this case (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1978; Newmark 1998). The expression is translated word by word.

For the full list of fully equivalent fixed collocations and idioms see **Appendix 1. Fully Equivalent Fixed Collocations and Idioms.**

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<sup>7</sup> LKZ – Lietuvių kalbos žodynas <http://www.lkz.lt/startas.htm> Accessed on 20th of April, 2013.

All the examples mentioned above are of equal semantic value in both, the source and the target languages. In order to show the distribution of fully equivalent fixed collocations and idioms according to the whole amount of examples used in the research, the following figure is drawn:



***Figure 3. Fully equivalent fixed collocations and idioms compared to the total amount of all examples***

Figure 3 provides the evidence that for 19 out of 139 English fixed collocations and idioms the equivalent idiomatic expressions in Lithuanian can be found. That makes only a thirteenth part of all selected idioms. Considering the numbers, it can be said that only a small part of English fixed collocations and idioms have full equivalents in Lithuanian.

While translating the above mentioned examples, literal and word-for-word strategies have been applied. Moreover, Baker's (2011) strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning and form has been used. Thus, the fixed collocations and idioms have the same grammatical and lexical structure in both languages. Figure 3 emphasizes the notion that translation of idiomatic expressions is quite difficult. It is rather complicated to find equivalent idioms in the English and Lithuanian languages.

#### **4.2. Semantically Similar, Formally Modified Fixed Collocations and Idioms**

In this case one of the components of fixed collocation or idiom in translation is changed but the meaning of the whole expression is preserved. For example, *the worm of conscience* means "the nagging voice of conscience" (PDEI:74) and is translated as *sqžinės graužimas* (A). The compound *conscience* is translated literally, since it means "conformity to what one considers to be correct, right, or morally good" (MW). However, the word *worm* is paraphrased but the whole meaning of

the idiomatic expression when translated into Lithuanian is preserved because it matches the definition provided in English.

Though there are some changes from the lexical point of view, the form of fixed collocations and idioms may remain very similar in both languages. This category consists of 49 fixed collocations and idioms collected from English and Lithuanian dictionaries and followed by examples from corpus. The following fixed collocations and idioms are listed according to the classification mentioned in the theoretical part.

The group of idiomatic expressions referring to a person's actions:

- (12) **To catch someone red-handed** – to catch someone in the act of committing a crime (*PDEI:16*)

*Police say they've caught a terrorist red-handed on his way to plant a bomb. (BNC)*

**Sučiupti nusikaltimo vietoje** (*PEDSL:551*) - *Senoji moteris lyg sučiupta nusikaltimo vietoje apsidairo. (CCLL)*

- (13) **To go to the dogs** – to ruin oneself by licentious or degenerate living (*PDEI:54*)

*No wonder the country is going to the dogs. (BNC)*

**Nusigyventi, nueiti velniop** (*PEDSL:181*) - *Bet dabar pas ją niekas neužaina – ji nusigyveno, jei suprantate, ką noriu pasakyti. (CCLL)*

- (14) **To take someone under one's wing** – to give a person one's help and protection (*PDEI:66*)

*The group who had taken her under their wing were Parisian bandits, who had taken to harassing the Nazis since the occupation. (BNC)*

**Laikyti ką po savo sparnu, globoti ką, paimti ką į savo globą** (*CCDI:809*) - *Benas, vis labiau glaudžiantis jį po savo sparnu, prisiėmė visus nuopelnus už šią pažangą. (CCLL)*

All the above mentioned examples are translated using an expression of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Thus, Baker's (2011) strategy is used. A part of each example is translated literally while the rest of the expression is paraphrased. In the example (12) the word *catch* corresponds to Lithuanian equivalent *sučiupti*, but the compound *red-handed* is paraphrased. However, it transmits the meaning of the expression. In the example (13) the compound *dogs* is paraphrased and only the first part of the expression is preserved. The example (14) shows how one expression can be translated in several different ways but still transmit its meaning. In the first case, the word *take* can be change in the process of translation, while in other cases the compounds *under one's wing* can be

used as paraphrases. Nevertheless, the idiomatic expression still means to protect someone and take care of that person.

The following examples belong to the category of metaphorical fixed collocations and idioms:

- (15) **A lone wolf** – someone who likes to be independent and live alone without having to co-operate with other people (*PDEI:61*)

*I got the impression you're something of a lone wolf. (BNC)*

**Vienišius; atsiskyrėlis** (*CCDI:814*) - *Maištininkas ir vienišius jis visados buvo. (CCLL)*

- (16) **a frog in the throat** – to have an obstruction in the throat which causes hoarseness or loss of voice (*PDEI:62*)

*I've got a frog in my throat. (BNC)*

**Užkimimas, skaudulys gerklėje** (*CCDI:298*) - *Užkimimas, niaukęs skambų balsą, pamažu pranyko. (CCLL)*

- (17) **A lame duck** – a person who is incompetent and in need of financial assistance. Also a company or industry that is running at a loss and needs public money to survive (*PDEI:68*)

*He had turned out to be a lame duck and limped out of her life. (BNC)*

**Nevykėlis, nusmukėlis; nusmukusi/bankrutuojanti įmonė** (*CCDI:214*) - *Ji puikiai suprato, kad jis nevykėlis, nepritarė jo girtuokliavimui bei lošimams... (CCLL)*

In this category the meaning of the expressions is preserved, but their form is slightly changed. Baker's (2011) strategy to use similar idiom in meaning but dissimilar in form cannot be used since the translations in the target language are not considered to be idiomatic expressions. Nevertheless, they transmit the meaning of the source language expressions. The example (15) changes its form in the process of translation. The source language expression is constituted of two words, while the target language translation has only one word. Nonetheless, the meaning of the loneliness is conveyed. The example (16) shows how an amphibian can render the impression of soreness of the throat. In Lithuanian the word *frog* is paraphrased to hoarseness. The target language expression has the same meaning but it lost its idiomaticity during the process. In the example (17) the compound *duck* is lost during the translation process. The adjective *lame* has a form of a noun in the target language. Despite the changes, the expression in both languages has the same meaning.

Following examples are simile-based fixed collocations and idioms:

- (18) **To grin like a Cheshire cat** – to grin widely, from ear to ear (*PDEI:55*)

*She turned to see a very large handsome man holding out a cardigan and grinning like a Cheshire cat. (BNC)*

**Plačiai išsišiepti/šypsotis, išsišiepti iki ausų (CCDI:119) - Dirbtinai išsišiepė ligi ausų. (CCLL)**

- (19) **As stubborn as a mule** – one who is unwilling to yield or make any concessions in a dispute (PDEI:57)

*'And Jean-Paul can be as stubborn as a mule, and you knew perfectly well that if you'd told him what you felt, he would have dug in his heels and insisted.'* (BNC)

**Užsispyręs kaip ožys (A) - Beje, jeigu nebūtumėt užsispyręs kaip ožys ir atlikęs su ja tai, ko nesivaržote... (CCLL)**

- (20) **As blind as a bat** – completely blind (PDEI:62)

*Nigel muttered, 'You're as blind as a bat,' as he went out. (BNC)*

**Aklas kaip kurmis (A) - ... mokslininkas įirtingai, it aklas kurmis, kapstyti savo specializacijoje... (CCLL)**

In this case the semantic and grammatical forms are preserved, only few compounds of the idiomatic expressions are different in the target language. The form of the simile is transmitted to the target language. Moreover, the expressions of both languages are idiomatic, thus, Baker's (2011) strategy of using an idiom similar in meaning but dissimilar in form is applied again. In the example (18) *the Cheshire cat* is lost in the process of translation. That part of the idiom is paraphrased and the structure of simile is lost. The example (19) transfers the structure of simile but the constituent *mule* is changed by a goat. That happens because the Lithuanian idiom is used as an equivalent in this case. It has the same meaning as the English expression. The example (20) preserves the structure of a simile either. Again, the compound of the source language idiom is changed by other word in order to adjust the Lithuanian idiom.

Some features of appearance are described using fixed collocations and idioms:

- (21) **Black looks** – angry or revengeful looks (PDEI:20)

*But Mum just gave them one of her black looks and elbowed her way past the two women and went into Granny's house. (BNC)*

**Pikti žvilgsniai (A) - Pikti žvilgsniai padėtį dar pablogina... (CCLL)**

- (22) **A black eye** – an eye that is bruised and swollen as the result of a blow or a collision (PDEI:20)

*He believed they might not be able to see the scratches on his face or the vestiges of a black eye that way. (BNC)*

**Mėlynė paakyje (PEDSL:57) - Jo nesutrikdė nė mėlynė paakyje. (CCLL)**

The idiomatic expressions indicated above are translated more by explaining the meaning than by giving a different idiom in the target language which conveys the meaning. Thus, it is possible to consider the strategy of translation by paraphrase. However, not the whole expressions are paraphrased, only few compounds. In the example (21) *black* is translated as *pikti* meaning angry while the compound *looks* is translated literally. Thus, the expression is only slightly modified. In the example (22), again, the word *black* is paraphrased. This time it is translated as *mėlynė* meaning a bruise. Compounds in each idiomatic expression are paraphrased in order to convey the meaning of the expression in the target language.

Fixed collocations and idioms, concerning feelings and a state of mind, are given below:

- (23) **In a blue funk** – in a state of cowardly fear (PDEI:17)

*Are you in a blue funk about running out of things to say? (BNC)*

**Panikuoti, panika** (A) - Žmonės panikoje, suka vežimus iš plento ir lekia per laukus... (CCLL)

- (24) **Calf-love** – the first adolescent love-affair (PDEI:58)

*'Maybe everyone has to suffer the pangs of calf love before they can recognize when it's the real thing,' she said lightly. (BNC)*

**Vaikiška meilė** (A) - Vaikiška meilė... Ką ji gali? Man buvo gaila tavęs. (CCLL)

One more time, paraphrase is used instead of idiomatic expressions in the target language. Despite that, they render the meaning of the English expressions. It should be noticed that in the example (23) the word *blue* is omitted while translating. It happens in order to preserve the meaning of the expression. The two words coalesce in the process of translation. The example (24) is a perfect example of this category of fixed collocations and idioms. Two compounds constitute the expression. One of them is paraphrased, another one is translated literally. Despite the changes, the expression preserves the meaning of the source language phrase. Paraphrase is one of the translation strategies which have been indicated by Baker (2011).

Behaviour and habits are revealed by the following fixed collocations and idioms:

- (25) **A night owl** – someone who does not go to bed until the early hours of the morning (PDEI:70)

*If you are a night owl this really is the place to come to. (BNC)*

**Naktininkas, nakviša** (A) - ... jeigu esate nakviša, atsikelkite anksčiau ir išeikite pasivaikščioti... (CCLL)

- (26) **To drink like a fish** – to be a hard drinker, a habitual, excessive drinker  
(PDEI:72)

*'Oh, lovely!' said her hostess who showed every indication of drinking like a fish, grabbing the wine. (BNC)*

**Gerti kaip kiaulei, smarkiai gerti (alkoholį)** (CCDI:277) - ... labai dažnai jausdavosi bejėgė, nes ją supo smarkiai geriantys žmonės, nepaisantys moralinių nuostatų. (CCLL)

The idiomatic expressions are translated by using Lithuanian phraseology. The example (25) shows how two compounds in the source language expression can be unified and joined into one word. Thus, the compound *owl* disappears during the translation process and the word *night* is slightly transformed. Nevertheless, the meaning of the source and the target language expressions is the same. While translating the example (26), the structure of comparison is preserved. In the process of translation, the word *fish* is changed to the word *pig*. Probably, it is used because in Lithuanian culture this word represents the meaning of the expression better. Moreover, the Lithuanian phraseology is used in this case. Thus, Baker's (2011) strategy is used. English idiomatic expression is changed by its equivalent idiom in the target language.

Sometimes idiomatic expressions might be used as a whole sentence:

- (27) **'Has the cat got your tongue?'** – 'Have you lost your power of speech?' A question often put jokingly to children who are shy (PDEI:55)

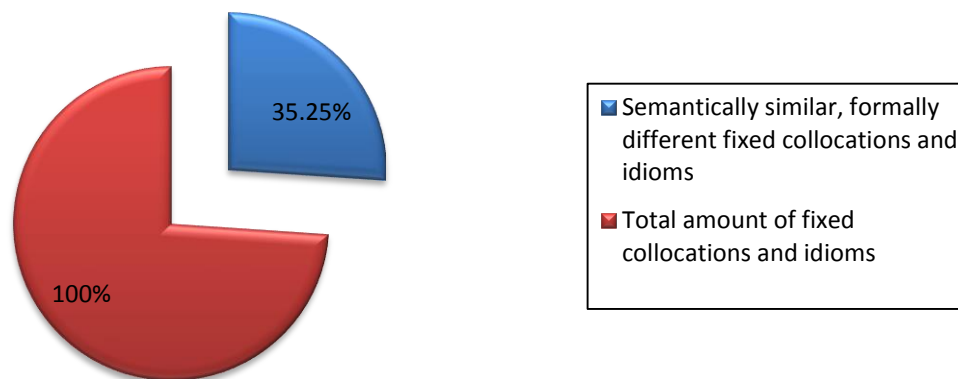
*You were seen down there, Major, has the cat got your tongue? - or was it the Private Office?' (BNC)*

**„Ar liežuvį prarijai?“** (A) - *Ne, tu garsiai pasakyk! Liežuvį prarijai, ar ką? (CCLL)*

In this case the idiomatic expression is used as a question. It is not a part of a sentence. It is translated as a question as well. Instead of using a cat as in the English idiom (27), the target language uses a person. The question is paraphrased in Lithuanian, only the word *tongue* is translated literally. However, the meaning of both expressions is the same.

For the full list of semantically similar, formally modified fixed collocations and idioms see **Appendix 2. Semantically Similar, Formally Modified Fixed Collocations and Idioms.**

All the examples mentioned in this section have some changes made while translating them. Despite that, the whole meaning of idiomatic expressions when translated into the target language is preserved. In order to show the distribution of semantically similar, but formally modified fixed collocations and idioms according to the whole amount of examples used in the research, the following figure is drawn:



***Figure 4. The distribution of semantically similar, formally modified fixed collocations and idioms compared to the total amount of idiomatic expressions***

Figure 4 provides the information that 49 out of 139 English fixed collocations and idioms have been translated by analogous expressions in Lithuanian. Thus, more than a third part is translated by paraphrasing some components of the expression and translating the others literally. Despite some changes which are made during the process of translation, the whole meaning of fixed collocations and idioms is preserved.

Though the equivalent idioms are not found, the expressive value of the text is preserved with the help of analogous idiomatic expressions. In some cases paraphrase is used instead of similar fixed collocations and idioms. Normally, one of the components is changed in the process of translation but the whole meaning of the idiomatic expression is preserved. Mostly, the strategy of using an idiom or fixed collocation of similar meaning, but dissimilar form is applied.

### **4.3. Functionally Equivalent Fixed Collocations and Idioms**

Finding equivalents or analogous idiomatic expressions is a quite complicated matter. Thus, when they cannot be found the main purpose of a translator is to convey the meaning of an idiomatic expression. In this category not a single component in translation is preserved. Only semantic meaning of English definition of fixed collocation or an idiom is transferred into the target language. To prove this idea, the following example is given: *to chase the dragon* (PDEI:62). While separately the compounds mean “to follow rapidly” “a legendary monster usually depicted as a huge, bat-winged, fire-breathing lizard or snake with a barbed tail” (MW), the whole meaning of the expression is “to take heroine” (PDEI:62). Lithuanian translation is “vartoti heroiną/opiumą” (A). It

is a paraphrase of the meaning not including any compounds of the source language idiomatic expressions. Thus, only semantic meaning of English definition is transferred into the target language.

This kind of fixed collocations and idioms is translated by paraphrasing. It belongs to one of Baker's (2011) strategies. As she claims, paraphrasing is one of the most common way to translate idiomatic expressions. This category consists of 71 fixed collocations and idioms collected from dictionaries of both languages. The following idiomatic expressions are listed according to the classification mentioned before.

The following examples are metaphorical fixed collocations and idioms:

- (28) **The black sheep** (of the family) – a member of the family who has disgraced himself, one whose name is generally not mentioned in the family circle (*PDEI:20*)  
*'Alas,' she sighed, 'there's one black sheep in every family, I suspect.'* (*BNC*)  
**Balta varna** (*PEDSL:57*) - *Ne, tikrai, širdele, čia tu balta varna tarp juody, – suulbėjo Kresida...* (*CCLL*)
- (29) **A dirty dog** – an evil character; but the phrase is often used humorously for a sly fellow who gets what he wants by dubious methods (*PDEI:53*)  
*Finally, the Churchill patience snapped and, peering over his glasses at the hapless Opposition MP, he retorted: 'I am grateful for the opportunity to remind the Honorable Member for Dewsbury what a dirty dog does to a paling.'* (*BNC*)  
**Kiaulė, o ne žmogus** (*A*) - *Taigi, kad ne žmogus!.. Tai degla kiaulė, drauge sekretoriau!* (*CCLL*)
- (30) **Small fry** – unimportant people (*PDEI:73*)  
*But the Alliance was small fry against the nuclear public relations machine.* (*BNC*)  
**Nežymūs/neįtakingi žmonės** (*A*) - *... kiti visuomenėje gana žinomi, tačiau politiškai neįtakingi asmenys.* (*CCLL*)

The example (28) is translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form in the target language (Baker 2011). *Black* is translated as an antonym *balta* while *sheep*, an animal, is changed with *varna*, a bird. Despite different compounds, the target language expression gives the same meaning as the original one, since it is translated using an idiomatic expression of the target language which has the same semantic meaning. The examples (29) and (30) are translated by paraphrase. They both transfer only the meaning of English definitions of idiomatic expressions.

In this group some fixed collocations and idioms in a form of phrasal verbs can be found:

- (31) **to be browned off** – to be bored, disgruntled (*PDEI:21*)

*But getting back to The Case is Altered : I supposed that if the people got browned off, as we call it, they'd have a settin' in. (BNC)*

**Nusibosti** (PEDSL:72) - *Remui šis beprotiškas pokalbis jau pradėjo nusibosti. (CCLL)*

- (32) **To wolf down** – to swallow one's food without chewing, in the manner of a ravenously hungry wolf (PDEI:61)

*At other times the two of them would wolf down a whole packet of After Eight mints with no apparent difficulty. (BNC)*

**Godžiai suryti** (A) - ... *ir dabar ją prisiminė žiūrėdama, kaip baubas godžiai kažką rija - kažkokią to vyro dalelę, gal sielą...* (CCLL)

- (33) **To beaver away** – to work hard at a task (PDEI:61)

*... several of its 23 permanent commissions beaver away at the mountain of legislation that is being thrust before them. (BNC)*

**Stropiai darbuotis, triūsti** (A) - *Netoliese Gimlis triūsė prie laužo. (CCLL)*

All three above mentioned examples are translated by paraphrase, a strategy suggested by Baker (2011). In the example (31) the compound *brown* has a common meaning of a colour, but in this case it is used as a verb. The target language gives a translation of English definition instead of the expression. In the examples (32) and (33) the names of animals are used as verbs. Moreover, they are lost during the process of translation. The target language expressions convey only the meaning of the source language idioms and collocations. None of the source language compounds are transferred into the target language

Simile-based fixed collocations and idioms are given below:

- (34) **Like a cat on hot bricks** – extremely awkward and uneasy (PDEI:55)

*Hopping about like a cat on hot bricks when a little reasoned thought would serve you better. ' (BNC)*

**Kaip ant adatų/žarijų, kaip nesavas** (CCDI:118) - *Iš pradžių jaučiausi nedrąsiai, sėdėjau kaip ant adatų. (CCLL)*

- (35) **As sick as a parrot** – a cliché often used by football managers, meaning very disappointed (PDEI:70)

*If I was to break my leg tomorrow I'd be as sick as a parrot, but it wouldn't be the end of the world. (BNC)*

**Įširdęs/įniršęs kaip širšė** (A) - *Kai oras sugenda, turistai tampa piktas kaip širšė ir irzlūs. (CCLL)*

- (36) **As dead as a dodo** – finished, dead, extinct (*PDEI:70*)

*The campaign was as dead as a dodo. (BNC)*

**Visiškai išnykęs, pasenęs** (A) – *Šitas nutarimas, kuris siūlomas, yra gana pasenęs. (CCLL)*

The examples (34) and (35) transfer only the structure of simile. All the compounds of idioms are lost during the translation. In the example (34) instead of *hot bricks* Lithuanian idiom constitutes of *žarijos* or *adatos*. In this case the target language idiom of the same semantic meaning is used. Its compounds are totally different from the source language idiom but the meaning is the same. The same case happens with the example (35). It is translated using Lithuanian idiom which conveys the same meaning as English one but is different in form. *Sick*, meaning “affected with disease or ill health” (*MW*) is translated as *įniršęs* which means “raging” and *parrot*, “tropical bird” (*MW*) is translated as *širšė*, meaning “hornet”. Thus, not a single compound in translation is preserved. Example (36) is a paraphrase. It loses the structure of simile when translating. Only the meaning of phrase is preserved in the process of translation. English idiom has a compound which is noun while Lithuanian translation consists of only adjectives. It is a paraphrase of English definition of the idiom.

The following idiomatic expressions might be considered to be proverbs and sayings:

- (37) **Curiosity killed the cat** – excessive curiosity can lead one into trouble (*PDEI:55*)

*The town's people had learned the hard way that curiosity killed the cat — you stayed indoors if there was trouble. (BNC)*

**Daug žinosi, greit pasensi** (A) - *Klausk, – sutiko senė. – Bet atmink: daug žinosi, greit pasensi! (CCLL)*

- (38) **The leopard can never change its spots** – one can never change one's character (*PDEI:63*)

*The company came a long way in the 1980s, but only because the leopard changed its spots by making the transition from selection to search. (BNC)*

**Kuprota tik karstas ištiesins** (*CCDI:455*) - *Kuprota karstas teišgydys!.. - moko liaudies išmintis. (CCLL)*

- (39) **To kill two birds with one stone** – to achieve two results with the same means (*PDEI:65*)

*I killed two birds with one stone — I had a pension and the premises I needed. (BNC)*

**Vienu šūviu du zuikius nušauti** (CCDI:58) - *Taip naujoji šalies vyriausybė vienu šūviu siekia nušauti du zuikius...* (CCLL)

The examples (37), (38), and (39) are translated as proverbs. The translation strategy is the usage of idiomatic expression which has similar meaning to the source language idiom. The English examples are translated using Lithuanian proverbs and sayings. They do not match in form, but they have similar meaning. Not a single compound of each idiom is transferred into Lithuanian. Only in the example (39) the numerals are transferred in order to convey the meaning.

Other category of fixed collocations refers to person's appearance:

(40) **Black and blue** – very badly bruised (PDEI:20)

*Call it what you like, but at least I don't get beaten black and blue.* (BNC)

**Visas sumuštas, vienos mėlynės** (PEDSL:57) - *Nugara - vienos mėlynės!* (CCLL)

(41) **In the pink** – at peak fitness, often used in reference to athletes, racehorses or greyhounds (PDEI:22)

*'I am in the pink,' said Dot, though she knew she wasn't...* (BNC)

**Trykstantis sveikata, puikios formos** (A) - *... ir pats pasijusdavo atjaunėjęs, trykstantis sveikata ir džiaugsmu, sakytum, būtų grįžęs jo pavasaris.* (CCLL)

The examples (40) and (41) are translated by a paraphrase. In the example (40) the colours *black* and *blue* are translated as *sumuštas* which commonly means “beaten” or as *vienos mėlynės* which means “bruised”. Thus, the meaning of the English definition is preserved. The source language idiomatic expression is paraphrased. In the example (41) it can be seen that the target language expression is much longer than the original form. Thus, the paraphrase is used again. The compound *pink* usually means the colour pink but in this case it is translated as “health” or “great shape”. Hence, not a single compound is transferred into the target language, only the meaning is preserved.

Following examples are of fixed collocations and idioms referring to behaviour and habit:

(42) **A true blue** – one whose loyalty can always be counted on (PDEI:18)

*Arthur Scargill is just as much the devil incarnate to the true blue supporter now as he was in the front line at Orgreave Colliery.* (BNC)

**Ištikimas, patikimas** (A) - *Jeigu atsirastų patikimas žmogus, vykstas į šiuos kraštus...* (CCLL)

(43) **Animal spirits** – the exuberance and cheerfulness of youth that characterize a healthy body (PDEI:52)

*... over-elaborate Kenyan system of import licensing has had a more dampening effect on the animal spirits of entrepreneurs than the more selective Brazilian CACEX system. (BNC)*

**Gyvumas, judrumas (A)** - *Jų pačių gyvumas užkrečiantis ir dažnai padeda kitiems žmonėms... (CCLL)*

(44) **A snake in the grass** – a hidden, treacherous enemy (PDEI:62)

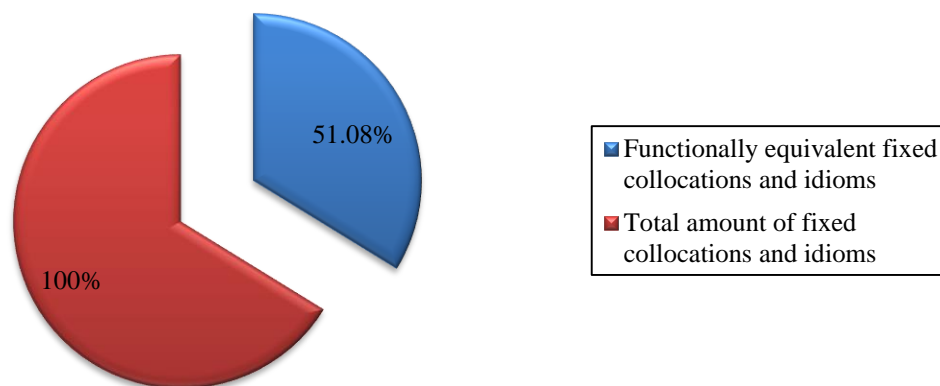
*They may be wise as an owl, slippery as an eel or even a snake in the grass. (BNC)*

**Klastingas žmogus, klastūnas (CCDI:686)** - *Tu melagis, kraugerys ir klastūnas, žiaurus ir pasipūtęs. (CCLL)*

The above mentioned examples are translated freely, as paraphrases. In the example (42) *true* meaning “honest” and *blue* which has the meaning of “colour blue” (MW) are translated as one word *ištikimas* or *patikimas* which means “reliable”. Thus, the meaning of English definition is transferred into the target language. In the example (43) it can be seen that both compounds are lost during the process of translation. *Animal*, meaning “a living creature which can move and feel” (OWD:26) and *spirits*, meaning “temper or disposition of mind” (MW) are translated as two synonymous words *gyvumas*, *judrumas*. Again, this is paraphrase of English definition of the idiomatic expression which conveys the meaning of the original form. The example (44) is another good example of paraphrase. English idiom has compounds such as *snake*, meaning “a limbless scaled reptile with a long tapering body” (MW), and *grass*, meaning “the common green plant” (OWD:323) while Lithuanian translation is only a paraphrase of English definition of the source language idiom. It conveys the meaning of the idioms, but some of the idiomaticity might be lost in the process of translation.

For the full list of functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms see **Appendix 3. Functionally Equivalent Fixed Collocations and Idioms.**

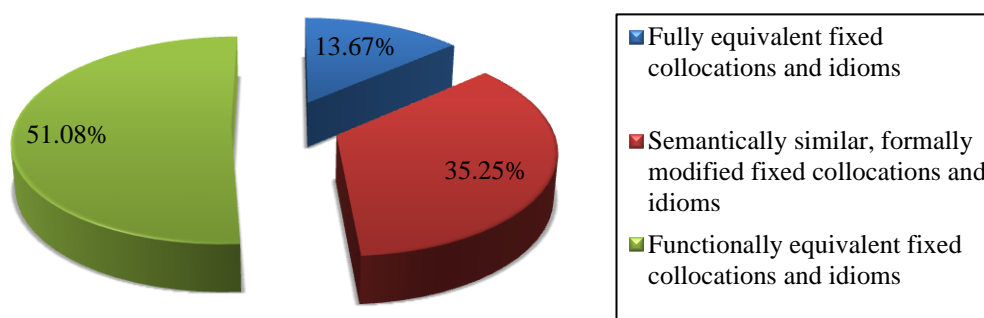
Two Baker’s (2011) translation strategies are used when translating this category of fixed collocations and idioms: translation by paraphrase and translation using an idiom of similar meaning. Moreover, while paraphrasing idiomatic expressions, Newmark’s (1998) and Ambrasas-Sasnava’s (1978) strategies are used as well: Newmark’s free translation strategy and Ambrasas-Sasnava’s philological strategy. Despite the changes fixed collocations and idioms undergo while paraphrasing, they preserve the whole meaning of English idiomatic expressions. In order to show the distribution of functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms compared to the total amount of examples used in the research, the following figure is drawn:



***Figure 5. The distribution of functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms compared to the total amount of idiomatic expressions***

Figure 5 provides the information that 71 out of 139 English fixed collocations and idioms have been translated by paraphrase and using Lithuanian idioms which have similar meaning but are totally different in form. It can be seen that more than a half of fixed collocations and idioms are translated by retelling them while preserving the meaning.

In order to show the proportion of all three categories of fixed collocations and idioms translation, the following figure is drawn:



***Figure 6. The distribution of all three categories of translation of fixed collocations and idioms***

Figure 6 provides the information that in translation of idiomatic expressions the most frequent category is functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms – 71 out of 139 (51.08%) where generally the strategy of paraphrasing is used. Thus, it confirms Baker's (2011) statement

that the most common way of translating idiomatic expressions is paraphrase because the majority of selected fixed collocations and idioms belong to this category. Semantically similar, formally modified fixed collocations and idioms make a third part of all collected examples – 49 out of 139 (35.25%). They are translated applying strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (Baker 2011) and in some cases paraphrase of a certain part of idiomatic expression. The smallest group is that of fully equivalent fixed collocations and idioms. It consists of only 19 out of 139 examples (13.67%). In this category, the strategy of using an equivalent idiom in the target language is applied (Ibid.). In other words, Newmark (1998) calls this method word-for-word or literal translation. Considering the numbers, it is clear that it is rather complicated to find an equivalent idiomatic expression in the Lithuanian which would correspond semantically and formally to English idioms.

To sum up, various methods are applied while translating fixed collocations and idioms. While translating fully equivalent idiomatic expressions, literary and word-for-word methods have been applied. Moreover, Baker's (2011) strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning and form has been used. Thus, fixed collocations and idioms have the same grammatical and lexical structure in both languages. In translation of semantically similar, formally modified fixed collocations and idioms the equivalent idioms are not found but the expressive value of the text is preserved with the help of analogous idiomatic expressions. Normally, one of the components is changed in the process of translation but the whole meaning of the idiomatic expression is preserved. Mostly, the strategy of using an idiom or fixed collocation of similar meaning, but dissimilar form is applied. When translating functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms, strategy of paraphrase is mostly used.

## CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the research was to analyse how English fixed collocations and idioms are translated into the Lithuanian and to learn what semantic and stylistic changes they undergo. Thus, the structure and semantics of fixed collocations and idioms in English language and their Lithuanian translations was the object of the study. Having analysed translations of fixed collocations and idioms while applying different strategies the aim of the present research has been fulfilled in accordance with the objectives presented in the introductory part of this paper. The following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The analysis of theoretical material of various linguists enabled to define the concept of fixed collocation and idiom. They both are fixed units in language and the majority of them allow no variation in structure. However, some forms of variation for reasonable purposes may be enabled in order to contribute to the expressive value of the text. Their meaning cannot be predicted from separate constituents, hence, it is figurative.
2. According to what they mean and what they are constituted of, fixed collocations and idioms can be classified into various groups, e.g. referring to a person (*bats in the belfry* (PDEI:62)), surrounding things (*white elephant* (PDEI:19)) or a certain range (*donkey's years* (PDEI:58)), metaphorical expressions (*a cold fish* (PDEI:72)), proverbs (*every dog has his day* (PDEI:52)), etc.
3. Translating fixed collocations and idioms is a very complicated matter. Although different translation strategies may be engaged, a translator, whose main purpose is to reveal the correct message and preserve all stylistic devices, often faces three main difficulties that idiomatic expressions pose in translation: they may have no equivalent in the target language; they may have a similar counterpart in the target language but it might have different meaning; they may be used in both, literal and idiomatic senses, at the same time; the convention of using idioms and fixed collocations, the context in which they can be used, and the frequency of their use may differ in the source and the target languages.
4. 139 examples of fixed collocations and idioms were collected. They were classified according to their level of equivalence in the target language into three groups: fully equivalent, semantically similar, formally modified, and functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms.

5. The selected examples prove that the majority of idioms undergo semantic, stylistic or structural changes in the process of translating them from one language into the other. Though there are some English idioms that have equivalents in Lithuanian, in the majority of cases only few or none of the elements coincide. Only 19 out of 139 (13.67%) fixed collocations and idioms were fully equivalent and were translated by equivalent Lithuanian idiomatic expressions. They had no semantic or structural changes in the process of translation. 49 out of 139 (35.25%) fixed collocations and idioms were slightly modified while translating. One of the compounds was changed but the meaning of the whole was preserved. 71 out 139 (51.08%) examples belonged to functionally equivalent fixed collocations and idioms. Not a single compound was preserved while translating in this group, only the meaning was transferred.

In conclusion, full equivalence in translation of fixed collocations and idioms is hardly possible because of the semantic differences between the two languages. Functional equivalence of fixed collocations and idioms belongs to the group of transformational strategies, when a translator seeks to preserve the meaning, but has to paraphrase the structure of expression fully.

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## APPENDIX 1. FULLY EQUIVALENT FIXED COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

- (1) **Local colour** – background information about a place or event (*PDEI:15*)

*I had already begun an outline for another book and for that I needed some local colour in an Eastern bloc country. (BNC)*

**Vietos koloritas** (A) - ... tai buvo egzotiškas vietos koloritas, man - banali kasdienybė... (CCLL)

- (2) **To be green with envy** – to feel extremely envious (*PDEI:18*)

*... book a place at the most entertaining and educational event of the year — or risk being Green with envy! (BNC)*

**Pažaliuoti iš pavydo** (CCDI:326) - Įsiveržė visas persiutęs, net pažaliavęs iš pavydo... (CCLL)

- (3) **As white as a sheet** – in a state of very great fear (*PDEI:19*)

*He went as white as a sheet and backed off immediately. (BNC)*

**Išblyškęs, baltas kaip drobė/popierius** (CCDI:802) - Veidas išblyškęs, baltas lyg drobė... (CCLL)

- (4) **In black and white** – reduced to writing (*PDEI:19*)

*Once it's down in black and white, you know you can't forget it so you can put it out of your mind until the next day. (BNC)*

**Juodu ant balto, raštu** (PEDSL:57) - Ant vartelių kabojo didžiulis skelbimas, kuriame juodu ant balto buvo parašyta... (CCLL)

- (5) **The black market** – illegal buying and selling of products that have been rationed by the government (*PDEI:20-21*)

*Even for some government cars, diesel is only available on the black market. (BNC)*

**Juodoji rinka** (PEDSL:57) - ... formuojasi „šešėlinė“, arba vadinama „juodoji“ rinka, kurios esmę pabrėžia konkurencijos sąvoka. (CCLL)

- (6) **The Golden age** – (1) the first of the four ages when men were happy and innocent, the other three being the Silver, Bronze and Iron; (2) the finest period in a country's history and literature (*PDEI:22*)

*Mozart is being promoted all over the world as the bewigged darling of the gods, the product of a golden age of innocence and delight. (BNC)*

**Aukso amžius** (A) - *Tai buvo aukso amžius ir didvyrių karta, nepažinusi nei baimės...*  
(CCLL)

- (7) **Golden calf** – to worship money, to subordinate everything else to mercenary considerations  
(PDEI:22)

*The guests were completely cowed, like golden calf worshippers contemplating shards of Moses' broken tablets. (BNC)*

**Aukso veršis** (A) - ... *jei būsi gerutė, šeimininkas padovanos tau aukso veršį. (CCLL)*

- (8) **To play cat and mouse** – to alternate harshness and leniency in one's treatment of a helpless victim, in the manner of a cat playing with a mouse (PDEI:54)

*They played cat and mouse with the Bay, now scrambling for the outside, now sneaking back in. (BNC)*

**Žaisti katę ir pelę** (CCDI:117) - *Kam žaidi lyg katę su pele ir kodėl manai, kad aš noriu kuo nors įsitikinti? (CCLL)*

- (9) **To take the bull by the horns** – to grapple fearlessly with a problem (PDEI:58)

*Sarah hesitated, then seemed to decide to take the bull by the horns. (BNC)*

**Griebti jautį už ragų** (CCDI:100) - ... *nusprendė, jog dabar tinkamiausias metas griebti jautį už ragų. (CCLL)*

- (10) **Like a lamb** – meekly, without resistance (PDEI:59)

*Time-out if administered firmly, insistently but gently, usually results in the child's going to the chair or the hall like a lamb. (BNC)*

**Kaip avinėlis, nuolankiai** (A) - *Jukundas iš tikrųjų laikėsi romiai kaip avinėlis ir išplėtęs akis žvalgėsi aplinkui... (CCLL)*

- (11) **To breed like rabbits** – to breed very fast, to multiply at great speed (PDEI:60)

*Makes the viruses breed like rabbits. (BNC)*

**Daugintis kaip triušiai** (A) - ... *subjektai Marijos žemėje dauginasi tarsi triušiai ir nereikia jų veisti per prievartą... (CCLL)*

- (12) **To shed crocodile tears** – to shed false, insincere tears (PDEI:62)

*But far be it for us to shed crocodile tears over the bruised egos of our male counterparts. (BNC)*

**Lieti krokodilo ašaras** (CCDI:166) - ... *sporto funkcionieriai ar vadybininkai lieja krokodilo ašaras dėl "blogio labdaros įstatymo". (CCLL)*

- (13) **To be up with the lark** – to be up early in the morning (PDEI:66)

*Brittain is always up with the lark and it was a nice piece of work that Needle Gun did...*  
(BNC)

**Keltis su vyturiais/labai anksti** (CCDI:448) - *Kitą rytą sukilom labai anksti.* (CCLL)

- (14) **An ugly duckling** – a plain, unprepossessing child who grows into a beautiful woman (PDEI:68)

*...not bad for an ugly duckling, Sally thought, smiling wryly.* (BNC)

**Bjaurusis ančiukas** (A) - *Kas galėjo pamanyti, kad bjaurusis ančiukas išaugs į gražią merginą...* (CCLL)

- (15) **To rise like a phoenix from the ashes** – a force which has apparently been destroyed, but which emerges once again to triumph over its enemies (PDEI:70)

*Her female Spirit-Self simply seems to rise mysteriously like a phoenix from the ashes of patriarchal conditioning.* (BNC)

**Pakilti kaip feniksui iš pelenų** (A) – *... vainikuojami tie, kurie visas nelaimes pakėlę iš pelenų lyg feniksai prisikelia.* (CCLL)

- (16) **A big fish** – a very important person (PDEI:72)

*... Eden, the big fish among the Tory dissidents, would not jump.* (BNC)

**Stambi žuvis, svarbi persona** (CCDI:276) - *... poskyrio atstovo R.Pukinsko, ne kokia nors "stambi žuvis", susijusi su rezonansiniais pastarojo meto...* (CCLL)

- (17) **To be like a fish out of water** – to find oneself in an unfamiliar situation, to be ill adapted to new conditions (PDEI:72)

*Their interpretation of Steve Harley's 'Come Up And See Me' was all guitars and bodies moving (like fish out of water?!).* (BNC)

**Kaip žuvis be vandens, kaip ne savo kailyje** (CCDI:277) - *... nukabinau nosį, pasijutau kaip ne savo kailyje, ėmiau šnairuoti į šalis.* (CCLL)

- (18) **As slippery as an eel** – difficult to pin down, difficult to catch (PDEI:73)

*The train of thought that begins like this is as slippery as an eel, and the only effective way to catch it is to examine the truth of the matter.* (BNC)

**Slidus kaip ungurys/vėgėlė** (A) – *... bet šitas niekšas gudrus, be to, slidus kaip ungurys.* (CCLL)

- (19) **He couldn't hurt a fly** – a gentle person who would never hurt anyone (PDEI:74)

*It seems as though he wouldn't hurt a fly, except there is an inkling...* (BNC)

**Ir musės/vabalėlio nenuskriaustų** (CCDI:290) - *... perprato sūnaus būdą, suvokė, kad jis ir musės nenuskriaustų, juo labiau, jog arčiau namų laikėsi...* (CCLL)

## APPENDIX 2. SEMANTICALLY SIMILAR, FORMALLY MODIFIED FIXED COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

- (20) **To show oneself in one's true colours** – to reveal one's true nature (PDEI:15)  
*The licensed dealer showed itself in its true colours, as one of the roughest, toughest sales teams in or around the City (BNC)*  
**Parodyti savo tikrąjį veidą** (PEDSL:112) - ... Inga atsiskleidė nuodugniai, parodydama tikrąjį veidą (CCLL)
- (21) **To join the colours** – to join the army (PDEI:15)  
*Men were even being urged to join the colours. (BNC)*  
**Stoti į kariuomenę** (A) - *Visi žmonės, kurie čia atkeliauja, nori įstoti į kariuomenę. (CCLL)*
- (22) **To catch someone red-handed** – to catch someone in the act of committing a crime (PDEI:16)  
*Police say they've caught a terrorist red handed on his way to plant a bomb. (BNC)*  
**Sučiupti nusikaltimo vietoje** (PEDSL:551) - *Senoji moteris lyg sučiupta nusikaltimo vietoje apsidairo. (CCLL)*
- (23) **In a blue funk** – in a state of cowardly fear (PDEI:17)  
*Are you in a blue funk about running out of things to say? (BNC)*  
**Panikuoti, panika** (A) - *Žmonės panikoje, suka vežimus iš plento ir lekia per laukus... (CCLL)*
- (24) **To be as green as grass** – to be naïve, totally inexperienced in the ways of world (PDEI:18)  
*They were as green as grass, they were like a bunch of lost chickens outside the coop. (BNC)*  
**Visiškai žalias, neturintis patirties** (CCDI:325) - ... *pasiruošęs studentas, o aš buvau visiškai žalias. (CCLL)*
- (25) **White lie** – a harmless or well-intentioned lie (PDEI:19)  
*That's why you can tell Gran a white lie and she won't know any different. (BNC)*  
**Nekaltas melas** (PEDSL:778) - *Nekaltas melas / Ar dvasia šviesi? / Laiko bangos balta puta? (CCLL)*
- (26) **Black looks** – angry or revengeful looks (PDEI:20)  
*But Mum just gave them one of her black looks and elbowed her way... (BNC)*  
**Pikti žvilgsniai** (A) - *Pikti žvilgsniai padėtį dar pablogina... (CCLL)*
- (27) **Black art** – Satanic or devilish practices (PDEI:20)

*Back in the chip shop, I warned the Roscommon boys against trifling with the Black Art.*  
(BNC)

**Juodoji magija** (A) - *Juodoji magija Egipte buvo uždrausta, bet kai kurie burtininkai...*  
(CCLL)

- (28) **A black eye** – an eye that is bruised and swollen as the result of a blow or a collision (PDEI:20)

*He believed they might not be able to see the scratches on his face or the vestiges of a black eye that way.* (BNC)

**Mėlynė paakyje** (PEDSL:57) - *Jo nesutrikdė nė mėlynė paakyje.* (CCLL)

- (29) **Golden opportunity** – a wonderful opportunity that may never recur (PDEI:22)

*Then in November came a golden opportunity.* (BNC)

**Puiki proga** (PEDSL:276) - ... *tiesiog nepatikėjo savo akimis: pernelyg puiki proga.* (CCLL)

- (30) **Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth** – born into a wealthy family, with all the advantages (PDEI:23)

*Laing accepts that to some extent he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.* (BNC)

**Gimti po laimingą žvaigždę; būti laimės kūdikiu** (A) - *Žodžiu tariant, gimiau po laimingą žvaigždę...* (CCLL)

- (31) **Creature comforts** – those luxuries which make life pleasant and enjoyable, especially on a material level (PDEI:52)

*Much was expected of this Anglo-Italian four-place convertible, high on creature comforts as well as style....* (BNC)

**Žemiškos gėrybės** (A) - ... *ar siela, ar jausmai, ar galios, žemiškosios gėrybės ar garbė, draugai, ryšiai...* (CCLL)

- (32) **A beast of burden** – someone on whom an excessive amount of work is imposed (PDEI:52)

*'As my words appear to have lost their power to charm I suppose I may as well diminish myself to beast of burden.'* (BNC)

**Nešulinis gyvulys** (A) - *Kadangi žmona, kaip vergė, kaip nešulinis gyvulys, kaip daiktas, yra vyro nuosavybė...* (CCLL)

- (33) **Dog-tired** – exhausted after a hard day's work (PDEI:54)

*And now Boy was truly tired, end of the day tired, dog tired.* (BNC)

**Pavargęs kaip šuo** (PEDSL:181) - ... *kaip purvinas kilimėlis ar kaip pavargęs šuo.* (CCLL)

- (34) **The dogs of war** – a term of abuse for war-makers and war profiteers (PDEI:54)

*I salute the dogs of war. (BNC)*

**Karo baisumai, padariniai (A)** - ... *penki milijonai civilių, mirusių nuo tiesioginių karo padarinių. (CCLL)*

- (35) **To go to the dogs** – to ruin oneself by licentious or degenerate living (PDEI:54)

*No wonder the country is going to the dogs. (BNC)*

**Nusigyventi, nueiti velniop (PEDSL:181)** - *Bet dabar pas ją niekas neužgina – ji nusigyveno, jei suprantate, ką noriu pasakyti. (CCLL)*

- (36) **A cat burglar** – someone who burgles houses by climbing up the drainpipe and entering by the window (PDEI:55)

*Michael Caine stars as cat burglar Henry Clarke, a master jewel thief... (BNC)*

**Vagis, įsibrovėlis (A)** - *Mes su seneliu stovėjome už durų ir jautėme, kad įsibrovėlis pasilenkęs žvelgia įsočio gelmėn, ir bijojome. (CCLL)*

- (37) **‘Has the cat got your tongue?’** – ‘Have you lost your power of speech?’ A question often put jokingly to children who are shy (PDEI:55)

*You were seen down there, Major, has the cat got your tongue? (BNC)*

**„Ar liežuvį prarijai?“ (A)** - *Ne, tu garsiai pasakyk! Liežuvį prarijai, ar ką? (CCLL)*

- (38) **To grin like a Cheshire cat** – to grin widely, from ear to ear (PDEI:55)

*She turned to see a very large handsome man holding out a cardigan and grinning like a Cheshire cat. (BNC)*

**Plačiai išsišiepti, išsišiepti iki ausų (CCDI:119)** - *Dirbtinai išsišiepė ligi ausų. (CCLL)*

- (39) **Straight from the horse’s mouth** – information received from someone whose testimony cannot be questioned (PDEI:57)

*... a tip for the season is Silver Wisp...that's from the horse's mouth...well almost... (BNC)*

**Iš pirmų lūpų (PEDSL:317)** - *Skaitydamas vieną istoriją, pateiktą iš pirmų lūpų šeštojoje dalyje, labai susijaudino. (CCLL)*

- (40) **Donkey-work** – the hard, boring part of a job; that which requires little or no intelligence (PDEI:57)

*All the expensive consultants' work has been done, all the donkey work is over... (BNC)*

**Juodas/sunkus fizinis darbas (CCDI:203)** - *Jums pačiam net nereikės, aš pats darysiu visą juodą darbą, jūs tikrai sugalvosite, kaip viskas vyks. (CCLL)*

- (41) **As stubborn as a mule** – one who is unwilling to yield or make any concessions in a dispute (PDEI:57)

*'And Jean-Paul can be as stubborn as a mule, and you knew perfectly well that if you'd told him what you felt, he would have dug in his heels and insisted.'* (BNC)

**Užsispyręs kaip ožys** (A) - *Beje, jeigu nebūtumėt užsispyręs kaip ožys ir atlikęs su ja tai, ko nesivaržote...* (CCLL)

- (42) **Calf-love** – the first adolescent love-affair (PDEI:58)

*'Maybe everyone has to suffer the pangs of calf love before they can recognize when it's the real thing,' she said lightly.* (BNC)

**Vaikiška meilė** (A) - *Vaikiška meilė... Ką ji gali? Man buvo gaila tavęs.* (CCLL)

- (43) **Pig-headed** – stubborn, unwilling to listen to advice or change one's mind (PDEI:59)

*How could she honestly make this pig-headed man see sense?* (BNC)

**Bukagalvis, kietakaktis** (PEDSL:493) - *Bet kietakaktis saugumietis nenusileido.* (CCLL)

- (44) **To buy a pig in a poke** – something unsatisfactory, bought unseen by the buyer (PDEI:59)

*It is debatable whether Sky for its part has bought a pig in a poke.* (BNC)

**Pirkti katę maiše** (A) - *"Tada tinklus buvo siūloma pirkti tarsi katę maiše, o dabar reguliavimas aiškus"* (CCLL)

- (45) **To separate the sheep from the goats** – to separate the good from the bad, the virtuous from the wicked (PDEI:58)

*Christ himself will appear as the judge of all people to separate the sheep from the goats.* (BNC)

**Atskirti pelus nuo grūdų** (CCDI:653) - *... kurie iš tikrųjų atsirinks pelus nuo grūdų ir priims tai, kas Lietuvai yra reikalingiausia.* (CCLL)

- (46) **A lone wolf** – someone who likes to be independent and live alone without having to co-operate with other people (PDEI:61)

*I got the impression you're something of a lone wolf.* (BNC)

**Vienišius; atsiskyrėlis** (CCDI:814) - *Maištininkas ir vienišius jis visados buvo.* (CCLL)

- (47) **a frog in the throat** – to have an obstruction in the throat which causes hoarseness or loss of voice (PDEI:62)

*I've got a frog in my throat.* (BNC)

**Užkimimas; skaudulys gerklėje** (CCDI:298) - *Užkimimas, niaukęs skambų balsą, pamažu pranyko.* (CCLL)

- (48) **To have a whale of a time** – to have a splendid time (PDEI:62)

*She'd been on the floor for nearly every dance, and was having a whale of a time. (BNC)*

**Puikiai (pra)leisti laiką** (CCDI:798) - ... *kas mane pamatytų, suprastų, kaip puikiai leidžiu laiką ir koks linksmas žmogus esu. (CCLL)*

- (49) **As blind as a bat** – completely blind (PDEI:62)

*Nigel muttered, 'You're as blind as a bat,' as he went out. (BNC)*

**Aklas kaip kurmis** (A) - ... *mokslininkas įnirtingai, it aklas kurmis, kapstytųsi savo specializacijoje... (CCLL)*

- (50) **A little bird told me** – someone whose name the speaker prefers not to reveal (PDEI:65)

*'I say Charlie, a little bird told me that Joe there's been a bit crafty. (BNC)*

**Kažkas man sakė, girdėjau** (CCDI:57) - *Kažkas man sakė, kad jis net gyrėsi nepasidavęs... (CCLL)*

- (51) **Birds of a feather** – you can judge the character of a person by the company he keeps (PDEI:65)

*By now, Joan Sims and Ken seemed birds of a feather. (BNC)*

**Vieno lizdo paukščiai** (CCDI:58) - ... *konservatoriai ir socdema – vieno lizdo paukščiai. (CCLL)*

- (52) **A bird's-eye view** – a general view (PDEI:65)

*A BIRDS EYE VIEW: Visitors make the most of the sideshows while waiting for the start of It's a Knockout and Superstars. (BNC)*

**Vaizdas iš paukščio skrydžio** (PEDSL:56) - *Savo kelionės didįjį tikslą jis mato čia, iš paukščio skrydžio. (CCLL)*

- (53) **To take someone under one's wing** – to give a person one's help and protection (PDEI:66)

*The group who had taken her under their wing were Parisian bandits... (BNC)*

**Laikyti ką po savo sparnu, globoti ką** (CCDI:809) - *Benas, vis labiau glaudžiantis jį po savo sparnu, prisiėmė visus nuopelnus už šią pažangą. (CCLL)*

- (54) **A hen party** – a party to which only women or girls are invited (PDEI:67)

*Or what about your mum, Ella, think she might like to come up and join the hen party?' (BNC)*

**Moterų balius** (PEDSL:304) - *Pasak A.Chranovskio, šis uždaras moterų vakarėlis yra nauja... (CCLL)*

- (55) **She's no chicken** – she is no longer young (PDEI:68)

*Younger than you I was then, but no chicken. (BNC)*

**Ji jau nebe vaikas, ji jau nebe tokia jauna** (A) - *Aš jau suaugęs vaikas, nu suaugęs, nebe vaikas, jei būčiau vaikas – lašintų...* (CCLL)

- (56) **A lame duck** – a person who is incompetent and in need of financial assistance. Also a company or industry that is running at a loss and needs public money to survive (PDEI:68)

*He had turned out to be a lame duck and limped out of her life. (BNC)*

**Nevykėlis, nusmukėlis; nusmukusi/bankrutuojanti įmonė** (CCDI:214) - *Ji puikiai suprato, kad jis nevykėlis, nepritarė jo girtuokliavimui bei lošimams...* (CCLL)

- (57) **To talk turkey** – to talk bluntly, usually about business (PDEI:69)

*If at any stage, somebody wants to talk turkey, and mentions people's names, they'll indicate that and we'll switch the tape off whilst we talk about him. (BNC)*

**Kalbėti(s) dalykiškai/rimtai** (CCDI:772) - *... nes žurnalistai moka kalbėti trumpai ir dalykiškai.* (CCLL)

- (58) **Halcyon days** – times of undisturbed happiness and peace (PDEI:70)

*You're in a dreary barn of a place, its halcyon days long gone. (BNC)*

**Taikios/laimingos dienos** (A) - *... galutinai išnyko laimingosios vaikystės dienos.* (CCLL)

- (59) **Parrot fashion/parrot-like/parrot-wise** – learnt by heart without regard to the meaning (PDEI:70)

*Dealers would repeat this parrot fashion in the same optimistic note that the director had used on them. (BNC)*

**(Kartoti) mechaniškai kaip papūgai** (CCDI:553) – *„... kokį nors dalyką tikrai supranta, ar tik moka jį mechaniškai kartoti kaip papūga".* (CCLL)

- (60) **A night owl** – someone who does not go to bed until the early hours of the morning (PDEI:70)

*If you are a night owl this really is the place to come to. (BNC)*

**Naktininkas, nakviša** (A) - *... jeigu esate nakviša, atsikelkite anksčiau ir išeikite pasivaikščioti...* (CCLL)

- (61) **A big fish in a small pond** – someone whose authority and influence is limited to a small area (PDEI:72)

*Hamburg, then you know, so being a big fish in a small pond at Southampton...* (BNC)

**Stambi žuvis/įtakingas žmogus mažoje organizacijoje** (CCDI:277) - *... ir gimtajame Atėnų mieste yra labai įtakingas žmogus.* (CCLL)

- (62) **To drink like a fish** – to be a hard drinker, a habitual, excessive drinker (*PDEI:72*)  
*‘Oh, lovely!’ said her hostess who showed every indication of drinking like a fish, grabbing the wine. (BNC)*  
**Gerti kaip kiaulei, smarkiai gerti (alkoholį)** (*CCDI:277*) - ... labai dažnai jausdavosi bejėgė, nes ją supo smarkiai geriantys žmonės, nepaisantys moralinių nuostatų. (*CCLL*)
- (63) **A queer fish** – an odd character (*PDEI:72*)  
*He was a queer fish, but the town gave him a rough ride when they got the chance. (BNC)*  
**Keistuolis (A)** - *Ir štai - kartą gyveno Žemėje vienas keistuolis. (CCLL)*
- (64) **To fish for compliments** – to invite compliments by making disparaging remarks about oneself in the hope that they will be contradicted (*PDEI:72*)  
*‘I was not fishing for compliments!’ (BNC)*  
**Prašytis komplimentų (A)** - *BJAURĖNAI, nedirškite iš manęs reikalauti komplimentų! (CCLL)*
- (65) **To be packed like sardines** – to be squashed together among a lot of people (*PDEI:73*)  
*Packed like sardines, the motley crowd of tourists, me included... (BNC)*  
**Susispaudę kaip silkės statinėje (A)** - *Visi tie žmonės, sugrūsti kaip silkės statinėje. (CCLL)*
- (66) **To bring a hornet’s nest about one’s ears** – to bring down an avalanche of retribution of one’s head by interference and criticism (*PDEI:74*)  
*About this time I had, by a certain wicked attempt <...> set a hornet's nest about my ears so I thought it better to remove myself to France... (BNC)*  
**Sujudinti širšių lizdą** (*CCDI:410*) - *Dienos tema Matininkų įstatymas išjudino širšių lizdą... (CCLL)*
- (67) **At a snail’s pace** – very slowly indeed, unreasonably slowly (*PDEI:75*)  
*We resent the grinding down of business which is conducted at a snail's pace for twenty-eight days. (BNC)*  
**Vėžlio žingsniu, labai lėtai** (*CCDI:686*) - *Juolab, kad natūralių kailinių mada keičiasi vėžlio žingsniu. (CCLL)*
- (68) **To cling like a limpet** – to cling tenaciously (*PDEI:75*)  
*Seconds later they were off again, and she shut her eyes tight, pressed her cheek against his back and clung on like a limpet. (BNC)*  
**Prikibti kaip šlapiam lapui (A)** - ... *ir lipte prilipau prie Levino kaip šlapias lapas. (CCLL)*

### APPENDIX 3. FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT FIXED COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

- (69) **With flying colours** – with great success, with distinction (*PDEI:15*)  
*He did not seem the type, yet he passed his course at Achnacarry with flying colours (BNC)*  
**Labai sėkmingai, pergalingai** (*PEDSL:112*) - *Na, o judu su Sofi labai sėkmingai užkamšysite išsilavinimo spragas (CCLL)*
- (70) **To sail under false colours** – to assume a false identity in order to conceal one's true purpose (*PDEI:15*)  
*Still, he feels that the waiters know that he comes from Dearborn and they can see that in his cashmere tweed jacket he is sailing under false colours. (BNC)*  
**Apsimesti, veidmainiauti** (*CCDI:150*) - *Apgauginėti save blogiau nei veidmainiauti (CCLL)*
- (71) **To nail (one's) colours to the mast** – to make absolutely clear what one's views are in a very forthright manner (*PDEI:15*)  
*By living in what their parents called sin, they nailed their colours to the mast of youth revolt, while enjoying the security and mutual support of old-fashioned matrimony (BNC)*  
**Atvirai ginti, skelbti savo įsitikinimus/išsakyti savo nuomonę** (*CCDI:150*) - *Kas drįso atvirai rodyti savo religinius įsitikinimus, buvo vadinami "velnio išperomis" ... (CCLL)*
- (72) **To be off colour** – to be not quite well at one's best, to feel queasy or slightly ill (*PDEI:15*)  
*If a player was obviously off colour, Karajan would never harry him. (BNC)*  
**Nekaip atrodyti** (*PEDSL:112*) - *O vakar tikrai nekaip atrodėi. (CCLL)*
- (73) **Under colour of** – in the guise of, under the pretext of (*PDEI:15*)  
*In August 1333 the king declared that divers woods and other places in Surrey had been unjustifiably disafforested under colour of the Statute of 1327... (BNC)*  
**Ta dingstimi** (A) - *Jam buvo parašęs ta dingstimi, esą galėtų pagelbėti jo profesinėje karjeroje... (CCLL)*
- (74) **To paint the town red** – to celebrate by running wild, drinking and making a commotion (*PDEI:16*)  
*You want to have a good time and paint the town red this weekend, but somehow you feel restricted and constrained from enjoying life. (BNC)*

**Triukšmingai linksmintis, siautėti (A)** - ... *prie grotuvo ir išjungia muziką: – Tuoju galėsite siautėti toliau. (CCLL)*

- (75) **A red rag to a bull** – a source of violent anger to someone (PDEI:16)

*Naturally this was like a red rag to a bull and I refused to even consider such a course of action. (BNC)*

**Kas nors keliantis pasipiktinimą, susierzinimą (A)** - ...*voratinklis už veidrodžio jai sukėlė didžiausią pasipiktinimą. (CCLL)*

- (76) **To see red** – to react with uncontrollable rage against an object of one's hatred (PDEI:16)

*Some people say certain responses in others make them see red.... (BNC)*

**Įsiusti (PEDSL:551)** - ... *nė neįtardavo, kaip klaikiai tykioji Greta gali įsiusti. (CCLL)*

- (77) **Red tape** – bureaucratic delay, excessive attention to rules and regulations (PDEI:16)

*As an individual who worked for over 10 years in relatively senior positions for two of the 'major brewers', I thought it ironic that here was one set of red tape specialists accusing another (BNC)*

**Biurokratizmas (PEDSL:551)** - *Klestėjo biurokratizmas, protekcionizmas, privilegijos (CCLL)*

- (78) **Once in a blue moon** – extremely rarely, only once in a life-time (PDEI:17)

*So now he just comes round once in a blue moon. (BNC)*

**Labai retai (PEDSL:61)** - ... *Luką apimantys priepuoliai nutinka labai retai... (CCLL)*

- (79) **Out of the blue** – to arrive unexpectedly, usually after a long absence (PDEI:17)

*And then last week out of the blue they put production start-up back by another seven days. (BNC)*

**Kaip perkūnas iš giedro dangaus (PEDSL:61)** - ... *higienos inspektoriai užgrius kaip perkūnas iš giedro dangaus... (CCLL)*

- (80) **Blue in the face** – to make a huge but vain effort to win a person's agreement (PDEI:17)

*You can tell them till you're blue in the face and they still do what they want. (BNC)*

**Pajuodęs iš pykčio (A)** - *Mantas stovėjo pajuodęs iš pykčio. (CCLL)*

- (81) **A true blue** – one whose loyalty can always be counted on (PDEI:18)

*Arthur Scargill is just as much the devil incarnate to the true blue supporter now as he was in the front line at Orgreave Colliery. (BNC)*

- Ištikimas, patikimas** (A) - *Jeigu atsirastų patikimas žmogus, vykstas į šiuos kraštus...* (CCLL)
- (82) **White slave traffic** – the selling of girls into prostitution (PDEI:19)  
*These offences were apparently introduced to combat the white slave traffic. (BNC)*  
**Prostitucija** (A) - ... *policininkams, kurie tikriausiai kovojo su prostitucija...* (CCLL)
- (83) **Black and blue** – very badly bruised (PDEI:20)  
*Call it what you like, but at least I don't get beaten black and blue. (BNC)*  
**Visas sumuštas, vienos mėlynės** (PEDSL:57) - *Nugara - vienos mėlynės!* (CCLL)
- (84) **The black sheep (of the family)** – a member of the family who has disgraced himself, one whose name is generally not mentioned in the family circle (PDEI:20)  
*'Alas,' she sighed, 'there's one black sheep in every family, I suspect.'* (BNC)  
**Balta varna** (PEDSL:57) - *Ne, tikrai, širdele, čia tu balta varna tarp juodų, – suulbėjo Kresida...* (CCLL)
- (85) **To be browned off** – to be bored, disgruntled (PDEI:21)  
*But getting back to The Case is Altered : I supposed that if the people got browned off, as we call it, they'd have a settin' in. (BNC)*  
**Nusibosti** (PEDSL:72) - *Remui šis beprotiškas pokalbis jau pradėjo nusibosti.* (CCLL)
- (86) **Grey matter** – the brain (PDEI:21)  
*Of course, I've never thought her dizzy; I've always admired her, and I wish I had a little of her grey matter. ' (BNC)*  
**Smegenys, protas** (A) - ... *sudrumstas žmogaus protas transformuojamas į nušvitusįjį.* (CCLL)
- (87) **In the pink** – at peak fitness, often used in reference to athletes, racehorses or greyhounds (PDEI:22)  
*'I am in the pink,' said Dot, though she knew she wasn't...* (BNC)  
**Trykstantis sveikata, puikios formos** (A) - ... *ir pats pasijusdavo atjaunėjęs, trykstantis sveikata ir džiaugsmu, sakytum, būtų grįžęs jo pavasaris.* (CCLL)
- (88) **Pink elephants** – frightening hallucinations experienced during withdrawal from alcohol, when the patient is suffering an attack of delirium tremens and thinks that he sees pink elephants or other impossible objects in the room (PDEI:22)  
*... Goodney, in his white suit, suntan and sliding blond hair, stood out like a pink elephant among the sin-sick funeral directors...* (BNC)  
**Haliucinacijos** (A) - *Kai prasideda haliucinacijos, išgelbsti tik instinktų maldymas.* (CCLL)

- (89) **A golden handshake** – a lump-sum of money paid to a retiring director or manager, or to a redundant worker (*PDEI:22*)  
*And the reward for dismissal is a golden handshake of several years' pay. (BNC)*  
**Didelė išeitinė pašalpa** (A) - ... vidutinio darbo užmokesčio dydžio išeitinė pašalpa. (*CCLL*)
- (90) **Animal spirits** – the exuberance and cheerfulness of youth that characterize a healthy body (*PDEI:52*)  
*... over-elaborate Kenyan system of import licensing has had a more dampening effect on the animal spirits of entrepreneurs than the more selective Brazilian CACEX system. (BNC)*  
**Gyvumas, judrumas** (A) - Jų pačių gyvumas užkrečiantis ir dažnai padeda kitiems žmonėms... (*CCLL*)
- (91) **To be in the dog-house** – to be in disgrace, usually with one's spouse (*PDEI:53*)  
*... don't do don't say that to her or I'll be in the dog house... (BNC)*  
**Nemalonėje** (*PEDSL:181*) - ... politiškai naudingiau būti Mesalinos nemalonėje, nei patirti trumpalaikę jos malonę. (*CCLL*)
- (92) **Dog-eared** – said of the pages of a book which have been turned down or have curled at the corners through excessive use (*PDEI:53*)  
*Reaching for his case, Eddie produced an iron to replace and smarten up dog eared lables , using it to smooth them back onto the sample. (BNC)*  
**Atspurusiais kampais** (*PEDSL:181*) - ... ir galbūt todėl, kad matydavo tą skylę atspurusiais kraštais, senelės akys liaudavosi pašaipiai blizgėti... (*CCLL*)
- (93) **A dirty dog** – an evil character; but the phrase is often used humorously for a sly fellow who gets what he wants by dubious methods (*PDEI:53*)  
*Finally, the Churchill patience snapped and, peering over his glasses at the hapless Opposition MP, he retorted: 'I am grateful for the opportunity to remind the Honourable Member for Dewsbury what a dirty dog does to a paling.' (BNC)*  
**Kiaulė, o ne žmogus** (A) - Taigi, kad ne žmogus!.. Tai degla kiaulė, drauge sekretoriau! (*CCLL*)
- (94) **The tail wagging the dog** – the transfer of power from the leaders of a group to its least valued members (*PDEI:53*)  
*I suppose in a way it's a bit like the tail wagging the dog to a certain extent... (BNC)*  
**Kiaušinis vištą moko** (A) - Ir taip pat atsimink, kad ne kiaušinis vištą moko. (*CCLL*)
- (95) **To call off the dogs** – to abandon an investigation when inquiries are leading nowhere (*PDEI:54*)

*'Call off the dogs, I have three names for you, and two facts.'* (BNC)

**Liautis pulti, kritikuoti** (CCDI:200) - ... *nesiliovė kritikavęs sovietizmo, ugdė socialistinės Lenkijos opoziciją...* (CCLL)

- (96) **Like a cat on hot bricks** – extremely awkward and uneasy (PDEI:55)

*Hopping about like a cat on hot bricks when a little reasoned thought would serve you better.'* (BNC)

**Kaip ant adatų/žarijų, kaip nesavas** (CCDI:118) - *Iš pradžių jaučiausi nedrąsiai, sėdėjau kaip ant adatų.* (CCLL)

- (97) **Curiosity killed the cat** – excessive curiosity can lead one into trouble (PDEI:55)

*The townspeople had learned the hard way that curiosity killed the cat — you stayed indoors if there was trouble.* (BNC)

**Daug žinosi, greit pasensi** (A) - *Klausk, – sutiko senė. – Bet atmink: daug žinosi, greit pasensi!* (CCLL)

- (98) **To bell the cat** – to attack common enemy at great personal risk to oneself for the sake of others (PDEI:55)

*The mice in the fable had the problem of how to bell the cat.* (BNC)

**Rizikuoti, imtis žygių** (A) - ... *įtikinėjo karalių Žygimantą Augustą imtis žygių, idant Lietuva įsigalėtų Livonijoje.* (CCLL)

- (99) **A stalking horse** – a pretext to conceal one's real designs (PDEI:56)

*... you have used me simply as a stalking horse for some of your more outrageous views.* (BNC)

**Priedanga, dingstis** (CCDI:413) - *Manau, ji naudojosi juo lyg priedanga, kad gautų didesnę laisvę ir eitų savo keliais...* (CCLL)

- (100) **To be/climb on one's high horse** – to assume an attitude of moral superiority (PDEI:57)

*... but now it seemed he had learned sense enough not to climb on his high horse quite so easily and unprofitably.* (BNC)

**Didžiuotis, riesti nosį** (A) - ... *užtekdamas kam kreivai pažiūrėti ar užriesti nosį, ir jį nutildavo.* (CCLL)

- (101) **Hold your horses!** – wait a moment, don't do anything rash (PDEI:57)

*'Hold your horses,' said Joe, 'the lady's with me.'* (BNC)

**Palauk! Pagalvok! - Palauk!** – *Mes tavimi pasirūpinsime...* (CCLL)

- (102) **To make an ass of oneself** – to behave in a ridiculous manner (PDEI:57)

*Not when my father spends good farming money to make an ass of himself over an actress.'*  
(BNC)

**Apsikvailinti (A)** - *Jo išdidumas sutryptas, jis apsikvailino savo paties akyse.* (CCLL)

- (103) **To get one's goat** – to annoy, exasperate (PDEI:59)

*She gets my goat sometimes with her long, strong nose and her self-assertion.* (BNC)

**Suerzinti, supykdyti (A)** - *Tai dar labiau mane suerzino; vestuvėse paprastai dalyvauja abiejų tėvai.* (CCLL)

- (104) **To go the whole hog** – to go through with something to the very end (PDEI:60)

*I would advise the interested enthusiast to purchase the smaller set that includes the skew chisel C17, and try those before going the whole hog.* (BNC)

**Gerai užbaigti, iki galo padaryti (A)** - ... *bet jis tą darbą atliko iki galo ir užbaigė gyvenimą.* (CCLL)

- (105) **To smell a rat** – to suspect that something is not quite right, to have grounds for suspicion (PDEI:60)

*I'd kept my involvement with FAKOUM and FAKINTIL and in particular my personal association with Osvaldo and Martinho to myself, but he smelled a rat.* (BNC)

**Jausti, kad kažkas ne taip (PEDSL:543)** - ... *širdy grynai pajaučiau, kad kažkas netaip.* (CCLL)

- (106) **Keep the wolf from the door** – to have sufficient funds to pay one's bills and keep the bailiffs out (PDEI:61)

*It keeps the wolf from the door, that's all.'* (BNC)

**Padėti atsiginti nuo bado; sudurti galą su galu (CCDI:813)** - *Nežinau, kodėl dabar man taip sunku sudurti galą su galu.* (CCLL)

- (107) **To throw someone to the wolves** – to sacrifice a friend or dependent to appease one's enemies (PDEI:61)

*The better-structured, more competitive farmers would be thrown to the wolves.* (BNC)

**Palikti ką likimo valiai; atiduoti ką į kieno nagus; išmesti ką (CCDI:814)** - *Pasakiau, kad paliekam likimo valiai, ką norit, tą su jais darykit.* (CCLL)

- (108) **A snake in the grass** – a hidden, treacherous enemy (PDEI:62)

*They may be wise as an owl, slippery as an eel or even a snake in the grass.* (BNC)

**Klastingas žmogus, klastūnas (CCDI:686)** - *Tu melagis, kraugerys ir klastūnas, žiaurus ir pasipūtęs.* (CCLL)

- (109) **The leopard can never change its spots** – one can never change one's character (PDEI:63)  
*The company came a long way in the 1980s, but only because the leopard changed its spots by making the transition from selection to search. (BNC)*  
**Kuprotą tik karstas ištiesins** (CCDI:455) - *Kuprotą karstas teišgydys!.. - moko liaudies išmintis. (CCLL)*
- (110) **To wolf down** – to swallow one's food without chewing, in the manner of a ravenously hungry wolf (PDEI:61)  
*At other times the two of them would wolf down a whole packet of After Eight mints with no apparent difficulty. (BNC)*  
**Godžiai suryti** (A) - ... *ir dabar ją prisiminė žiūrėdama, kaip baubas godžiai kažką ryja - kažkokią to vyro dalelę, gal sielą... (CCLL)*
- (111) **To beaver away** – to work hard at a task (PDEI:61)  
*... several of its 23 permanent commissions beaver away at the mountain of legislation that is being thrust before them. (BNC)*  
**Stropiai darbuotis, triūsti** (A) - *Netoliese Gimlis triūsė prie laužo. (CCLL)*
- (112) **The bird has flown** – the person you want has disappeared (PDEI:65)  
*Karlheinz Pintsch replied: 'The bird has flown, Herr Reichsmarschall. (BNC)*  
**Jau ir pėdos ataušo** (CCDI:55) - *Taip minčiai genant mintį, kūnsargio ir pėdos ataušo. (CCLL)*
- (113) **A bird of passage** – someone who never stays long in the same place but is always on the move, a wanderer (PDEI:65)  
*He has arrived from abroad, yet another bird of passage, 'in the hope of getting a job building our railway bridge'. (BNC)*  
**Klajūnas** (CCDI:56) - *Jau įdėmiai - kaip klajūnas, rinkdamasis į kurią pusę traukti, - apsidairei. (CCLL)*
- (114) **An early bird** – someone who rises early (PDEI:65)  
*I was the early bird that morning... (BCN)*  
**Vyturys** (CCDI:56) – „*Nesu vyturys, todėl mėgstu pamiegoti*“, - *teigė Aurimas.*
- (115) **To get the bird** – to suffer a severe rebuff, to be greeted with abuse (PDEI:65)  
*We didn't exactly get the bird but they just couldn't handle it — they didn't know what sort of music we were playing. (BNC)*  
**Nušvilpti ką** (CCDI:57) - *Tada vilnietes nušvilpė net kai kurie savi žiūrovai. (CCLL)*

- (116) **To kill two birds with one stone** – to achieve two results with the same means  
(PDEI:65)  
*I killed two birds with one stone — I had a pension and the premises I needed. (BNC)*  
**Vienu šūviu du zuikius nušauti** (CCDI:58) - *Taip naujoji šalies vyriausybė vienu šūviu siekia nušauti du zuikius... (CCLL)*
- (117) **To smooth someone's ruffled feathers** – to sooth someone's injured pride  
(PDEI:65)  
*In this role you are smoothing ruffled feathers, drawing forth other people's skills and creative abilities and, at its most basic, helping people to enjoy themselves. (BNC)*  
**Užglaistyti nesutarimus/ginčus** (CCDI:261) - *Jie užglaisto visokiausius nesutarimus, kylančius tarp įvairiausio amžiaus žmonių. (CCLL)*
- (118) **To make someone's hackles rise** – to make someone very angry, to infuriate him  
(PDEI:66)  
*His impatient reply made her hackles rise even as a tiny treacherous thrill slithered along her veins. (BNC)*  
**Įsiutinti** (A) - *Tas vyrukas mane taip įsiutino, kad išmečiau tokį vertingą grybą. (CCLL)*
- (119) **To feather one's nest** – to make wrongful use of one's position, in order to make or save money for oneself (PDEI:66)  
*... if someone could get away with it he was a Robin Hood type who could somehow feather his own nest and at the same time feather theirs. (BNC)*  
**Prisikimšti kišenes, krautis/susikrauti turtus, pralobti** (CCDI:523) - *... kaip greičiau prisikimšti pilnas kišenes pinigų, todėl mulkino skaitytojus. (CCLL)*
- (120) **As the crow flies** – as an imaginary bird would fly; the distance as measured by a straight line from one point to another (PDEI:67)  
*Reminds you just how little England appears to Americans, doesn't it — after all it's only 120 miles as the crow flies... (BNC)*  
**Tiesiai, tiesia linija, nosies tiesumu** (CCDI:168) - *Tiesiog varys nosies tiesumu šuoliais! (CCLL)*
- (121) **A cock and bull story** - a wildly improbable story, often invented to glorify the speaker or to excuse some wrongful actions (PDEI:68)  
*Nobody believes this cock and bull story about the sacking incident. (BNC)*  
**Nebūti dalykai, visiškos nesąmonės** (CCDI:147) - *Nėra ko stebėtis, kad visad pasakoji nebūtus dalykus. (CCLL)*

- (122) **Cock of the walk** – the champion or victor in one's own particular field, a dominant of all one's rivals (*PDEI:68*)  
*So in two years flat, after riding on the crest of a wave, people who had been cock of the walk in ICI suddenly found themselves at the bottom of the league. (BNC)*  
**Vadeiva, padėties šeiminkas (A)** - Romė tikrai buvo padėties šeiminkas. (*CCLL*)
- (123) **Chicken feed** – a poor, meagre reward for work done (*PDEI:68*)  
*The sum was chicken feed, and the more governmental corruption that went on there, the better. (BNC)*  
**Katino ašaros, juokingai maža suma (CCDI:129)** - ... aš nedirbau, o vyro atlyginimas - katino ašaros. (*CCLL*)
- (124) **Don't count your chickens** – don't rely on your gains until you have them in your possession (*PDEI:68*)  
*'Don't count your chickens, Dexter.'* (*BNC*)  
**Neprogozuok ateities (CCDI:130)** - Hegelis kitaip nei Kantas ar kiti švietėjai ateities neprogozuoja. (*CCLL*)
- (125) **To chicken out** – to wriggle out of an obligation through cowardice (*PDEI:68*)  
 Whether to do the sensible thing — chicken out and run for shelter from the bitter blast of the elements? (*BNC*)  
**Išsigąsti (PEDSL:98)** - Vargšė Tisbė mirtinai išsigando ir pasileido bėgti. (*CCLL*)
- (126) **To take to something like a duck to water** – to adapt oneself to a new situation without any conscious effort or difficulty (*PDEI:69*)  
*Yet he took to show-business like a duck to water. (BNC)*  
**Lengvai ką išmokti/pradėti ir su malonumu tai daryti (CCDI:214)** - Ofiras išmoko lengvai patekti ten, kur jam reikia. (*CCLL*)
- (127) **A wild goose chase** – to go on a profitless journey, to take part in a useless search (*PDEI:69*)  
*Just as they were puzzling over the next move the man rang back to tell them that they were on a wild goose chase. (BNC)*  
**Beviltiškos paieškos (CCDI:320)** - ... gamybiniai pastatai, išdraskytos bendruomenės, beviltiškos darbo paieškos... (*CCLL*)
- (128) **To be unable to say boo to a goose** – to be so timid that one cannot make even the mildest protest, however badly one is treated (*PDEI:69*)

*Nails knew them both by sight; they wouldn't say boo to a goose, called each other mum and dad, even when they were alone together, homely sorts. (BNC)*

**Nenuskriaustų nè mused, yra labai nedrašus/drovus** (CCDI:320) - *Jis tiesiog negalėjo, jis nè musės nenuskriaustų, jis toks švelnus, mielas... (CCLL)*

- (129) **That's cold turkey** – (1) the plain truth; (2) withdrawal from drug-taking (PDEI:69)  
*Druggies, as she calls them, are the most frightening inmates, especially when undergoing cold turkey, but surprisingly, 'the murderers are usually the gentlest'. (BNC)*

**Liguista būseną (staiga nustojus vartoti narkotikus)** (A) - ... *atrodė liguista būseną, į kurią, nors ir labai skaudu, reikia žiūrėti... (CCLL)*

- (130) **As sick as a parrot** – a cliché often used by football managers, meaning very disappointed (PDEI:70)

*If I was to break my leg tomorrow I'd be as sick as a parrot, but it wouldn't be the end of the world. (BNC)*

**Iširdęs/įniršęs kaip širšė** (A) - *Kai oras sugenda, turistai tampa pikti kaip širšė ir irzlūs. (CCLL)*

- (131) **As dead as a dodo** – finished, dead, extinct (PDEI:70)

*The campaign was as dead as a dodo. (BNC)*

**Visiškai išnykęs, pasenęs** (A) – *Šitas nutarimas, kuris siūlomas, yra gana pasenęs. (CCLL)*

- (132) **Small fry** – unimportant people (PDEI:73)

*But the Alliance was small fry against the nuclear public relations machine. (BNC)*

**Nežymūs/neįtakingi žmonės** (A) - ... *kiti visuomenėje gana žinomi, tačiau politiškai neįtakingi asmenys. (CCLL)*

- (133) **A shark** – a swindler, a money-grabber, one who charges an extortionate price for his services (PDEI:73)

*A beady glint appeared in Manolo's clear blue eyes as he got his first scent of blood money and began to turn into a shark. (BNC)*

**Apgavikas, sukčius** (A) – *Vienaip sutarta dėl atlyginimo, o kitaip tas sukčius išmoka. (CCLL)*

- (134) **Even a worm will turn** – there is a limit to the extent that even the weakest person can be bullied. The day will come when he will stand up for himself (PDEI:74)

*Even a worm will turn, we sneer. (BNC)*

**Kantrybė baigsis; padėtis pasikeis** (CCDI:823) - *Bet vis tik kantrybė trūksta, ji suima pyktis dėl šitokios patyčios... (CCLL)*

- (135) **A fly in the ointment** – a small blemish that spoils one's pleasure (PDEI:74)  
*There had to be a snag, of course, a fly in the ointment. (BNC)*  
**Šaukštas deguto medaus statinėje** (CCDI:289) - ... tačiau tos kelios frazės yra kaip šaukštas deguto medaus statinėje... (CCLL)
- (136) **There are no flies on him** – he is too sharp to be deceived or swindled (PDEI:74)  
*I knew there were no flies on her but I wondered how she'd found that out. (BNC)*  
**Jo neapgausi** (A) - ... iš tikrųjų ji tokia gudruolė, kad tu jos niekaip neapgausi. (CCLL)
- (137) **To break a butterfly on a wheel** – to use superfluous strength in order to secure a result (PDEI:74)  
*A July editorial by William Rees-Mogg 'Breaking a butterfly on a wheel' was to help free Jagger and Richards, <...> who was sentenced to nine months for marijuana offences on 1 June. (BNC)*  
**Iš patrankos šaudyti į žvirblius** (CCDI:105) - ... jūsų veikla bus panaši į žvirblių šaudymą iš patrankos ir tik išvargins jus ir jūsų pavaldinius. (CCLL)
- (138) **To make a bee-line for** – to make one's way directly towards (PDEI:74)  
*Leaving the track a pathless beeline may be made for the lower end of the trees, there ascending a short way to find Yordas Cave. (BNC)*  
**(Nu)eiti/(nu)drožti tiesiai prie** (CCDI:48) - ... bet geriausia yra visada eiti tiesiai prie reikalo. (CCLL)
- (139) **To send someone away with a flea in his ear** – to snub or rebuke a person (PDEI:75)  
*She expected to be sent out with a flea in her ear. (BNC)*  
**Piktai kam atrėžti, padaryti griežtą pastabą** (A) - Karininkas paraudo it virtas vėžys ir piktai atrėžė: „Na gerai, greičiau, tavęs jau laukia“. (CCLL)

## **APPENDIX 4.**

Appendix 4. is rendered on CD.