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**TRANSLATION OF TEEN SLANG FROM ENGLISH INTO  
LITHUANIAN IN MELVIN BURGESS'S NOVEL "DOING IT"**  
BACHELOR THESIS

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Šiauliai, 2012

# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	3
1 TOWARDS THE UNDERSTANDING OF SLANG .....	5
1.1 Standard and Non-standard Language .....	5
1.2 Definition of Slang .....	5
1.3 Slang and Other Non-standard Varieties.....	7
1.4 Types of Slang.....	8
1.5 Functions of Slang.....	9
1.6 Teen Slang.....	10
2 TRANSLATION OF SLANG .....	11
2.1 Slang Translation Problems .....	11
2.2 Slang Translation Strategies.....	12
2.2.1 Softening.....	12
2.2.2 Stylistic Compensation .....	13
2.2.3 Literal Translation .....	15
3 SLANG TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN MELVIN BURGESS’S “DOING IT”.....	17
3.1 Methodology of the Research .....	17
3.2 The Effect of Softening.....	18
3.3 The Effect of Stylistic Compensation .....	24
3.4 The Effect of Literal Translation.....	27
3.5 Statistical Analysis .....	32
CONCLUSIONS .....	35
REFERENCES .....	37
DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS .....	37
WEBSITES .....	38
SOURCES .....	39
APPENDICES .....	40
1. Softening.....	40
2. Stylistic Compensation .....	48
3. Literal Translation.....	50

## INTRODUCTION

Translation has been the object of various important studies of late years. This activity can be described as rendering of “the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (Newmark, 1988: 5). To be more precise, translation is a process of “changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL)” (Munday, 2001: 5). The goal of this process is to establish a certain relation or equivalence between the source text and the target text (Baker, 1988). However, translation is often quite difficult and problematic task because of the differences in languages and cultures.

It is well known that each language has two varieties: standard and non-standard. In the past decades the linguistic research has been focused on the translation issues of standard language translation. World-famous linguists such as Baker (1988), Newmark (1988), Fawcett (1997), Munday (2001), Nida (2004), Vinay and Darbelnet (2004) have conducted many research in the field of translation studies. However, very little attention has been paid to the non-standard variety of a language and particularly to such a phenomenon as slang. Since slang is widely spread not only in spoken language but also in fiction, the further investigation in the field of slang translation is necessary.

The **aim** of the research is to investigate the peculiarities of slang translation strategies used in the process of translation of a modern English novel.

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

- to review the theoretical material on slang, its translation problems and translation strategies;
- to select the examples of slang translation strategies from English and Lithuanian sources;
- to analyse and interpret the instances of slang in the framework of translation strategies.

The following scientific research **methods** have been applied:

- descriptive theoretical literary analysis, which allowed to review the issues of slang translation and perceive the importance of the application of different translation strategies;
- metaanalysis, which made it possible to interpret the results and findings made by other authors in similar investigations;

- contrastive analysis, which enabled to compare the English and Lithuanian language structures and reveal different and similar aspects of their systems;
- statistical analysis, which allowed to systematise and estimate the distribution of slang translation strategies and display them graphically.

The **scope** of the research is 282 instances which have been selected from the English novel “Doing It” (2004) by Melvin Burgess and its translation into the Lithuanian language “Darant tai” (2004) performed by Rūta Razmaite.

The **structure** of the work. The paper consists of an introduction, chapters of theoretical block, methodological considerations, practical part and conclusions. The theoretical part focuses on the definition, functions and types of slang, slang translation problems and strategies. In the practical part the examples of slang translation strategies are analysed and interpreted.

The **novelty** of the work. Recently, the modern teen literature has become very popular. However, very few researches have been conducted in the field of teen slang translation.

The **practical value** of the work. The research will be of value for linguists interested in translation of non-standard varieties. The theoretical material, collected data and its analysis is a contribution to the further studies in the field of translation studies.

# 1 TOWARDS THE UNDERSTANDING OF SLANG

Slang is a part of informal vocabulary of a language. Slang words are specific and understandable only to a certain group of people. The fact that slang is unique in every culture and language complicates the translation of slang words. Accordingly, the concept of standard and non-standard language, definitions of slang and its position among the other non-standard varieties, as well as the types and functions of slang will be discussed in this part of the research.

## 1.1 Standard and Non-standard Language

It is well known that each language has two varieties: standard and non-standard. According to the *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* (Busmann, 2006: 1117), the term *standard language* is defined as “the usual designation for the historically legitimated, panregional, oral and written language form of the social middle or upper class”. *Terminology Guide* (2011) provides a more up-to-date definition of a standard language: it is “The form of speech and/or writing of a language that is specified as correct by an officially appointed or widely recognized authority, or, in the absence of such an authority, that is generally accepted as correct in a linguistic community”. Therefore, it is a language that has norms of grammar, pronunciation and spelling which are regulated by the appointed authority and it is most often used in the media and various public institutions.

Meanwhile, *non-standard* is “a term for usages and varieties that are not part of a standard language” – they are socially or regionally marked (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, 1992: 704). Lick and Alsagoff (1998: 282) state that these varieties are “used by people of lower social status, such as the poor and the uneducated, are tagged as nonstandard, sometimes derogatorily as substandard synonymous with words such as bad, corrupt, and offensive”. Therefore, a non-standard language is often avoided because it is considered to be inappropriate.

Such linguistic phenomenon as slang is a part of the non-standard language variety.

## 1.2 Definition of Slang

According to the American poet Carl Sandburg, slang is a “language which takes off its coat, spits on its hands – and goes to work” (Crystal, 1995: 182). Though this poetic definition is very felicitous, the complete understanding of slang requires a more scientific

characterisation. In *The Oxford Companion to the English Language* (1992: 940) slang is described as

*An ever-changing set of colloquial words and phrases generally considered distinct from and socially lower than the standard language. Slang is used to establish or reinforce social identity and cohesiveness, especially within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large. It occurs in all languages, and the existence of a short-lived vocabulary of this sort within a language is probably as old as language itself.*

In *The Oxford English Dictionary* slang is defined as a “language of a highly colloquial style, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense” (quoted in Антрушина et al. 2003: 16).

The Lithuanian linguist Šukys (2006: 28) describes slang as a language with words and phrases used by people of a certain occupation (sailors, athletes, artists, etc.) or belonging to a certain social group (teenagers, youth, etc.).

From the definitions above we can see that slang has several distinct features. First of all, slang is a part of informal vocabulary and therefore slang words are more common in the informal language. The use of slang words on a formal occasion is considered to be inappropriate. Due to the above-mentioned quality, slang is also considered to be below the standard educated language. In other words, slang is used by people who have a lower social status in society, e.g. criminals who develop their own slang terms. On the other hand, there is a variety of other groups united by the sphere of activity – politicians, teachers, economists – and they have also developed their own vocabulary.

As we can see, slang has another important quality – it is usually formed and used by a group of people or subculture. It follows thence that the majority of slang terms is understood only by a certain group of people. The author of the article on teenage lexicon in BBC News website provides some examples of teenage slang: “*howling* – ugly, <...> *roll with* - hang out with, <...> *safe* - cool, good, sweet (*A lexicon of teen speak*, 2005)”. For most people who are not teenagers, the previously mentioned words have different meanings. It shows that slang is a part of lexicon that makes any group of people - punks, college students, athletes, etc. – individual, it enables them to understand their group members and leaves the outsiders in a fog. Consequently, slang is sometimes called the encoded language of a particular subgroup. Slang words make them different from other people, they distinguish them at the same time as individuals and as a part of a group.

However, slang is not a fixed phenomenon, even slang of the same group of people can change in the course of time. The college students from 1980s known as *geeks*, i.e. “students, who study very hard”, in 1900 were known as *grinds* or *grubs* (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, 1992: 940). Of course, there are some slang terms, that are long-lived, e.g. *bones* is a slang term for “dice” since the 14c when it was first used by Chaucer (Ibid: 941). But usually such words at some point pass into the standard vocabulary and are no longer considered to be slangy. Another interesting phenomenon in the various alterations of slang is reappearance of slang words that previously existed and vanished from the vocabulary after a while. Here a good example is the word *wicked* - slang for “cool”, which was very popular among the youth in the 1980s and made a comeback in the new millennium (*A lexicon of teen speak*, 2005). These instances prove that slang is constantly undergoing changes and it is impossible to find slang which would always be the same. After analysing the definition and qualities of slang, it is essential to distinguish slang from the other non-standard varieties.

### 1.3 Slang and Other Non-standard Varieties

Often slang overlaps and is confused with other non-standard language varieties.

First of all, slang is often confused with jargon, which is “a widely used term referring to the specialized vocabulary and phraseology of a set of people sharing a trade or profession” (Mattiello, 2008: 36). However, slang might be a choice within a jargon, e.g. musicians use specific slang terms to refer to different music styles (*funk*, *handbag*, *hardcore*, *jungle*, etc.) (Ibid). Slang differs from jargon in its lack of prestige and pretentiousness and because it is more familiar and spontaneous than the technical jargon (Ibid). Thus, slang might be used in a group sharing a trade or profession, but it will probably be less technical and more widely known outside the group.

Slang is also not cant or argot, which could be described as the specialized and even secret languages of thieves and other groups which operate on the fringes of the law (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, 1992: 940). Though, general slang absorbed several items from cant and argot, e.g. *heist* (“robbery”) and OD (“take an overdose”), most slang words come from the language of groups that have nothing to do with the criminal underworld, e.g. college students, sports fans or military personnel (Ibid). Hence, slang vocabulary might include words borrowed from cant or argot, but it is most often used by the young or alienated people and not by the misfit criminals.

Slang also differs from dialect, because it is not geographically restricted (Mattiello, 2008: 37). Thus, “what is slang in British English may be standard in American English, or

may have a different meaning within the two regional varieties”, e.g. the slang word *bomb* in British English means “a success” and in American English it has the opposite meaning – “a failure” (Ibid). Slang is not always associated with one group, it is of more general use and can be understood by anyone within the language community, e.g. everyone knows that a *nerd* is “an intelligent, obsessive and often socially inept person” (Mattiello, 2005: 14).

Slang is not vernacular (the native speech of a particular country or district), though it often includes mispronunciations of words which are typical of a certain area, e.g. Scottish slang words *chuggy* and *fitba* are simply mispronounced variants of “chewing gum” and “football” (Ibid). Slang is a wider concept than vernacular: it is not necessarily a local speech and it often has foreign lexical items (Ibid).

Finally, slang is not an accent (a certain word pronunciation), yet some slang words are created by changing some sounds of standard words, e.g. *Heck!* is the slang for “Hell!”, *lickle* is a childlike corruption of “little” (Ibid). Moreover, slang words are created not only using mispronunciation, but also by anagrammatising (*amidone* stands for “methadone”), by creating puns (*Mary* is a slang for “marijuana”), by changing the semantic meaning (*airplane* and *baby* are slang words for “marijuana”) (Ibid). Hence, it is clear that slang differs from accent.

Though slang might borrow words from other non-standard varieties or created them applying the same methods, it is a different linguistic phenomenon. Slang is a wider concept than the other non-standard varieties and it is transitory, which means that it changes rapidly throughout the course of time. Having distinguished slang from other non-standard varieties, it is important to discuss the two types of slang.

## 1.4 Types of Slang

As it has been previously mentioned, there are two major types of slang: general and specific. To use Mattiello’s (2005: 16) expression, general slang “is language that speakers deliberately use to break with the standard language and to change the level of discourse in the direction of informality”. In other words, general slang words are used when the speaker wants to reduce the solemnity of the conversation and make it friendlier. They also indicate that the speaker is trying to enrich his language by being novel, fresh and playful. General slang words are also more widely used since they are not limited to one group or subject, e.g. *bevy* is slang for “an alcoholic drink”, *caff* means “a café” and *fiver* stands for “a five-pound bank note” (Ibid).



Meanwhile specific slang “is language that speakers use to show their belonging to a group and establish solidarity or intimacy with the other group members” (Ibid: 15). By using special slang words a person can indicate such aspects of his identity as social status, age, education, occupation, geographical belonging, interests, etc. Specific slang is often used by people of the same age and experience, like teenagers; by people engaged in the same activity, like lawyers or computer specialists; by people with the same living conditions, like criminals and prisoners; by people with the same attitudes or interests, like homosexuals and drug addicts. Therefore *ace* (“excellent”) and *chick* (“a girl”), *rock* (“cocaine”) and *solid* (“hashish”) are specific slang words, because they are related to teenagers or students and drug addicts or dealers. They have other meanings in standard language and therefore may be misunderstood by people outside the group (Ibid: 15, 16).

As we can see, the difference between the two types of slang – general and specific – is the purpose for which they are used. General slang words reduce tension, seriousness, make the speaker sound original while specific slang words are more concerned with being a part of a group, preserving strong ties between the members of a group. After discussing the two types of slang, it is crucial to ascertain its functions.

## 1.5 Functions of Slang

Being so widely used, slang has many reasons for its application.

Though slang is a part of any language, sharing information is not its fundamental function. Slang “serves a purpose that is more social than functional” and therefore all its functions concern social utility (Bily, 2010). Slang allows including and excluding people “from the intimate circle, using forms of language through which speakers identify with or function within social sub-groups, ranging from surfers, schoolchildren and yuppies, to criminals, drinkers and fornicators” (Thorne, 2012: 1). In other words, slang indicates that you are a part of a particular group. Slang, as a vocabulary unknown to other people, proves itself useful while trying to keep important information secret. If you encode your language using slang words, counter-groups will not be able to understand you (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, 1992: 942).

Another reason for using slang is simply amusement and playfulness. To quote Thorne (2012: 2), slang “functions as an alternative vocabulary, replacing standard terms with more forceful, emotive or interesting versions just for the fun of it: *hooter* or *conk* for nose, *mutt* or *pooch* for dog, *ankle-biter* or *crumb-snatcher* for child are instances”. As a means of amusement slang also aids to reduce the seriousness and even tension in a conversation.

Slang also functions as a manner of expressing certain life realities that are off-limits in the standard language. Slang words permit the speaker to talk about forbidden realities and therefore, today slang is very popular in such areas of life as sex, violence, drugs, alcohol, etc (Papievienė, 2008: 19).

These are the main functions of slang and reasons for using it, however any individual sub-group or sub-culture can have its own specific reasons for slang and the list of them might be endless. Having ascertained the functions of slang, it is necessary to discuss the type of slang that is essential to the research – teenage slang.

## **1.6 Teen Slang**

Teenagers form an interesting and fascinating group in our society. From the age of 12 to 18 or 19 adolescents experience a very intensive period of changes: with the beginning of pubescence they start to show interest in opposite sex, want to experience the world, try out new things, especially those that they are not allowed to. Moreover, they want to discover their true selves and on their way they often make mistakes. Even though the majority of teenagers seek to be individuals they still see themselves as a close group. Their interests and goals in life unite them and they feel more secure together.

They live with their parents and irritating siblings, but they communicate primarily with their peers (Coleman, 2012: 64). It is natural, that by being such a close group they form their own vocabulary. The main reason why teenagers use slang is because they want certain words to be unintelligible to outsiders. It is also important for them to be a part of group and to be accepted.

According to Stenström et al. (2002: 68), teenage slang is not restricted or focused on a particular domain in the same way like slang words related to drugs or music. Thus, teenagers use slang terms to talk about topics that are relevant to their lives: friendship, intimate relations, school, music, parties, alcohol, drugs, etc.

## **2 TRANSLATION OF SLANG**

The forms of language that we have to deal with most often in our lives are oral, written and sign language. The translation of each of these forms is complicated for a variety of reasons. Therefore the problems that occur while translating literary texts containing slang words and the strategies that can be used to translate them will be discussed in this chapter.

### **2.1 Slang Translation Problems**

Slang is a psychological and cultural phenomenon; therefore, the main problems of slang translation arise due to the differences in language systems and cultures. Moreover, the translation of slang is also influenced by such factors as the difference in the writing traditions of cultures and the role of censorship (Lègaudaitè, 2010: 92-93).

According to Nida (2004: 157), translation can be determined by the linguistic and cultural distance between the codes used to convey the messages. When translation involves closely related cultures and languages, e.g. translation from Hebrew into Arabic, the translator faces minor difficulties, such as “false friends”, i.e. borrowed or cognate words that are often mistakenly considered as equivalents. When languages are not related but the cultures are closely parallel, e.g. as in translations from Swedish to Finnish (Swedish is Indo-European and Finnish is Finno-Ugrian language), the translation process is more complicated. However, the most difficult translations involve distinct cultures and distinct languages, e.g. English into Zulu. In this case finding an equivalent is a laborious task and it is up to the translator to choose the most suitable translation strategy.

The translator should also know that his translation corresponds to a certain culture, readership and conveys the proper meaning (Lègaudaitè, 2010: 93). Lègaudaitè (Ibid) also mentions that “the great attention should be also paid to the translation of sensitive texts [e.g. texts containing slang words] since it is culture that determines if a text is sensitive”. Therefore, some texts might be normal in the source language (hereafter – SL) but completely inappropriate in the target language (hereafter – TL) and otherwise.

Language censorship is another aspect of the culture that often causes problems for translators. According to Allan (2005), “Censorship is the suppression or prohibition of speech, writing and other behaviour condemned as subversive of the common good”. Therefore the aim of language censorship in literature is to maintain the purity of the language, to protect the language from subversion and the reader from immoral texts. The real

problem arises when the role of censorship differs in the cultures of the SL text and the TL text. However, as Lėgaudaitė (2010: 93) observes it, “The censorship of slang is not so strict and the use of slang in some occasions is treated as a stylistic device of the language”. Some Lithuanian linguists, such as Šukys (2006: 28) and Jakaitienė (1980: 76), think that slang brightens the language, makes it more expressive and colourful. If used as a stylistic device in literature, slang helps to create the proper atmosphere, makes the text more appealing. On the other hand, Lithuanian linguist Kniūkšta (2001: 139) states, that non-standard varieties, no matter how or why they have appeared, disrupt the society’s language standards. Despite all the different opinions, the translator’s task is to translate slang and other non-standard varieties directly into the TL or to find the closest possible equivalent in order to maintain the style of the SL text.

To achieve this aim, a good perception of both, the source and the target, languages and a good knowledge of the cultural peculiarities related to the text are obligatory (Lėgaudaitė, 2010: 93). In order to solve the translation problems that arise while translating slang three translation strategies, softening, stylistic compensation and literal translation, are applied.

## **2.2 Slang Translation Strategies**

The strategies of softening, stylistic compensation and literal translation that are often used to solve translation problems will be discussed in this part of the research.

### **2.2.1 Softening**

According to Lėgaudaitė (2010: 94), the strategy of softening is closely related to dynamic equivalence and is focused on the perception of the target text (hereafter – TT) reader, how he would understand the transferred meaning. Therefore the translator has to make sure that the text in the target language is understandable and sounds natural to the reader. Various cultures all over the world have different stylistic standards and accept a different level of vulgarity and by softening or omitting some inappropriate or rude words the translator stays within these bounds. Still, it is essential that the softened or omitted slang words in the target text convey the same meaning and have the same effect on the reader as they have in the source text (hereafter – ST).

Nida (2004: 165) mentions another problem that arises while translating:

*Some translators are successful in avoiding vulgarisms and slang, but fall into the error of making a relatively straightforward message in the source language sound like a complicated legal document in the receptor language.*

As we can see from Nida's expression, the softening and omission of slang words might result in the distortion of the style and the meaning of the text if overused. The translator should have in mind that the purpose of softening is to avoid vulgarity and rudeness only when it is inappropriate in the TT; he has no right to alter the ST if there is no necessity.

The following examples illustrate the strategy of softening used by Patiomkinas while translating Burger's *Junk* (1996).

**Table 1.** Examples of the strategy of softening (Papievienė, 2008: 40)

Source Text	Target Text
<i>And Richard <u>pissed me off</u>.</i>	<i>O Ričardas man <u>igriso iki gyvo kaulo</u>.</i>
<i>The copper was really <u>pissed off</u>.</i>	<i>Faras kone <u>pasiuto</u>.</i>

*To be pissed off* is a vulgar phrase meaning that the person became very angry. In these cases it is translated as *pasiusti* ("to become angry") and or by the idiomatic expression *igristi iki gyvo kaulo* ("to become bored with something"). The translator used the strategy of softening to neutralize the English slang word so that it would not seem inappropriate in the TT.

The previous examples prove that the strategy of softening is especially useful while translating words from the non-standard vocabulary that are offensive and inappropriate. It helps to maintain a level of standard language, especially in those cultures where language norms are strictly regulated. According to Lėgaudaitė (2010: 95), "The translation of slang is greatly influenced by the common view held by many linguists in Lithuania that slang should be avoided in the literary text and only in very few cases slangy expressions may appear in the text as stylistic devices". Most Lithuanian translators follow the literary norms and therefore use the strategy of softening as a solution for translation problems caused by dirty slang words.

### 2.2.2 Stylistic Compensation

Another strategy that can be applied while translating slang words is stylistic compensation. It "involves making up for the loss of a source text effect by recreating a similar effect in the target text through means that are specific to the target language and/or text" (Boori, 2012). The effect is emphasised by compensation and the translator can choose this strategy when he wants to re-create a similar effect on the reader.

While using the stylistic compensation the translator has several options that can help him to achieve the similar effect: he can employ the same linguistic devices in the TT or, if it

is not possible to do so, the translator can use different linguistic devices to preserve the same effect (Papievienė, 2008: 31). Once again, the translator is required to have an excellent knowledge of both source and target language peculiarities and, as Fawcett (1997: 32) specifies it, a translator should know “where a linguistic subsystem is richly developed in one language but absent or poorly developed in another”.

This translation strategy is most often used while translating such linguistic phenomenon as pun, metaphor, idiomatic expressions, alliteration, slang, when there is no exact equivalent (Papievienė, 2008: 32, Butkuvienė and Petrulionė, 2010: 41). According to Papievienė (2008: 32), this strategy is also suitable in the case of translating the pronoun *you* which is the form of address. In some languages this pronoun varies according to the degree of familiarity and in others it does not indicate this kind of specific information. Therefore the strategy of stylistic compensation is often applied when dealing with culture and language specific problems.

Another important thing that has to be mentioned while discussing this strategy is that the place of compensation might change while trying to compensate for the loss (Papievienė, 2008: 32). In other words, the effect in the TT might be in a different place from that one in the ST.

The following examples (Table 2) from Keys’s novel “Watermelon” show how English collocations are translated using the stylistic compensation.

**Table 2.** Examples of the strategy stylistic compensation strategy (Butkuvienė and Petrulionė, 2010: 41)

Source Text	Target Text
<i><u>What a pain in the arse, I thought rebelliously.</u></i>	<i><u>Kokia rakštis šikinėje, maištingai pagalvojau.</u></i>
<i><u>I drained the glass in one go.</u></i>	<i><u>Ištuštinau stiklinę vienu mauku.</u></i>

In these examples the translator applies stylistic compensation and chooses the Lithuanian equivalents that are known to the TT readers: *Kokia rakštis šikinėje* (“What a splinter in the arse”) and *vienu mauku* (“in one gulp”).

All in all, the strategy of stylistic compensation is advisable, when the translator has to compensate for the linguistic loss in the TT however, he has to be careful not to over-compensate, i.e. change the lexical meaning or the effect on the reader. Some translators try to avoid this strategy for this reason – they do not want to alter the text too much. However this strategy often helps to solve the problems that arise because of differences in languages and cultures.

### 2.2.3 Literal Translation

The last translation strategy to be discussed is called direct or literal translation. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (2004: 86),

*Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.*

Fawcett (1997: 36) indicates that the strategy of literal translation is “the rare but always welcome case when a text can go from one language into another with no changes other than those required by the target-language grammar”. Therefore, it is advisable to apply this strategy whenever there is an equivalent in the TL.

Vinay and Darbelnet (2004: 86) also mention that the strategy of literal translation is commonly used when the ST and the TT language belong to the same family or they share the same cultures. Moreover, this strategy can be applied in the translations among the European languages when the convergence of thought or structure is present (Ibid: 87). However, there are five cases when this strategy is inapplicable, because the message translated literally into the TL:

- gives another meaning;
- has another meaning;
- is structurally impossible;
- does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL;
- has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register (Ibid).

If any of the above mentioned cases appears, the translator has to search for another strategy of translation.

**Table 3.** Examples of the strategy of literal translation (Butkuvienė and Petrulionė, 2010: 42)

Source Text	Target Text
<i>“She’s such a <u>bitch</u>,” Helen was complaining.</i>	<i>- Ji tikra <u>kalė</u>, - skundėsi Helena.</i>
<i>But then I remembered what a contrary <u>bastard</u> Fate is.</i>	<i>Bet paskui prisiminiau, koks užgaidus tas <u>išpera</u> likimas.</i>
<i>Fat <u>arse</u> never won fair James.</i>	<i>Kvaila <u>subinė</u> niekada nebuvo užkariavusi dorojo Džeimso.</i>

The examples above (Table 3) from Keys's novel "Watermelon" show how the descriptions of people and their parts of the body are translated from English into Lithuanian applying the strategy of literal translation. In the examples above the translator applies the strategy of literal translation, because very close or exact equivalents exist in the TT.

All in all, one must admit that if it is possible to apply the strategy of literal translation the translator should do so. The exact or close equivalents help to achieve the main aim of the translation: to convey the same meaning and to have the same effect on the reader.



### **3 SLANG TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN MELVIN BURGESS'S "DOING IT"**

Having analysed the translation of slang from the theoretical point of view it is necessary to implement a practical investigation in this field. Therefore, in this part of the paper the methodology of the research will be discussed, the categorised examples of slang translation strategies will be presented and interpreted and statistical information will be presented graphically and analysed.

#### **3.1 Methodology of the Research**

The practical analysis of slang translation strategies was implemented on the grounds of instances taken from the modern English novel "Doing It" (2004) by Melvin Burgess and its Lithuanian translation "Darant tai" (2004) performed by Rūta Razmaitė. The book has been chosen because its author is a very famous British writer known for his young adult fiction. The instances have been collected from the first 12 chapters of both books, starting from the page 1 to 113 in the English version and from page 7 to 107 in the Lithuanian version. Most of the examples of slang words and phrases have been taken from the speech of teenage characters. However, several instances have been taken from the speech of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person narrator and adult characters, since they speak about or to teenagers. The scope of the research is 282 instances.

The practical investigation has been conducted applying two scientific research methods. Firstly, using contrastive method all 282 instances of teen slang were arranged in opposition: an example from the ST and an example from the TT. This allowed to compare the English and Lithuanian language structures and to identify the strategies used in the process of translation. Statistical method made it possible to systematise and estimate the distribution of slang translation strategies and display them graphically.

The instances have been distributed into three categories according to the translation strategies used: softening, stylistic compensation and literal translation. In each category the instances have been subdivided into sub-categories on the basis of their semantic characteristics.

To avoid any misunderstanding, it must be pointed out that all the definitions of slang words and phrases have been taken from *A Dictionary Of Slang* (Duckworth, 2012).

### 3.2 The Effect of Softening

As it has been previously mentioned, the strategy of softening is used in order to avoid rude or vulgar expressions that occur in the source text ST and which are inappropriate in the TT. Often slang words are replaced with words from the standard language of the TT or even omitted.

Consider the following examples:

- 1) *I would never shag someone just for sex and betray my boyfriend.* (Burgess, 2004b: 54)  
*Niekada nemiegočiau su kitu tik dėl sekso ir neišduočiau savo vaikino.* (Burgess, 2004a: 55)
- 2) *I do Mrs Woods.* (Burgess, 2004b: 4)  
*Aš rinkčiaus ponį Vuds.* (Burgess, 2004a: 9)
- 3) *As if he didn't have enough bone already.* (Burgess, 2004b: 91)  
*Lyg jam dar neužtektų.* (Burgess, 2004a: 87)
- 4) *He had a stiffie again immediately and he wanted to do a knee trembler in the car park but I wasn't into that.* (Burgess, 2004b: 55)  
*Jam vėl pasistojo ir jis norėjo viską pakartoti, bet aš nesutikau.* (Burgess, 2004a: 55)
- 5) *She was on the pull.* (Burgess, 2004b: 47)  
*Buvo tarsi užkerėta.* (Burgess, 2004a: 49)
- 6) *I don't want to talk about that but you would not believe how horny I get.* (Burgess, 2004b: 56)  
*Man nesinori jums to sakyti, bet nepatikėtumėt, kaip įkaistu.* (Burgess, 2004a: 57)
- 7) *All those lucky boys getting off with them, snogging with them, sleeping with them, feeling them up – and he couldn't do it.* (Burgess, 2004b: 72)  
*Ir kiek laimingųjų, kurie su jom išeina, bučiuojasi, miega, glamonėja – o jis to negali.* (Burgess, 2004a: 71)
- 8) *A row of them were snogging up the stairs.* (Burgess, 2004b: 76)  
*Keletas glamonėjosi čia pat ant laiptų.* (Burgess, 2004a: 74)

All slang words in this group concern sexual intercourse or other ways of being intimate with another person – a topic which is very popular among teenagers. The verbs *shag* and *do* are slang words meaning “to have sex” and in the TT they are replaced with words from the standard vocabulary - *miegoti* (“to sleep”) and *rinktis* (“to choose”). The two following examples *bone* and *knee trembler* both denote the “act of sexual intercourse”, to be precise,

the latter means the “act of sexual intercourse whilst standing”. Due to their vulgarity these words are omitted in the TT. The slang phrase *on the pull* in Example 5 is used to describe a person seeking a partner for sexual intimacies however, in the TT it is replaced with an adjective *užkerėta* (“enchanted”) which does not convey the lexical meaning or the impact on the reader. The slang expression *to get horny* (“to become sexually aroused”) in Example 6 is also replaced with a word from the standard language – *įkaisti* (“to heat up”). The verbal expression *to feel up* (“to grope sexually”) in Example 7 is replaced with a softer word *glamonėti* (“to caress”). The slang word *to snog* has two meanings: “to kiss lustfully” or “to pet” and in the TT it is replaced with such Lithuanian equivalents from the standard vocabulary as *bučiuotis* and *glamonėtis*. It is evident, that a variety of slang words denoting intimate relations are softened in the process of translation so that the TT text would sound natural and less vulgar to the reader. Also, some of these expressions, such as *bone*, *knee trembler*, *on the pull*, do not have exact equivalents in the TL and therefore are omitted or softened.

Besides talking about intimate relations, teenagers often call each other names. Consider the following examples:

9) *The bastard!* (Burgess, 2004b: 36)

*Niekšas!* (Burgess, 2004a: 39)

10) *He wagged a finger at me, and I could have strangled the bastard.* (Burgess, 2004b: 92)

*Ir pagrasino man pirštu. Būčiau galėjęs jį prismaugti.* (Burgess, 2004a: 87)

11) *He crept out feeling like a skunk.* (Burgess, 2004b: 43)

*Jis išslinko iš kambario jausdamasis paskutinis niekšas.* (Burgess, 2004a: 46)

12) *Everyone’s going to think I’m a right twat.* (Burgess, 2004b: 73)

*Visi dar pamanyš, kad esu niekšas.* (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

13) *Even though he’d been such an arse.* (Burgess, 2004b: 104)

*Nors jis buvo toks niekšas.* (Burgess, 2004a: 98)

All slang words in these instances denote sordid people. The slang word *bastard* defines “a contemptible person”, *skunk* – “a despicable person”, *twat* has two meanings: “a contemptible person” or “an idiot”, *arse* also has two meanings: “the buttocks” and “an objectionable person”. All of these words are softened in the process of translation and replaced in the TT with the word from the standard language – *niekšas* (“a villain”) or with a pronoun *jis* (“he”).

The following examples reveal other offensive names that teenagers often use:

- 14) *Jackie was right: Dino was a prat.* (Burgess, 2004b: 9)  
*Džekė buvo teisi – Dinas mažvaikis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 15)
- 15) *'And you are a prat, too,' observed Jonathon.* (Burgess, 2004b: 9)  
*- Tu irgi esi mažvaikis, - tarė Džonatanas.* (Burgess, 2004a: 15)
- 16) *That a dope like Dino, who knew nothing, was in a position to tell her, who was actually quite sorted, what was going on.* (Burgess, 2004b: 51)  
*Kad toks mažvaikis kaip Dinas, kuris aiškiai apie tai nieko neišmano, aiškina jai, kuri jau turėjo patirties, kas ir kaip.* (Burgess, 2004a: 52)
- 17) *The poor sap had no idea why she was so touched.* (Burgess, 2004b: 48)  
*Vargšelis taip ir nesuprato, kas ją taip sujaudino.* (Burgess, 2004a: 50)

Slang words presented above denote stupid people. The word *prat* in Examples 14 and 15 is used to describe a person who is “an objectionable fool”, however in the TT it is softened and translated as *mažvaikis* (“a childish person”). The slang word *dope* in Example 16, which is also replaced with *mažvaikis*, denotes “a stupid person”. Meanwhile the word *sap* (“a stupid and naïf person”) is omitted in TT and the phrase *poor sap* in Example 17 is translated as *vargšelis* (“a poor person”). It is obvious that in the process of translation certain slang words are softened to avoid harsh words and rude name calling in the TT. However, the omission of slang words and the use of the standard language words change the tone of the whole phrase.

The strategy of softening is also applied in the process of translating slang words denoting intimate parts of body. Consider the following examples:

- 18) *I got her jumper hoisted up and her tits out of her bra.* (Burgess, 2004b: 95)  
*Pakėliau megztinį, išėmiau iš liemenėlės krūtis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 90)
- 19) *Or to get into bed and risk him finding he had to feel under armpits to find her boobs.* (Burgess, 2004b: 85)  
*Ar lipti į lovą ir rizikuoti, kad jis rastų ją su krūtimis, sulindusiomis į pažastis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 80)
- 20) *There she was, with her knickers hardly covering her bush and her little titties out.* (Burgess, 2004b: 101)  
*Ji liko tik su mažytėmis, nieko nedengiančiomis kelnaitėmis ir mažomis plikomis krūtimis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 96)
- 21) *I slid my hand down her arse ant tickled her crack.* (Burgess, 2004b: 31)  
*Užkišau ranką už kelnių ir pakutenau užpakaliuką.* (Burgess, 2004a: 34)
- 22) *Well, you never showed me your bum, did you?* (Burgess, 2004b: 25)

*Na, tu tai nerodei savo užpakalio.* (Burgess, 2004a: 30)

23) *Jackie sighed and lifted her bum for him.* (Burgess, 2004b: 50)

*Džekė atsiduso ir šiek tiek kilstelėjo klubus.* (Burgess, 2004a: 52)

24) *A pussy pelmet, as his dad would have called it.* (Burgess, 2004b: 78)

*Vaginos dekoracija, kaip pasakytų jo tėvas.* (Burgess, 2004a: 75)

These slang words are considered to be vulgar and inappropriate in the TL. The words *tits*, its diminutive *titties*, and *boobs* are slang words meaning “breasts” and in the TT they are replaced with a standard language word *krūtys* (“breasts”). Besides, these three words are treated as synonyms and can be used interchangeably. Such vulgar terms as *bush* (“the female genitals”, referring to the pubic hair) in Example 20 and *arse* (“the buttocks”) in Example 21 are entirely omitted in the TT because of their obscenity. *Crack* is another slang word that has many meanings: “the freebased cocaine”, “the vagina”, “the pleasure”, “women” (as sexual objects), however in Example 21 *crack* denotes “the gap between the buttocks” and is replaced with a diminutive from the standard TT language *užpakaliukas* (“the bottom”). The common slang word *bum* (“the bottom”) in Examples 22 and 23 is also softened and replaced in the TT with *užpakalis* (“the bottom”) and *klubai* (“hips”). The last word *pussy* has several meanings: “a woman” (as a sexual object), “a feeble person” and “the female genitals” (alluding to the pubic hair). In Example 24 it indicates the latter and is replaced in the TT with the anatomic term – *vagina* (“the vagina”). It is natural, that these offensive slang words denoting intimate parts of body are softened in the process of translation because of the strictly regulated norms of the TL.

The translation strategy of softening is also used to translate slang words that concern cigarettes and drugs:

25) *Stinking beer and dog ends, ash, mud and puke on the carpets and in the beds.*  
(Burgess, 2004b: 88)

*Alaus dvokas, nuorūkos, pelenai, purvas ir vėmalai ant kilimų ir lovose.* (Burgess, 2004a: 83)

26) *There was a row of dog ends standing like a little fence on the little table by my bedroom door.* (Burgess, 2004b: 88)

*Ant mažo stalelio šalia mano miegamojo durų tarsi tvorelė buvo surikiuota eilė nuorūkų.* (Burgess, 2004a: 84)

27) *Holding tight to her fag.* (Burgess, 2004b: 99)

*Suspaudusi cigaretę.* (Burgess, 2004a: 94)

28) *He kissed her, she tasted sour and faggy.* (Burgess, 2004b: 100)

*Jis ją pabučiavo, bet burnoje liko alkoholio ir cigarečių skonis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 95)

29) *She'd done a load of e at another party.* (Burgess, 2004b: 80)

*Vakarėlyje prisirijo ekstazio.* (Burgess, 2004a: 77)

All of these slangy words are replaced with their equivalents from the standard language of the TT. The expression *dog end* is translated as *nuorūka* (“a cigarette-end”), *fag* - *cigaretė* (“a cigarette”), *faggy* – *cigarečių* (“like cigarettes”), *e* – *ekstazis* (“ecstasy”). The overuse of such language items may sound unnatural to the TT reader, therefore they are softened in the process of translation.

Slang words concerning faeces and urine are often softened because of their vulgarity:

30) *And she said it in such a way that indicated – can you believe this? – that Dino was a crap kisser.* (Burgess, 2004b: 74)

*Ji pasakė tai taip – ar galit patikėti? – lyg Dinas visai nemokėtų bučiuotis.*  
(Burgessm 2004a: 72)

31) *Some of them had spilt, some of them were full of dog ends and other crap.* (Burgess, 2004b: 88)

*Iš kaikurių buvo išsiliejęs gėrimas, kitos prigrūstos nuorūkų ir kitokio šlamšto.*  
(Burgess, 2004a: 83)

32) *He left the turds there for three days before cleaning it up, on the grounds that it was easier to deal with when it was dry.* (Burgess, 2004b: 21)

*Jis laukia tris dienas tesindamasis, kad sudžiūvusias išmatas lengviau susemti.*  
(Burgess, 2004a: 25)

33) *It had this amazing spicy, pee-y smell.* (Burgess, 2004b: 113)

*Ir dar tas nepakartojamas aitrus kvapas.* (Burgessm 2004a: 106)

The initial meaning of the slang word *crap* is “faeces”, however it also denotes “nonsense, rubbish, something useless or not good”. In Examples 30 and 31 *a crap kisser* is translated as *visai nemokėti bučiuotis* which means “not to know how to kiss at all”, i.e. “to be a bad kisser”, and *crap* is translated as *šlamštas* (“garbage”). To translate the word *turds* (“faeces”) in Example 32 an equivalent from the standard language of the TT is chosen – *išmatos* (“faeces”). Meanwhile the word *pee-y* (“like urine”) is omitted in the TT and the phrase *spicy, pee-y smell* in Example 33 is simply translated as *aitrus kvapas* (“strong smell”). These slang words are softened in the process of translation, because they would seem very vulgar and unnatural to the TT reader.

The strategy of softening is also applied to translate slang words describing appearance:

34) *She was quite well stacked upfront.* (Burgess, 2004b: 38)

*Ji buvo gana krūtinga. (Burgess, 2004a: 41)*

35) *Sod it, why couldn't he have a snog just because she was a tubber? (Burgess, 2004b: 77)*

*Po galais, kodėl jis negali pasilaižyti tik todėl, kad ji apkūni? (Burgess, 2004a: 75)*

The expression *well staked upfront* (“large breasted”, usually about women) is translated as *krūtinga* (“busty”) and *a tubber* (“a fat person”) – as *apkūni* (“plump”). Both examples of slang describing women are quite insulting, therefore the equivalents in the TT are chosen from the standard language.

Certain slang words concerning emotions and their changes are also softened in the process of translation. Consider the following examples:

36) *And we both just cracked up. (Burgess, 2004b: 91)*

*Ir abu nusijuokėm. (Burgess, 2004a: 86)*

37) *I really lost it, actually. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)*

*Aš visai atsipalaidavau. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)*

38) *Dino began to lose it. (Burgess, 2004b: 102)*

*Dinas pradėjo glebti. (Burgess, 2004a: 96)*

39) *I was really pissed off. (Burgess, 2004b: 33)*

*Buvau kaip reikiant įsiutęs. (Burgess, 2004a: 35)*

Slang words in the examples above are translated by the standard TT language words that are equivalent in meaning: *to crack up* (“to breakdown with laughter”) – *nusijuokti* (“to burst out laughing”), *to lose it* (“to become confused or out of control”) – *atsipalaiduoti* (“to relax”) and *glebti* (“to relax”), *pissed off* (“very angry, upset”) – *įsiutęs* (“furious”). These slang expressions concerning emotions are softened because the equivalents from the non-standard language might seem unnatural to the TT reader.

There are also some instances of slang words and phrases that cannot be assigned to any of the previously mentioned semantic categories. Consider the following examples:

40) *I'm not a bloody dog or something. (Burgess, 2004b: 31)*

*Aš tau ne koks šuo. (Burgess, 2004a: 34)*

41) *They all hooted at him like baboons and began pogoing to no noise again. (Burgess, 2004b: 64)*

*Jie apspito jį kaip babuinai ir pradėjo kraipyti pagal neesančią muziką. (Burgess, 2004a: 63)*

42) *The first time I chucked him was after we went to see a film. (Burgess, 2004b: 54)*

*Pirmą kartą jį atstūmiau, kai kartu nuėjom į filmą. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)*

The adjective *bloody* in Example 40 is used as an intensifier to express annoyance. However, in the TT text it is omitted and this results in a loss of the effect on the reader. The verb *to pogo* in Example 41 means to dance “jumping vertically up and down”. This slang word is related to the British music culture of the 1970s and has no exact equivalent in the TL, therefore it is translated as *kraipyti* (“to twist”). The slang verb *to chuck* (“to terminate a relationship”) in Example 42 is replaced with the equivalent from the standard language of the TT *atstumti* (“to turn away”).

To conclude, the strategy of softening is used in the process of slang translation to avoid vulgar and insulting words that are inappropriate in the TL. This translation strategy is especially useful in translation of dirty words denoting intimate relations and intimate parts of body. To conform to the strict rules of writing in the TL the translator mostly replaces the slang words and phrases with the equivalents from the standard language of the TT. However, in several cases slang words are entirely omitted in the TT. In a number of cases slang words, such as *on the pull* or *to pogo*, which do not have the exact equivalents in the non-standard language of the TT, are replaced with words from the standard language, despite the loss of the effect on the reader. Moreover, the strategy of softening is used to neutralise the rude and insulting expressions that might sound unnatural to the reader.

Having analysed and interpreted the instances of the translation strategy of softening, it necessary to discuss another group of teen slang examples that have been translated using the strategy of stylistic compensation.

### 3.3 The Effect of Stylistic Compensation

As it was mentioned before, the strategy of stylistic compensation is applied when the translator wants to compensate for the loss of the ST effect on the reader by re-creating a similar effect.

Consider the following examples:

43) *He'll make me unhappy and I'll shag his brains out.* (Burgess, 2004b: 16)

*Jis padarys mane nelaiminga, o aš jį negyvai uždulkinsiu.* (Burgess, 2004a: 21)

44) *You shag Dino's brains out for a few weeks, give him the elbow and go back to Simon for a mature, lasting relationship.* (Burgess, 2004b: 56)

*Kelias savaites paknisi Dinui protą, paskui jį mesi ir grįši pas Saimoną dėl brandžių, ilgalaikių santykių.* (Burgess, 2004a:56)

45) *And [she] was halfway home before she realised she'd sabotaged her own shag.* (Burgess, 2004b: 93)



*Ir tik pusiakelėj į namus suprato, kad pati liko be nieko.* (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

- 46) *I was thinking I'd go to bed and have a diddle down there and think about all the things we did.* (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

*Galvojau, kad atsigulsiu, pažaisiu su savim prisimindama viską, ką mes darėm.* (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

- 47) *We had this huge, magic, mammoth snog.* (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

*Kaip išprotėję gramžėmės.* (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

All slang words in the examples above concern sexual intercourse or other intimate relations. The phrase *to shag one's brains out* in Examples 43 and 44 contains a slang word *to shag* ("to have sex"). In the TT it is translated as *negyvai uždulkinti* ("to shag to death") and *paknisti protą* ("to wind up, to bullshit"). Both of these phrases have a similar effect on the TT reader as the ST phrase, since they contain words from the non-standard language. Another phrase *to sabotage one's shag* ("to sabotage one's act of fornication") in Example 45 is replaced with the TL collocation *likti be nieko* ("to be left with nothing"), which is less vulgar but still has similar effect on the reader. The vulgar phrase *to have a diddle down there* ("to masturbate", usually about women) in Example 46 is replaced with an ambiguous phrase *pažaisti su savimi* ("to play with oneself") which conveys the meaning and the effect quite well. The translator was also successful in replacing the phrase "to have a huge, magic, mammoth snog" ("to have a huge, magic, mammoth petting") in Example 47 with *glamžytis kaip išprotėjusiems* ("to snog like crazy").

The strategy of stylistic compensation is also applied to translate slang words and phrases denoting intimate parts of body, to be more precise, the penis. Consider the following examples:

- 48) *Mr Knobby Knobster grinned his woozy little hard man's smile.* (Burgess, 2004b: 68)

*Jo Kietas Karštas Bičas klastingai šyptelėjo.* (Burgess, 2004a: 67)

- 49) *And all the time she had Mr Knobby out in her hand.* (Burgess, 2004b: 95)

*Ir visą tą laiką jos rankoje buvo mano Karštas Bičas.* (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

- 50) *With her dying to shag him and then panicking every time he took his knob out.* (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

*Kaip ji miršta iš noro pasidulkinti, bet vos jis parodo savo Karštą Bičą – ji išsigąsta.* (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

- 51) *Then my willy doesn't do it and now I've been caught wanking.* (Burgess, 2004b: 108)

*Paskui mano bičas sustreikuoja, o dabar dar mane užklupo smaukantis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 102)

52) *I was still trying to make my willy work.* (Burgess, 2004b: 108)

*Bandžiau pažadinti savo snaudžiantį tinginį.* (Burgess, 2004a: 102)

One of the teenage characters in the novel calls his penis *Mr Knobby Knobster*. This name is derived from the slang word *knob* (“the penis”). There is no such equivalent in the TL, therefore the translator tries to compensate and replaces it with a name containing a colloquialism *Kietas Karštas Bičas* (“Hard Hot Fellow”). The translator uses the same name in the TT to translate the words: *Mr Knobby* – *Karštas Bičas* (“Hot Fellow”), *knob* – *Karštas Bičas* (“Hot Fellow”), *willy* (“the penis”) – *bičas* (“fellow”). This strategy helps to convey the playfulness of these slang words this way rendering similar emotional impact on the TT reader. The last phrase *to try to make one’s willy work* (“to try to have an erection”) in Example 52 is replaced in the TT with an ambiguous and poetic phrase *bandyti pažadinti savo snaudžiantį tinginį* (“to try to wake up one’s napping slouch”). Even though these slang phrases are less vulgar in the TT, the effect on the reader is similar to that in the ST.

There is also a number of semantically uncategorised instances of slang words and phrases. Consider the following examples:

53) *Until there he was, stark bollock naked in the middle of the room with an erection on the front of him like a concrete.* (Burgess, 2004b: 20)

*Kol jis liko stovėti vidury kambario pliku užpakaliu ir lyg akmenine kolona dunksančia erekcija.* (Burgess, 2004a: 25)

54) *Dino did the rounds, shaking hands, five high, five low, great do! How are you?* (Burgess, 2004b: 66)

*Dinas apėjo draugus, spaudė rankas, mušė delnais, sveiki, kaip sekasi?* (Burgess, 2004a: 66)

55) *She must think he was some sort of nutter, perving away at her like that.* (Burgess, 2004b: 107)

*Tikriausiai palaike jį kokių iškrėpėlių, kuris smaukosi jos akivaizdoj.* (Burgess, 2004a: 100)

56) *She’s bloody drunk so much she’s been sick and now the whole thing’s off again!* (Burgess, 2004b: 87)

*Ji taip nusilakė, kad apsivėmė ir dabar vėl nieko nebus!* (Burgess, 2004a: 82)

57) *‘Don’t you dare!’ snapped Jackie, and they both wet themselves laughing, although it wasn’t in the least bit funny.* (Burgess, 2004b: 16)

- *Nedrįsk! – sušnypštė Džekė ir jos abi iš juoko vos neprileido į kelnes, nors tiesą sakant, nė viena nebuvu juokinga.* (Burgess, 2004a: 21)

The slang expression *bollocks* means “testicles”, thus the slangy expression *stark bollock naked* in Example 53 is used to describe a “totally naked” person. In the TT this phrase is replaced with *pliku užpakaliu* (“with a bare bottom”) which conveys the meaning and the informality of the ST expression. Another slangy expression that does not have an exact equivalent in the non-standard language of the TT is *five high, five low* (“a greeting or gesture of celebration when two people clap their palms”) in Example 54. It is replaced with a phrase from the standard language *mušti delnais* (“to clap palms”) which renders the lexical meaning, but results in a loss of the effect on the reader. The TL also does not have an equivalent for *to perve away at someone* (“to look lustfully or lecherously at someone”). Therefore, the translator tries to compensate and uses a vulgar expression *smaukytis kieno akivaizdoj* (“to wank in somebody’s face”), which has a similar impact on the reader, but is slightly different in meaning. Another instance shows how the place of compensation changes in the process of translation: *to be bloody drunk* (“to be very drunk”, *bloody* is an intensifier) in Example 56 is replaced with an informal *nusilakti* (“to get stoned”). In this case, the replacement of *drunk* with *stoned* compensates for the loss of the slang word *bloody*. The last slangy expression *to wet oneself laughing* (“to laugh heartily”) in Example 57 is rendered into a Lithuanian collocation *iš juoko vos neprileisti į kelnes* (“to nearly pee one’s pants laughing”), which is a very close equivalent.

To sum up, the strategy of stylistic compensation is usually applied when there is a need to compensate for the linguistic loss in the TT. This strategy is very helpful in the process of translation of English collocations containing slang words. Specific phrases, such as *to have a diddle down there, five high, five low*, that do not have the exact equivalents, are replaced with the TL collocations. However, the strategy of stylistic compensation is not always used successfully in recreating the similar ST effect in the TT.

Having discussed the examples of the strategy of stylistic compensation, it is necessary to analyse the instances of literal translation.

### 3.4 The Effect of Literal Translation

As it has been previously mentioned, the literal translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a TL text. However, it is only possible when the languages of the ST and the TT belong to the same family or have very similar cultures.

A considerable group of slang words that are translated literally are those concerning sexual intercourse and other intimate relations. Consider the following examples:

- 58) *Can I shag her from behind?* (Burgess, 2004b: 1)  
*Galėčiau ją dulkinti iš užpakalio?* (Burgess, 2004a: 7)
- 59) *They were all at it, banging away at each other like it was keeping the world turning.*  
(Burgess, 2004b: 43)  
*Visi dulkinasi su kuo papuola, tarsi tik tai ir verstų pasaulį suktis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 46)
- 60) *I came all over her hand and her skirt.* (Burgess, 2004b: 95)  
*Aš baigiau ant jos rankos ir sijono.* (Burgess, 2004a: 90)
- 61) *'You snogged Dinno?'* (Burgess, 2004b: 13)  
*- Tu laižeisi su Dinu?* (Burgess, 2004a: 18)
- 62) *We sit and snog all the way through.* (Burgess, 2004b: 54)  
*Sėdėjom ir glamžėmės.* (Burgess, 2004a: 55)
- 63) *You're better off wanking.* (Burgess, 2004b: 111)  
*Geriau jau smaukytis.* (Burgess, 2004a: 105)

Slang verbs *to shag* and *to bang away* mean “to have sex”. In the TT they are rendered in to a very vulgar equivalent *dulkinti*, which fully conveys the meaning and the effect on the reader. Another dirty slang words *to come* (“to have an orgasm”) in Example 60 is translated directly into the TL as *baigti*. As it has been previously mentioned, the slang word *to snog* has two meanings: “to kiss lustfully” or “to pet”. It is replaced with the TT language equivalents *laižytis* and *glamžytis*. The dirty slang word to wank (“to masturbate”, usually about men) in Example 63 is rendered into the Lithuanian equivalent *smaukytis*. These dirty words are translated literally since these words are also maintained in the TL.

The literal translation strategy is also applied in the process of translation of slang words denoting intimate parts of body. Consider the instances below:

- 64) *He thought of suggesting she had nice tits.* (Burgess, 2004b: 70)  
*Jis norėjo pasakyti, kad jos faini papukai.* (Burgess, 2004a: 69)
- 65) *'I won really,' said Dino, 'because both of you took it up the arse.'* (Burgess, 2004b: 6)  
*- Iš tiesų tai laimėjau aš, pastebėjo Dinas, nes jūs abu sustojot ties subine.* (Burgess, 2004a: 11)
- 66) *'Still no punanni,' said Ben sympathetically.* (Burgess, 2004b: 6)  
*- Vistiek teks apsieiti be putytės, - užjausdamas pasakė Benas.* (Burgess, 2004a: 12)

67) *His knob got softer and softer.* (Burgess, 2004b: 102)

*Penis minkštėjo.* (Burgess, 2004a: 96)

68) *Put the condom on my vast, iron hard stiffie.* (Burgess, 2004b: 113)

*Užsimauti preziką ant milžiniško ir kieto kaip akmuo koto.* (Burgess, 2004a: 107)

The slang word *tits* (“a woman’s breasts”) in Example 64 is rendered into the Lithuanian diminutive *papukai*, which is also quite vulgar. The word *arse* (“the buttocks”) in Example 65 is translated literally as *subinė*. *Punanni* (“female genitals”) is another slang word replaced in the TT with a diminutive – *putytė*. The strategy of literal translation is also used to translate slang words denoting “a penis”: *knob* (“a penis”) in Example 67 is rendered into the TL equivalent *penis* and *stiffie* (“an erect penis”) in Example 68 is translated as *kotas*. All of these slang words have the same meaning and effect both in the SL and the TL. In this case, the strategy literal translation is applied to maintain the style of the ST in the TT.

Word for word translation is used to translate various vulgar names that teenagers use:

69) *The bitch was trying to ruin his life.* (Burgess, 2004b: 36)

*Ta kalė amžinai reguliuoja jo gyvenimą.* (Burgess, 2004a: 39)

70) *What a slapper!* (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

*Kokia šliundra!* (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

71) *Actually she looked a bit like a tart.* (Burgess, 2004b: 99)

*Tiesą sakant, ji buvo šiek tiek panaši į kekšę.* (Burgess, 2004a: 94)

72) *Slag or not, she really was pretty.* (Burgess, 2004b: 106)

*Kekšė ar ne, ji buvo labai graži.* (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

The vulgar words *bitch*, *slapper*, *tart*, and *slag* are used to describe “a sexually promiscuous woman” or “a contemptible woman”. These words are synonyms and they all express the negative attitude towards women. In the TT they are replaced with literal equivalents, such as *kalė*, *šliundra*, *kekšė*, which are very offensive.

Certain names used for men are also translated literally:

73) *Even if it’s a total arse like Dino!* (Burgess, 2004b: 54)

*Net toks šiknius kaip Dinas!* (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

74) *As for Dave Short – I could blackmail the bastard.* (Burgess, 2004b: 35)

*Kai dėl Deivo šorto, galėčiau pašantažuoti tą šunsnukį.* (Burgess, 2004a: 39)

75) *I was about to say tosser.* (Burgess, 2004b: 109)

*Norėjau pasakyti „liurbis“.* (Burgess, 2004a: 103)

76) *He gets everything he wants by just being a wanker.* (Burgess, 2004b: 54)

*Ir taip gauna viską, ko panorėjęs, nors ir toks šiknius.* (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

The word *arse* (“an objectionable person”) is translated directly as *šiknius*, *bastard* (“a contemptible person”) as *šunsnukis*, *tosser* (“an idiot, a contemptible person”) as *liurbis*, and *wanker* (“a contemptible person”) as *šiknius*. In both the SL and the TL these slang words are generally used to call men and are very insulting. The word for word translation here helps to maintain the rude and offensive tone of the teenage talk.

Different slang words concerning alcohol, cigarettes and drugs exist in both the SL and the TT. Consider the following samples:

77) *Fas, he gets so stoned, he could hardly say a word.* (Burgess, 2004b: 92)

*Kai Fasilis apsineša, nesugeba nė žodžio suregzi.* (Burgess, 2004a: 88)

78) *He hid in the thick wall of music, drank a bottle of Ice Head quick, had a toké on a spliff and tried to relax.* (Burgess, 2004b: 65)

*Ten pasinère į kurtinantį muzikos triukšmą, greitai išgèrè butelį ledò alaus, užsitraukè žolès ir pabandè atsipalaiduoti.* (Burgess, 2004a: 64)

79) *Dino had a few smokes and a couple more Ice Head beers.* (Burgess, 2004b: 76)

*Dinas parūkè žolès, išgèrè dar kelis butelius Ice Head.* (Burgess, 2004a: 74)

80) *‘Got a fag?’ she asked.* (Burgess, 2004b: 98)

*- Turi cizq? – paklausè ji.* (Burgess, 2004a: 93)

There are several verbal expressions which are transferred directly into the TL: *to get stoned* (“to get intoxicated with drink or marijuana”) – *apsinešti*, *to have a toké on a spliff* (“to have a drag on a marijuana cigarette”) – *užsitraukti žolès*, *to have a few smokes* (“to smoke a few marijuana cigarettes”) – *parūkyti žolès*. The slang word *fag* (“a cigarette”) in Example 80 is replaced with an equivalent from the non-standard language of the TT – *cizas*. Since the habits of smoking and drinking are spread all over the world, many equivalent slang expressions exist in different languages.

Words concerning faeces are translated by the use of the direct transfers. Consider the examples below:

81) *‘Oh, shit,’ she murmured, but she didn’t care.* (Burgess, 2004b: 17)

*- Šūdas, - sumurmėjo ji, bet iš tiesų jai buvo vis vien.* (Burgess, 2004a: 22)

82) *Mr Collins (History) had a cat who shat in the house.* (Burgess, 2004b: 21)

*Ponas Kolinsas (istorija) turi katę, kuri šika namuose.* (Burgess, 2004a: 25)

83) *Even if it makes me feel like shit afterwards, I’ll never be able to live with myself if I don’t.* (Burgess, 2004b: 57)

*Net jei paskui jausiuos sušiktai, niekada sau neatleisiu, jei nepadarysiu.* (Burgess, 2004a: 57)

In this case the vulgar word *shit* in Example 81 expresses its initial meaning “faeces” and is translated literary as *šūdas*. The direct transfer is also used to translate the verb *to shit* (“to defecate”) in Example 82 – *šikti*. Likewise, the expression *like shit* (“like faeces”) in Example 83 is replaced with a direct equivalent *sušiktai*. In this case, the use of direct transfers maintains the vulgar tone in the TT.

The intensifiers *bloody* and *fucking* are also translated directly into the TL. Consider the samples below:

84) *Deborah just cracked up – it was pretty bloody funny.* (93)

*Debora nesiliovė kikenusi – tai buvo velniškai juokinga.* (89)

85) *You look like a bloody fairy.* (97)

*Atrodai kaip kokia prakeikta fėja.* (92)

86) *On the other side of the whole fucking sentence.* (89)

*Visai kitam sumauto sakinio gale.* (85)

These slang words are used to describe something very intense or annoying. In the Examples 84 and 85 the slang word *bloody* is replaced in the TT with the equivalent intensifiers *velniškai* and *prakeiktas*. Meanwhile, the word *fucking* in Example 86 is translated directly as *sumautas*. Even though the TL intensifiers *velniškai* and *prakeiktas* are not so vulgar as the SL word *bloody*, they still intensify the whole phrase quite well and have similar impact on the reader.

A numerous group of literary translated slang words cannot be assigned to any of the above mentioned categories. Consider the following instances:

87) *Did you tell them it was you pissed on the sofa in the conservatory, too?* (Burgess, 2004b: 40)

*O sofą oranžerijoje apmyžai irgi tu?* (Burgess, 2004a: 43)

88) *He'd sworn anyway to chuck her.* (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

*Jis prisiekė ją mesti.* (Burgess, 2004a: 98)

89) *If he woke up and nabbed her, she might make a fuss.* (Burgess, 2004b: 81)

*Jei pabustų ir ją prigriebtų, ji sukeltų triukšmą.* (Burgess, 2004a: 78)

90) *You're only saying that to wind me up!* (Burgess, 2004b: 4)

*Jūs mane maustot!* (Burgess, 2004a: 10)

The vulgar verb *to piss* (“to urinate”) in Example 87 is replaced with another vulgar equivalent *apmyžti*. The slang word *to chuck* has two meanings: “to vomit” and “to terminate a relationship”. In Example 88, the latter meaning is conveyed using the TL equivalent *mesti*. *To nab* is another slang verb having two meanings: “to steal” and “to arrest” and in Example

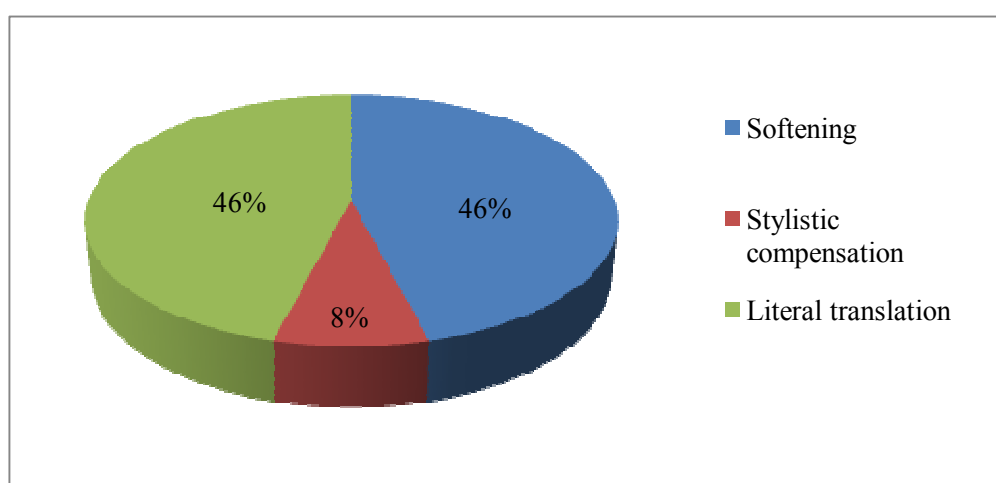
89 the latter is translated literary as *prigriebti*. The slang word *to wind up* is also used to express two meanings: “to infuriate” and “to tell lies or joke at the expense of the recipient”. The action of telling lies in Example 90 is expressed with the rude verb *maustyti* in the TT.

All in all, the literal translation strategy applied in translation of slang retains the proper style in the TT similar to that in the ST. The direct transfers of teen slang are very important since they help to maintain the style of teenage talk. Slang words, if considered as stylistic devices, reveal certain things about the characters and the narrator, therefore the literal translation is very significant. Since both the SL and the TL contain slang words and expressions, it is possible to translate this vocabulary literary. Even though slight differences in meanings appear because of the difference in cultures, the messages of the ST are conveyed properly in the TT.

Having analysed the examples of the last translation strategy, it is essential to analyse the statistical data.

### 3.5 Statistical Analysis

After a thorough analysis of slang translation strategies used to translate the modern English novel “Doing It” (2004) by Melvin Burgess from English into Lithuanian, significant statistical information has been collected. Out of 282 instances of teen slang that have been found in the first twelve chapters of the novel, 130 examples have been translated using the strategy of softening, 22 – the stylistic compensation and 130 – the literal translation. The percentage distribution (rounded to units) of the slang translation strategies is presented in the pie graph (Figure 1) below:

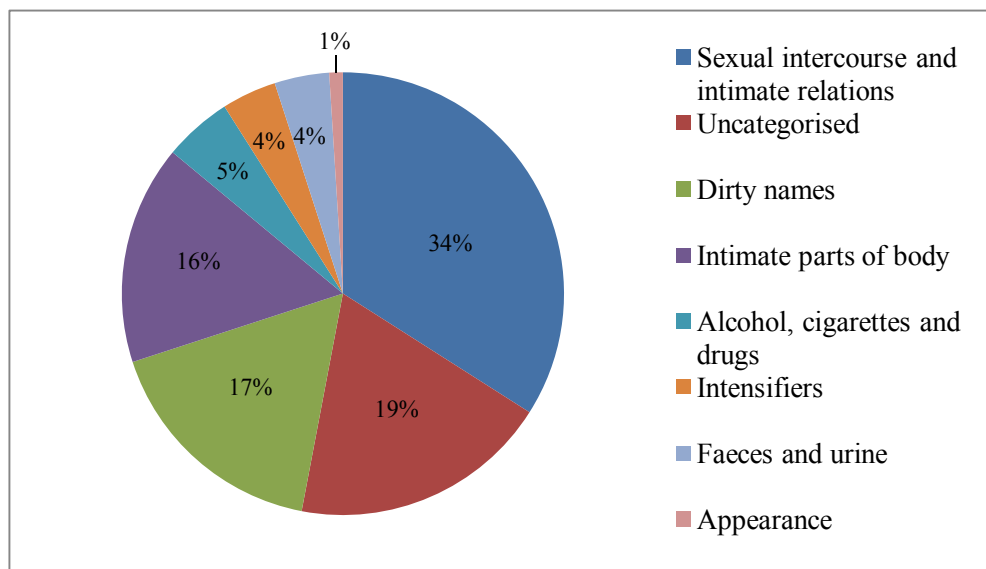


**Figure 1.** The percentage distribution of the slang translation strategies



As Figure 1 demonstrates it, the two most prominent slang translation strategies are softening and literal translation. Both of these strategies amount to 46% each. Meanwhile the least frequent translation strategy is stylistic compensation, which amounts only to 8% of all examples. This distribution shows that there are comparably few cultural and linguistic differences between the SL and the TL what concerns slang: the strategy of stylistic compensation has been applied quite rarely and nearly half of teen slang words have been translated literally. The reason why both the SL and the TL have quite a number of similar teen slang words might be because both English and Lithuanian teenagers are exposed to similar cultures. These teenagers are influenced by the same popular music they listen to, films they watch, and books they read. Thus, they form a vocabulary containing similar slang words. Nonetheless, the strategy of softening has been applied very often since the literary norms in the TL are regulated more strictly than in the SL.

According to the semantic characteristics, the most numerous group of teen slang words are those concerning sexual intercourse and other intimate relations (95 examples). This group is followed by the uncategorised slang words (54 examples), dirty names that teenagers call each other (49 examples), slang words denoting intimate parts of body (45 examples), slang words concerning alcohol, cigarettes and drugs (15 examples), vulgar intensifiers (11 examples), slang words concerning faeces and urine (10 examples), and slang words describing appearance (3 examples). The percentage distribution (rounded to units) of the semantic categories of slang words is presented in the following pie graph (Figure 2):



**Figure 2.** The percentage distribution of the semantic categories

As we can see from Figure 2, teenagers most often use slang words when talking about sex and other intimate relations (amount to 34% of all slang words), intimate parts of body (16%) and when using dirty names for each other (17%). Less often they use slang words when talking about alcohol, cigarettes and drugs (5%), faeces and urine (4%), when trying to intensify their speech with slang words (4%), and when describing someone (1%). Naturally, teenagers are interested in sex since their pubescence starts at the age of 12. Therefore they use slang terms for various intimate relations and private parts of body. Teenagers want to try out new things, such as alcohol, drugs, cigarettes, even though they are not allowed to. Consequently, they create slang terms for these things, because they want their words to be unknown to adults.

To sum up, the statistical analysis has shown that teenagers mostly use slang words concerning very intimate things, like kissing, sex, masturbation, privates, etc, and denoting rude and vulgar names, like slut, tart, dick, etc. The two most prominent strategies, used to translate these slang words, are softening and literal translation.

## CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the present thesis was to investigate slang translation strategies used in the process of translating Melvin Burgess's novel "Doing It" from English into Lithuanian. Having achieved this aim in the accordance with the objectives presented in the introduction, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Slang is a part of the non-standard variety of a language used by people belonging to certain social group, like musicians, drug addicts, college students, etc. Mostly, people use slang for the following reasons: to indicate that they are a part of a particular group, to reduce the seriousness in a conversation, and to talk about forbidden realities.
- Such linguistic phenomenon as slang often causes problems in the process of translation. Especially when the SL and the TL belong to different language groups, share different cultures and have different language norms. To solve these problems three translation strategies are used: softening, stylistic compensation and literal translation.
- The practical investigation has shown that the two most prominent translation strategies used to translate teen slang are softening (46% and 130 examples) and literal translation (46% and 130 examples). However, the softening method in several cases has resulted in the distortion of the meaning and weaker impact on the target reader. The strategy of stylistic compensation (8% and 22 examples) has been applied the least amount of times. In several cases it also has not been successful in recreating the meaning and the effect on the target reader.
- The investigation also indicates that English and Lithuanian languages share similar popular cultures, since slang words can be translated literally and there only a few occasions when the stylistic compensation has to be applied. On the other hand, the frequent use of the strategy of softening indicates that the literary norms in Lithuania are regulated more strictly than in Britain.
- Moreover, according to the semantic characterisation, the most numerous group of teen slang words is words concerning sexual intercourse and other intimate relations (34% and 95 examples). Teenagers often use slang denoting intimate parts of body (16% and 45 examples) and call each other dirty names (17% and 49 examples). The frequent use of such slang terms shows that teenagers are particularly interested in these topics.

Finally, it should be pointed out that further investigations of slang translation are to be carried out. It is a very wide field for research and thus, various aspects of slang translation could be investigated. The information collected in this bachelor thesis could be helpful in further investigations of teen slang translation.

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## APPENDICES

### 1. Softening

But... if you had to leave Jenny out on the street for a few months until she was as dirty as the tramp, I'd do the tramp. (Burgess, 2004b: 2)

Kita vertus... jei paliktum Dženę gatvėj keliems mėnesiams, tada rinkčiau vaikata. (Burgess, 2004a: 8)

I'd do Mrs Woods. (Burgess, 2004b: 4)

Aš rinkčiau ponią Vuds. (Burgess, 2004a: 9)

I would never shag someone just for sex and betray my boyfriend. (Burgess, 2004b: 54)

Niekada nemiegočiau su kitu tik dėl sekso ir neišduočiau savo vaikino. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

He had a stiffie again immediately and he wanted to do a knee trembler in the car park but I wasn't into that. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

Jam vėl pasistojo ir jis norėjo viską pakartoti, bet aš nesutikau. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

She only snogged him that night out of curiosity. (Burgess, 2004b: 10)

Tą vakarą ji neatstūmė jo tik iš smalsumo. (Burgess, 2004a: 16)

Then he sort of tugged her off into the shrubbery for another snog and she let him. (Burgess, 2004b: 14)

Staiga jis truktelėjo ir įsitempė ją į krūmus. Ji nesipriešino. (Burgess, 2004a: 20)

Then she leaned down to him and gave him a dirty big snog. (Burgess, 2004b: 26)

Paskui palinko prie jo ir padovanojo ilgą gašlų bučinį. (Burgess, 2004a: 30)

No one likes to interrupt a good, hard snog. (Burgess, 2004b: 65)

Niekas nedrįso trukdyti besibučiuojančiai panelei. (Burgess, 2004a: 65)

He'd been so horned up over Jacks that he'd hallucinated the snog, the breasts, the urgent hands. (Burgess, 2004b: 43)

Džekė jį taip sujaudino, kad jis paprasčiausiai išsigalvojo glamones, krūtis ir nekantrias rankas. (Burgess, 2004a: 46)

Even though he was embarrassed to be snogging a fat girl on the stairs. (Burgess, 2004b: 68)

Nors jam ir buvo gėda bučiuotis su stora mergaite laiptų vidury. (Burgess, 2004a: 67)

It might have been just a party snog, but he'd been so enthusiastic. (Burgess, 2004b: 70)

Žinoma, jie buvo vakarėlyje, kita vertus, jis taip įsijautė. (Burgess, 2004a: 68)

All those lucky boys getting off with them, snogging with them, sleeping with them, feeling them up – and he couldn't do it. (Burgess, 2004b: 72)

Ir kiek laimingųjų, kurie su jom išeina, bučiuojasi, miega, glamonėja – o jis to negali. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)



He spotted Jackie snogging Fasil in the kitchen. (Burgess, 2004b: 73)  
Netrukus jis pastebėjo Džekę ir Fasilį susikabinusius virtuvėje. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

‘You snog me.’ (Burgess, 2004b: 73)  
- Tu bučiuojiesi su manimi. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

‘I snog anyone I want.’ (Burgess, 2004b: 73)  
- Bučiuosiuos su kuo norėsiu. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

The thing that really pissed Dino off wasn’t just that they’d snogged. It was that they’d snogged in public (Burgess, 2004b: 73)  
Iš tiesų Diną įsiutino ne tai, kad jie bučiavosi, o tai, kad jie tai darė atvirai. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

He’d been snogging people, so had Jacks. (Burgess, 2004b: 75)  
Jis bučiavosi su kitom, Džekė irgi. (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

‘No more snogging other people, eh?’ (Burgess, 2004b: 75)  
- Daugiau nesibučiuosim su kitais? (Burgess, 2004a: 73)

‘No more snogging other people.’ (Burgess, 2004b: 75)  
- Daugiau nesibučiuosim su kitais. (Burgess, 2004a: 73)

A row of them were snogging up the stairs. (Burgess, 2004b: 76)  
Keletas glamonėjosi čia pat ant laiptų. (Burgess, 2004a: 74)

Despite being caught snogging Dino’s girlfriend, Fasil was a man of principles. (Burgess, 2004b: 79)  
Nors ir užklyptas bučiuojantis su Dino mergina, Fasilis buvo principingas žmogus. (Burgess, 2004a: 76)

I’d felt up other girls before, but Deborah was womanly. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)  
Esu glamonėjęs ir kitas mergaites, bet Debora buvo moteriška. (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

She was on the pull. (Burgess, 2004b: 47)  
Buvo tarsi užkerėta. (Burgess, 2004a: 49)

I don’t want to talk about that but you would not believe how horny I get. (Burgess, 2004b: 56)  
Man nesinori jums to sakyti, bet nepatikėtumėt, kaip įkaistu. (Burgess, 2004a: 57)

As if he didn’t have enough bone already. (Burgess, 2004b: 91)  
Lyg jam dar neužtektų. (Burgess, 2004a: 87)

You lying bastards! (Burgess, 2004b: 4)  
Melagiai! (Burgess, 2004a: 10)

The bastard! (Burgess, 2004b: 36)  
Niekšas! (Burgess, 2004a: 39)

He fled the kitchen – leave the bastards to it – and made dive for his friends in the dance room. (Burgess, 2004b: 65)

Jis išlėkė iš virtuvės, palikęs juos vienus, ir nėrė ieškoti draugų šokių aikštelėje. (Burgess, 2004a: 64)

‘You bastard,’ I hissed. (Burgess, 2004b: 91)

- Tu niekše, - sušnupščiau jam. (Burgess, 2004a: 87)

He wagged a finger at me, and I could have strangled the bastard. (Burgess, 2004b: 92)

Ir pagrasino man pirštu. Būčiau galėjęs jį prismaugti. (Burgess, 2004a: 87)

He crept out feeling like a skunk. (Burgess, 2004b: 43)

Jis išslinko iš kambario jausdamasis paskutinis niekšas. (Burgess, 2004a: 46)

The one thing he couldn’t bear was to feel like a twat. (Burgess, 2004b: 73)

Jei jis ko ir nemėgo, tai jaustis niekšu. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

Everyone’s going to think I’m a right twat. (Burgess, 2004b: 73)

Visi dar pamans, kad esu niekšas. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

Looking like a twat? (Burgess, 2004b: 73)

Kad pasirodyti niekšas? (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

‘You are a twat! Twat!’ she bellowed, and off she shoved, leaving Dino standing there feeling more twat-like than he had ever done before. (Burgess, 2004b: 74)

‘Tu ir esi niekšas! Niekšas! – sušuko ji ir paliko Diną jaučiantis tokiu niekšu, koks jis dar niekada nesijautė. (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

He’d been a twat, but that just made him angrier than ever. (Burgess, 2004b: 73)

Jis pasiėlgė niekšiškai, ir tai jį įsiutino dar labiau. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

‘Poofs,’ said Dino weakly, but he’d already lost. (Burgess, 2004b: 5)

- Et... – numykė Dinas, bet jau dvejojo. (Burgess, 2004a: 11)

Jackie was right: Dino was a prat. (Burgess, 2004b: 9)

Džekė buvo teisi – Dinas mažvaikis. (Burgess, 2004a: 15)

She already had a boyfriend years older than her and she thought that Dino was a prat. (Burgess, 2004b: 7)

Ji jau turėjo draugą, beje, vyresnį už ją, ir Diną laikė paprasčiausiu mažvaikiu. (Burgess, 2004a: 12)

He was even too big a prat to understand he had no chance, despite any number of very clear messages about it. (Burgess, 2004b: 9)

Jis toks mažvaikis, kad nesupranta daugybės aiškiausių neigiamų užuominų. (Burgess, 2004a: 15)

I told you. She thinks you’re a prat. (Burgess, 2004b: 9)

Jau sakiau, ji laiko tave mažvaikiu. (Burgess, 2004a: 15)

‘And you are a prat, too,’ observed Jonathon. (Burgess, 2004b: 9)

- Tu irgi esi mažvaikis, - tarė Džonatanas. (Burgess, 2004a: 15)

Dino was still a prat, only now, she realised, he was a mind-melting delicious prat. (Burgess, 2004b: 15)

Dinas tebėra mažvaikis, tačiau dabar ji suprato, koks svaiginamai saldus tas mažvaikis. (Burgess, 2004a: 20)

Poor old sod. (Burgess, 2004b: 20)

Vargšas senis. (Burgess, 2004a: 24)

The poor sap had no idea why she was so touched. (Burgess, 2004b: 48)

Vargšelis taip ir nesuprato, kas ją taip sujaudino. (Burgess, 2004a: 50)

That a dope like Dino, who knew nothing, was in a position to tell her, who was actually quite sorted, what was going on. (Burgess, 2004b: 51)

Kad toks mažvaikis kaip Dinas, kuris aiškiai apie tai nieko neišmano, aiškina jai, kuri jau turėjo patirties, kas ir kaip. (Burgess, 2004a: 52)

Poor sod, I thought to myself. (Burgess, 2004b: 86)

Įkliuvo, vargšelis, pamaniau. (Burgess, 2004a: 82)

And he's such a wanker. (Burgess, 2004b: 16)

Jis toks gašlus. (Burgess, 2004a: 21)

Even though he'd been such an arse. (Burgess, 2004b: 104)

Nors jis buvo toks niekšas. (Burgess, 2004a: 98)

Fasil was standing there staring at her like a weasel. (Burgess, 2004b: 92)

Fasilis stovėjo ir godžiai žiūrėjo į ją. (Burgess, 2004a: 88)

'She has nice tits,' Dino replied. (Burgess, 2004b: 12)

- Faini, - atsakė Dinas. (Burgess, 2004a: 18)

'I sucked Miss's tits,' he thought. (Burgess, 2004b: 28)

Čiulpiau panelės krūtis, pagalvojo jis. (Burgess, 2004a: 31)

And now here I am, watching her long fingers pop open the top button on her jeans for me while I stroke her tits in the rhododendron bushes down the Crab Lane on the way home, and it makes me feel so fucking good. (Burgess, 2004b: 29)

Ir štai dabar žiūriu, kaip jos ilgi pirštai dėl manęs prasega savo džinsų sagą, o aš rododendru krūmuose glamonėju jos krūtis. Krab Leinas pakeliui į namus ir tai velniškai nuostabu. (Burgess, 2004a: 33)

And he had to get her swing from the light fittings with a telescope up her fanny and pegs on her tits before he could get it up? (Burgess, 2004b: 60)

O jis negalės susijaudinti, kol ji nepašoks jam vienais apatiniais ir spaustukais ant spenelių? (Burgess, 2004a: 60)

Tits and belly and bum. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Krūtys, pilvas, užpakaliukas. (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

I got her jumper hoisted up and her tits out of her bra. (Burgess, 2004b: 95)

Pakėliau megztinį, išėmiau iš liemenėlės krūtis. (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

I had this vision of her standing there with her tits out. (Burgess, 2004b: 95)

Mintis, kad jos krūtų neslepia liemenėlė. (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

There she was, with her knickers hardly covering her bush and her little titties out. (Burgess, 2004b: 101)

Ji liko tik su mažytėmis, nieko nedengiančiomis kelnaitėmis ir mažomis plikomis krūtimis. (Burgess, 2004a: 96)

Or to get into bed and risk him finding he had to feel under armpits to find her boobs. (Burgess, 2004b: 85)

Ar lipti į lovą ir rizikuoti, kad jis rastų ją su krūtimis, sulindusiomis į pažastis. (Burgess, 2004a: 80)

I slid my hand down her arse ant tickled her crack. (Burgess, 2004b: 31)

Užkišau ranką už kelnių ir pakutenau užpakaliuką. (Burgess, 2004a: 34)

And she did a silly little dance for him, lifting up her skirt and wagging her bum. (Burgess, 2004b: 22)

Ir ji sušoko jam trumpą kvailą šokiuką pakėlusi sijoną ir kraipydama užpakaliuką. (Burgess, 2004a: 26)

For years afterwards, the image of her bum wagging at him in those tiny low-line knickers drove him mad with lust. (Burgess, 2004b: 23)

Paskui dar kelerius metus vien prisiminus siaurom kelnaitėm aptemptą besikraipantį užpakaliuką jį užvaldydavo aistra. (Burgess, 2004a: 27)

There were plenty of occasions when he might have told the story of how she lifted her skirt and wiggled her bum at him, but he never did. (Burgess, 2004b: 23)

Buvo daug progų, kai jis galėjo papasakoti, kaip ji pasikėlė sijoną ir pakraipė prieš jį užpakali, bet jis tylėdavo. (Burgess, 2004a: 28)

The bum dance was three years ago, a thing of childhood. (Burgess, 2004b: 24)

Užpakalio kraipymas, parodytas prieštrejus metus, tebuvo vaikystės reliktas. (Burgess, 2004a: 28)

Well, you never showed me your bum, did you? (Burgess, 2004b: 25)

Na, tu tai nerodei savo užpakalio. (Burgess, 2004a: 30)

Blinded by a sudden rush of hormones he put his hand on her hip, then let it slide down to the side of her bum. (Burgess, 2004b: 27)

Apimtas hormonų antplūdžio jis uždėjo ranką jai ant klubų ir leido nuslysti iki užpakalio. (Burgess, 2004a: 30)

Dino grabbed her bum again as soon as she turned round. (Burgess, 2004b: 49)

Vos tik spėjo nususkti, Dinas griebė ją už užpakalio. (Burgess, 2004a: 51)

She grabbed hold of his bum and moved him gently from side to side. (Burgess, 2004b: 68)

Ji suėmė jį už užpakalio ir pradėjo švelniai siūbuoti į šalis. (Burgess, 2004a: 67)

He watched in slow motion as the skirt hitched up right above her bum. (Burgess, 2004b: 34)  
Tarsi sulėtintam kine jis matė, kaip sijonas pakylą virš klubų. (Burgess, 2004a: 37)

Jackie sighed and lifted her bum for him. (Burgess, 2004b: 50)  
Džekė atsiduso ir šiek tiek kilstelėjo klubus. (Burgess, 2004a: 52)

A pussy pelmet, as his dad would have called it. (Burgess, 2004b: 78)  
Vaginos dekoracija, kaip pasakytų jo tėvas. (Burgess, 2004a: 75)

It must have been really weird for her, with the light on her fanny and me under there examining her. (Burgess, 2004b: 113)  
Tikriausiai ji turėjo keistai jaustis su lempa ant pilvo ir manimi po antklode. (Burgess, 2004a: 107)

Some of them had spilt, some of them were full of dog ends and other crap. (Burgess, 2004b: 88)  
Iš kaikurių buvo išsiliejęs gėrimas, kitos prigrūstos nuorūku ir kitokio šlamšto. (Burgess, 2004a: 83)

Stinking beer and dog ends, ash, mud and puke on the carpets and in the beds. (Burgess, 2004b: 88)  
Alaus dvokas, nuorūkos, pelenai, purvas ir vėmalai ant kilimų ir lovose. (Burgess, 2004a: 83)

There was a row of dog ends standing like a little fence on the little table by my bedroom door. (Burgess, 2004b: 88)  
Ant mažo stalelio šalia mano miegamojo durų tarsi tvorelė buvo surikiuota eilė nuorūku. (Burgess, 2004a: 84)

She took a big hard drag on her fag. (Burgess, 2004b: 99)  
Giliai įtraukė dūmą. (Burgess, 2004a: 93)

Holding tight to her fag. (Burgess, 2004b: 99)  
Suspaudusi cigaretę. (Burgess, 2004a: 94)

She took another big drag on her fag. (Burgess, 2004b: 99)  
Ji dar kartą stipriai patraukė. (Burgess, 2004a: 94)

He kissed her, she tasted sour and faggy. (Burgess, 2004b: 100)  
Jis ją pabučiavo, bet burnoje liko alkoholio ir cigarečių skonis. (Burgess, 2004a: 95)

She'd done a load of e at another party. (Burgess, 2004b: 80)  
Vakarėlyje prisirijo ekstazio. (Burgess, 2004a: 77)

There was a final clump of dedicated smokers getting happily stoned in the landing, who made Dino feel very uncool as he booted them out. (Burgess, 2004b: 82)  
Ant laiptų palaimingai svaigo grupelė prisiekusių rūkalių ir Dinas pasijuto labai nesmagiai, turėdamas juos išprašyti. (Burgess, 2004a: 79)

Jackie started to think, What a crap line! But even as she did she knew it wasn't a line. (Burgess, 2004b: 11)

Džekė jau buvo begalvojanti – „Kokie banalūs žodžiai“, tačiau staiga suvokė, kad tai ne šiaip žodžiai. (Burgess, 2004a: 17)

And she said it in such a way that indicated – can you believe this? – that Dino was a crap kisser. (Burgess, 2004b: 74)

Ji pasakė tai taip – ar galit patikėti? – lyg Dinas visai nemokėtų bučiuotis. (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

Some of them had spilt, some of them were full of dog ends and other crap. (Burgess, 2004b: 88)

Iš kaikurių buvo išsiliejęs gėrimas, kitos prigrūstos nuorūkų ir kitokio šlamšto. (Burgess, 2004a: 83)

He left the turds there for three days before cleaning it up, on the grounds that it was easier to deal with when it was dry. (Burgess, 2004b: 21)

Jis laukia tris dienas tesindamasis, kad sudžiūvusias išmatas lengviau susemti. (Burgess, 2004a: 25)

It had this amazing spicy, pee-y smell. (Burgess, 2004b: 113)

Ir dar tas nepakartojamas aitrus kvapas. (Burgess, 2004a: 106)

She was quite well stacked upfront. (Burgess, 2004b: 38)

Ji buvo gana krūtinga. (Burgess, 2004a: 41)

Sod it, why couldn't he have a snog just because she was a tubber? (Burgess, 2004b: 77)

Po galais, kodėl jis negali pasilaižyti tik todėl, kad ji apkūni? (Burgess, 2004a: 75)

And we both just cracked up. (Burgess, 2004b: 91)

Ir abu nusijuokėm. (Burgess, 2004a: 86)

Deborah just cracked up – it was pretty bloody funny. (Burgess, 2004b: 93)

Debora nesiliovė kikenusi – tai buvo velniškai juokinga. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

I really lost it, actually. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Aš visai atsipalaidavau. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

I felt myself lose it again. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Aš vėl sutrikau. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

Dino began to lose it. (Burgess, 2004b: 102)

Dinas pradėjo glebti. (Burgess, 2004a: 96)

I was really pissed off. (Burgess, 2004b: 33)

Buvau kaip reikiant įsiutęs. (Burgess, 2004a: 35)

He was surprised at how pissed off the conversation had left him. (Burgess, 2004b: 59)

Jis nustebė, kad pokalbis jį taip įsiutino. (Burgess, 2004a: 59)

Blokes like Dino, they're like some sort of horrible addiction. (Burgess, 2004b: 13)

Tokie kaip Dinas – tarsi narkotikas. (Burgess, 2004a: 19)

I was about the happiest bloke on earth. (Burgess, 2004b: 87)

Buvau laimingiausias vaikinas pasauly. (Burgess, 2004a: 83)

Blokes do. (Burgess, 2004b: 110)

Kaip ir visi. (Burgess, 2004a: 104)

This bloke's just awful. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

Jis šlykštus. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

I'm not a bloody dog or something. (Burgess, 2004b: 31)

Aš tau ne koks šuo. (Burgess, 2004a: 34)

'Two bloody days I've been at it!' (Burgess, 2004b: 99)

- Aš švenčiu jau antra diena! (Burgess, 2004a: 94)

Just fuck off! (Burgess, 2004b: 32)

Eik tu šikt! (Burgess, 2004a: 36)

'Fuck you too!' I yelled. (Burgess, 2004b: 32)

- Pati eik šikt! – surikau. (Burgess, 2004a: 36)

Cool or what? (Burgess, 2004b: 65)

Jėga, ką? (Burgess, 2004a: 65)

He found Fasil and – this was really cool – had a chat with him about nothing much. (Burgess, 2004b: 75)

Vėliau jis susirado Fasilį ir – kaip šaunu – paplepėjo su juo apie visokius niekus kelias minutes. (Burgess, 2004a: 73)

That would not be a very cool thing to do. (Burgess, 2004b: 74)

Taip būtų negražu. (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

Admitting you were in the wrong was a cool thing to do. (Burgess, 2004b: 75)

Prisipažinti, kad buvo neteisis – drąsus žingsnis. (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

The first time I chucked him was after we went to see a film. (Burgess, 2004b: 54)

Pirmą kartą jį atstūmiau, kai kartu nuėjom į filmą. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

I'm either chucking him or preparing to sleep with him practically every week, and every time I chuck him we get back together and every time I try to sleep with him I back out at the last minute. (Burgess, 2004b: 57)

Aš jį arba palieku, arba vos ne kiekvieną savaitę ruošiuosi su juo miegoti, o kai palieku, tuoj vėl susitinkam, o kai tik nusprendžiu pasiduoti, paskutinę akimirką apsigalvoju. (Burgess, 2004a: 57)

They all hooted at him like baboons and began pogoing to no noise again. (Burgess, 2004b: 64)

Jie apspito jį kaip babuinai ir pradėjo kraipyti pagal neesančią muziką. (Burgess, 2004a: 63)

The hardcore were like apes by comparison, they were all jiggering about and shouting. (Burgess, 2004b: 76)

Tuo tarpu žmonės vis labiau panašėjo į beždžiones, visi kraipėsi, šūkavo. (Burgess, 2004a: 74)

The semi-hardcore hung about searching through the bottles for dregs, the left in a lump. (Burgess, 2004b: 83)

Draugai dar pasirausė tarp butelių ieškodmi paskutinių lašų, o paskui visi pradingo. (Burgess, 2004a: 79)

'Don't give me that bollocks, everyone knows I kiss like a...' (Burgess, 2004b: 74)

- Neaiškink, visi žino, kad bučiuojusi kaip... (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

It was bizarre that you could sit there innocently eating mash next to your little bruv. (Burgess, 2004b: 37)

Buvo keista, kad gali nekaltai sėdėti šalia jaunėlio broliuko. (Burgess, 2004a: 40)

Sod it, why couldn't he have a snog just because she was a tubber? (Burgess, 2004b: 77)

Po galais, kodėl jis negali pasilaižyti tik todėl, kad ji apkūni? (Burgess, 2004a: 75)

Measured against such monumental stark bollock naked, spread open, rampant rudness, having a snog and a grope in the shrubbery seemed like a childhood game, a lost pleasure like toy cars and pogo sticks. (Burgess, 2004b: 60)

Palyginti su tokiu įžūlumu ir nesivaržymu, visišku nuogumu, ištvirkimu ir vulgarumu, laižiakas ir pasigraibymas krūmuose atrodė vaikų žaidimai, seniai pamirštas malonumas, kaip žaislinės mašinytės ar konstruktoriai. (Burgess, 2004a: 60)

There she was, lying stark bollock naked in bed next to him. (Burgess, 2004b: 106)

Ji guli šalia nuogutėlė. (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

The Youth Club wasn't the sort of place where the boy usually hung out. (Burgess, 2004b: 8)

Jaunimo klubas nebuvo ta vieta, kur paprastai eidavo berniukai. (Burgess, 2004a: 14)

## 2. Stylistic Compensation

You are disgusting. Well, if I could have her cleaned up, I'd do the tramp, but if she has to be filthy, I'd do Jenny. (Burgess, 2004b: 2)

Jei galėčiau išprausti, rinkčiau valkatą, bet jei reiktų dulkint suskretusią, tada geriau Dženę. (Burgess, 2004a: 8)

That's just because it's the only way you could get a shag. (Burgess, 2004b: 2)

-Tai todėl, kad nė viena kita tau neduotų. (Burgess, 2004a: 8)

He'll make me unhappy and I'll shag his brains out. (Burgess, 2004b: 16)

Jis padarys mane nelaimingą, o aš jį negyvai uždulkinsiu. (Burgess, 2004a: 21)

Yeah, but she wouldn't be a monster if I was shagging her, would she? (Burgess, 2004b: 3)

Taip, bet gal gavus sekso atsileistų? (Burgess, 2004a: 9)

You shag Dino's brains out for a few weeks, give him the elbow and go back to Simon for a mature, lasting relationship. (Burgess, 2004b: 56)



Kelias savaites paknisi Dinui protą, paskui ji mesi ir grįši pas Saimoną dėl brandžių, ilgalaikių santykių. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

And [she] was halfway home before she realised she'd sabotaged her own shag. (Burgess, 2004b: 93)

Ir tik pusiakelėj į namus suprato, kad pati liko be nieko. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

I was thinking I'd go to bed and have a diddle down there and think about all the things we did. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

Galvojau, kad atsigulsiu, pažaisiu su savim prisimindama viską, ką mes darėm. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

We had this huge, magic, mammoth snog. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Kaip išprotėję gramžėmės. (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

Mr Knobby Knobster grinned his woozy little hard man's smile. (Burgess, 2004b: 68)

Jo Kietas Karštas Bičas klastingai šyptelėjo. (Burgess, 2004a: 67)

And of course Mr Knobby, the traitorous little fletch, stood up at the mere thought. (Burgess, 2004b: 93)

O mano Karštas Bičas, tas prakeiktas išdavikas, pasistojo vien nuo tos minties. (Burgess, 2004a: 88)

And all the time she had Mr Knobby out in her hand. (Burgess, 2004b: 95)

Ir visą tą laiką jos rankoje buvo mano Karštas Bičas. (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

With her dying to shag him and then panicking every time he took his knob out. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Kaip ji miršta iš noro pasidulkinti, bet vos jis parodo savo Karštą Bičą – ji išsigąsta. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

Then my willy doesn't do it and now I've been caught wanking. (Burgess, 2004b: 108)

Paskui mano bičas sustreikuoja, o dabar dar mane užklupo smaukantis. (Burgess, 2004a: 102)

I was still trying to make my willy work. (Burgess, 2004b: 108)

Bandžiau pažadinti savo snaudžiantį tinginį. (Burgess, 2004a: 102)

Until there he was, stark bollock naked in the middle of the room with an erection on the front of him like a concrete. (Burgess, 2004b: 20)

Kol jis liko stovėti vidury kambario pliku užpakaliu ir lyg akmenine kolona dunksančia erekcija. (Burgess, 2004a: 25)

The hardcore were all in there dancing like maniacs to no music. (Burgess, 2004b: 63)

Kur visa chebra kaip bepročiai šoko tyloje. (Burgess, 2004a: 63)

Dino did the rounds, shaking hands, five high, five low, great do! How are you? (Burgess, 2004b: 66)

Dinas apėjo draugus, spaudė rankas, mušė delnais, sveiki, kaip sekasi? (Burgess, 2004a: 66)

She's bloody drunk so much she's been sick and now the whole thing's off again! (Burgess, 2004b: 87)

Ji taip nusilakė, kad apsilėmė ir dabar vėl nieko nebus! (Burgess, 2004a: 82)

'I need a wee,' he said. (Burgess, 2004b: 69)

- Man reikia į tulį, - pasakė jis. (Burgess, 2004a: 68)

She must think he was some sort of nutter, perving away at her like that. (Burgess, 2004b: 107)

Tikriausiai palaikė jį koku iškrypėliu, kuris smaukosi jos akivaizdoj. (Burgess, 2004a: 100)

He stood there like bare arse. (Burgess, 2004b: 74)

Jis stovėjo lyg per galvą duotas. (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

'Don't you dare!' snapped Jackie, and they both wet themselves laughing, although it wasn't in the least bit funny. (Burgess, 2004b: 16)

- Nedrįšk! – sušnyptė Džekė ir jos abi iš juoko vos neprileido į kelnes, nors tiesą sakant, nė vienai nebuvo juokinga. (Burgess, 2004a: 21)

### 3. Literal Translation

You either have to shag Jenny Gibson, - or else that homeless woman who begs spare change outside Cramner's bakers'. (Burgess, 2004b: 1)

Arba dulkinat Dženę Gibson, arba tą benamę, kuri kaulija išmaldos prie Kramnerio duoninės. (Burgess, 2004a: 7)

Can I shag her from behind? (Burgess, 2004b: 1)

Galėčiau ją dulkint iš užpakalio? (Burgess, 2004a: 7)

We're talking about shags here, not marriage. (Burgess, 2004b: 3)

Ei, mes kalbam apie pasidulkinimą, o ne apie vedybas. (Burgess, 2004a: 9)

'Ah, but at least I got to shag a teacher,' he teased. (Burgess, 2004b: 3)

- Aš bent jau dulkinčiau mokytoją, - paerzino jis draugus. (Burgess, 2004a: 9)

You ask anyone, there's loads of girls who would love to go out with me, they'd shag me tomorrow if I just went up and asked. (Burgess, 2004b: 30)

Jei netikit, paklauskite bet ko. Dešimtys merginų mielai su manim susitiktų ir pasidulkintų nors ir rytoj, jei tik panorėčiau. (Burgess, 2004a: 34)

I mean, all right, she won't shag but she'll do almost anything else. (Burgess, 2004b: 33)

Gera, ji nesutinka dulkintis, bet dėl viso kito tai pasirašė. (Burgess, 2004a: 36)

Almost anything else isn't shagging, but it isn't bad and now I wasn't even getting that. (Burgess, 2004b: 33)

Sutiko su viskuo, išskyrus pasidulkinimą, bet dabar jau ir tai blogai, ir aš likau netgi be to. (Burgess, 2004a: 36)

'I'm not shagging him,' I told her. (Burgess, 2004b: 56)

- Aš su juo nesidulkinu, - pasakiau jai. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

‘What do you mean, you’re not shagging him?’ (Burgess, 2004b: 56)

- Kaip tai nesidulkini? (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

Shagging him is the single possible reason for going out with Dino. (Burgess, 2004b: 56)

Dulkinimasis – vienintelė priežastis susitikinėti su Dinu. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

If you don’t shag him, why bother? (Burgess, 2004b: 56)

Jei su juo nesidulkini, kam vargintis? (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

If I did shag him, maybe it would make everything all right? (Burgess, 2004b: 57)

jei su juo pasidulkinčiau, gal viskas atsistotų į savo vietas? (Burgess, 2004a: 57)

Shagging Miss had always been scary, but lately there were other worries beginning to creep in. (Burgess, 2004b: 59)

Dulkinant tamstą mokytoją visada buvo baugu, o dabar dar prisidėjo ir kiti rūpesčiai. (Burgess, 2004a: 59)

She just had to shag Dino. (Burgess, 2004b: 66)

Ji tiesiog turi pasidulkinti su Dinu. (Burgess, 2004a: 65)

If I shag the sick instead of Jackie will I still be a virgin? (Burgess, 2004b: 88)

Jei išdulkinčiau vėmalus vietoj Džekės, ar vis dar būčiau nekaltas? (Burgess, 2004a: 84)

With her dying to shag him and then panicking every time he took his knob out. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Kaip ji miršta iš noro pasidulkinti, bet vos jis parodo savo Karštą Bičą – ji išsigąsta. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

Dino knew he’d never be at peace with himself until he had managed a successful shag. (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

Dinas žinoko, kad neras ramybės, kol nepasidulkins. (Burgess, 2004a: 98)

They’d go to a party and end up shagging someone they’d only known for five minutes. (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

Jos būtų ėjusios į vakarėlį ir pasidulkinusios su vaikinu, kurį pažįsta vos penkias minutes. (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

He couldn’t afford this night end without shagging her. (Burgess, 2004b: 106)

Jis negali leisti pasibaigti šiai nakčiai su ja nepasidulkinęs. (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

All he had to do was wake her up and he could shag her. (Burgess, 2004b: 106)

Tereikia ją pažadinti ir gal pavyks ją patvarkyti. (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

OK, it was no sex life, no shagging. (Burgess, 2004b: 111)

Gera, gyvenimas be sekso, be pasidulkinimo. (Burgess, 2004a: 105)

A shag, a blow job and a... (Burgess, 2004b: 98)

Pasidulkinimas, oralinis ir... (Burgess, 2004a: 93)

They were all at it, banging away at each other like it was keeping the world turning. (Burgess, 2004b: 43)

Visi dulkinasi su kuo papuola, tarsi tik tai ir verstų pasaulį suktis. (Burgess, 2004a: 46)

‘I’d do Jenny,’ said Dino. (Burgess, 2004b: 3)

- Aš dulkinčiau Dženę, - pasakė Dinas. (Burgess, 2004a: 9)

‘Oral sex until she comes.’ (Burgess, 2004b: 2)

- Oralinis, kol ji baigs. (Burgess, 2004a: 8)

I came all over her hand and her skirt. (Burgess, 2004b: 95)

Aš baigiau ant jos rankos ir sijono. (Burgess, 2004a: 90)

I gave him <...> A blow job. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

Pačiulpiau. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

‘So you’re finally going to go through with it?’ (Burgess, 2004b: 84)

- Vadinasi, aš pabandysiu eiti iki galo? (Burgess, 2004a: 80)

As if crouching down and sucking him in the bloody car park was some sort of compromise that wasn’t really good enough. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

Lyg tai, kad atsitūpusi čiulpiau jam toj prakeiktoj aikštelėj, buvo kažkoks kompromisas, kurio nebeužteko. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

Snogging and everything. (Burgess, 2004b: 1)

Laižiakas ir visa kita. (Burgess, 2004a: 7)

He was hoping for a snog later on. (Burgess, 2004b: 8)

O jis dar tikėjosi vėliau su ja pasilaižyti. (Burgess, 2004a: 14)

‘You snogged Dinno?’ (Burgess, 2004b: 13)

- Tu laižeisi su Dinu? (Burgess, 2004a: 18)

‘You snog a boy and then arrange to meet him and it’s not a date?’ (Burgess, 2004b: 13)

- Su kažkuo laižaisi, paskui susitari susitikti ir tai ne pasimatymas? (Burgess, 2004a: 18)

But that brief glimpse through the window of his mother snogging like a schoolgirl had blown that vision right out of the water. (Burgess, 2004b: 42)

Tačiau trumpas žvilgsnis pro langą, kai pamatė mamą besiglamžančią kaip mokinukę, akimirksniu išsklaidė visas iliuzijas. (Burgess, 2004a: 45)

We sit and snog all the way through. (Burgess, 2004b: 54)

Sėdėjom ir glamžėmės. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

They had a snog. (Burgess, 2004b: 63)

Jie truputį pasiglamžė. (Burgess, 2004a: 63)

So he rushed across the room, seized hold of Jackie and gave her a good snogging in a corner for ten minutes. (Burgess, 2004b: 65)

Tada perėjo per kambarį, čiupo Džekę ir pasilaižė su ja kampe geras dešimt minučių. (Burgess, 2004a: 64)

He'd survived by snogging with a good-looking girl in the corner of the dance floor. (Burgess, 2004b: 66)

Jį išgelbėjo laižiakas su gražia mergina šokių aikštelės kampe. (Burgess, 2004a: 65)

He snogged Grace by the back door. (Burgess, 2004b: 67)

Kampe trumpai paglamžė Greisę. (Burgess, 2004a: 66)

'It was just a snog,' Jonathon told Dino in the kitchen a little later. (Burgess, 2004b: 70)

- Pasilaižėm, ir viskas, - vėliau paaiškino Džonatanas Dinui virtuvėje. (Burgess, 2004a: 68)

'A snog's a snog, so what?' he said. (Burgess, 2004b: 70)

- Pasilaižėm per vakarėlį. Baisaus čia daikto. (Burgess, 2004a: 69)

There was his girlfriend snogging one of his friends in full view of everyone. (Burgess, 2004b: 73)

Jo mergina laižosi su vienu iš jo draugų visiems matant. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

'You were snogging Grace, you two-face bastard,' Jackie snarled. (Burgess, 2004b: 73)

- Tu laižeisi su Greise, dviveidi niekše, - sušnypstė Džekė. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

And he'd very much rather Jackie had never snogged with Fas. (Burgess, 2004b: 75)

Dar geriau būtų, jei Džekė nebūtų laižiuisis su Fasiliu. (Burgess, 2004a: 73)

So what if he'd snogged her? (Burgess, 2004b: 77)

Didelio čia daikto, kad jie pasilaižė. (Burgess, 2004a: 75)

'It was just a snog,' I insisted. (Burgess, 2004b: 91)

- Mes tik pasilaižėm, - gyniausi aš. (Burgess, 2004a: 87)

Sod it, why couldn't he have a snog just because she was a tubber? (Burgess, 2004b: 77)

Po galais, kodėl jis negali pasilaižyti tik todėl, kad ji apkūni? (Burgess, 2004a: 75)

Measured against such monumental stark bollock naked, spread open, rampant rudness, having a snog and a grope in the shrubbery seemed like a childhood game, a lost pleasure like toy cars and pogo sticks. (Burgess, 2004b: 60)

Palyginti su tokiu išžulumu ir nesivaržymu, visišku nuogumu, ištvirkimu ir vulgarumu, laižiakas ir pasigraibymas krūmuose atrodė vaikų žaidimai, seniai pamirštas malonumas, kaip žaislinės mašinytės ar konstruktoriai. (Burgess, 2004a: 60)

Then my willy doesn't do it and now I've been caught wanking. (Burgess, 2004b: 108)

Paskui mano bičas sustreikuoja, o dabar dar mane užklupo smaukantis. (Burgess, 2004a: 102)

Being caught wanking is the worst thing that can happen to you. (Burgess, 2004b: 108)

Būti užkluptam smaukantis – blogiausias dalykas, koks tik gali nutikti. (Burgess, 2004a: 102)

You're better off wanking. (Burgess, 2004b: 111)

Geriau jau smaukytis. (Burgess, 2004a: 105)

He wondered if maybe it was he fault that he hadn't got it up. (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

Jis svarstė, gal čia ji kalta, kad jam nepasistojo. (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

You're sorry you couldn't get it up. (Burgess, 2004b: 109)

Kad tau nestovėjo. (Burgess, 2004a: 103)

I liked you better for not getting it up than I did when you told me I had to shag you or get out. (Burgess, 2004b: 110)

Kai tau nepasistojo, patinki man labiau negu tada, kai pasakei – arba duodi, arba eik lauk. (Burgess, 2004a: 104)

'She let me feel her tits as well,' he confided. (Burgess, 2004b: 12)

- Ji leido paliesti savo papukus, - prispažino jis. (Burgess, 2004a: 18)

He thought of suggesting she had nice tits. (Burgess, 2004b: 70)

Jis norėjo pasakyti, kad jos faini papukai. (Burgess, 2004a: 69)

'I won really,' said Dino, 'because both of you took it up the arse.' (Burgess, 2004b: 6)

- Iš tiesų tai laimėjau aš, pastebėjo Dinas, nes jūs abu sustojot ties subine. (Burgess, 2004a: 11)

'Still no punanni,' said Ben sympathetically. (Burgess, 2004b: 6)

- Vistiek teks apsieiti be putytės, - užjausdamas pasakė Benas. (Burgess, 2004a: 12)

You should get a girlfriend. Punanni is usually found in the same vicinity. (Burgess, 2004b: 6)

- Susirask merginą, paprastai visos turi putytes. (Burgess, 2004a: 12)

I started pretending I was Dino's knob in disguise. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Apsimečiau užsimaskavusiu Dino peniu. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

[I] ran around Deb with this crazy, knobby walk. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Lakščiau apie Debę imituodamas penį. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

Pretending to be Dino's knob! (Burgess, 2004b: 94)

Apsimetinėti Dino peniu! (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

His knob got softer and softer. (Burgess, 2004b: 102)

Penis minkštėjo. (Burgess, 2004a: 96)

But not your knob. (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

Bet tik ne penį. (Burgess, 2004a: 98)

Put the condom on my vast, iron hard stiffie. (Burgess, 2004b: 113)

Užsimauti preziką ant milžiniško ir kieto kaip akmuo koto. (Burgess, 2004a: 107)

He had a stiffie again immediately and he wanted to do a knee trembler in the car park but I wasn't into that. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

Jam vėl pasistojo ir jis norėjo viską pakartoti, bet aš nesutikau. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

'Mighta know, prefers his hole to his mates, typical,' groaned Jonathon. (Burgess, 2004b: 86)

- Na žinoma, skylė svarbiau už draugus, kaip visada, - pasiskundė Džonatanas. (Burgess, 2004a: 82)

I'm such a dick! (Burgess, 2004b: 33)

Debilas! (Burgess, 2004a: 36)

The bitch was trying to ruin his life. (Burgess, 2004b: 36)

Ta kalė amžinai reguliuoja jo gyvenimą. (Burgess, 2004a: 39)

I could blackmail you, he thought, you bitch. (Burgess, 2004b: 38)

Galėčiau tave pašantažuoti, kale, pagalvojo jis. (Burgess, 2004a: 41)

The vile little bitch was so tiny! (Burgess, 2004b: 82)

Ta klastinga kalė tokia mažytė! (Burgess, 2004a: 78)

Slapper! (Burgess, 2004b: 74)

Šliundra! (Burgess, 2004a: 72)

What a slapper! (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

Kokia šliundra! (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

He wanted to do it with slappers, slags and sluts as well. (Burgess, 2004b: 105)

Jis nori tai daryti ir su kekšėm, ir su šliundrom. (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

The bitch had sneaked out without even telling me. (Burgess, 2004b: 87)

Ta kalė išslinko nė nesiteikusi man pasakyti. (Burgess, 2004a: 83)

Actually she looked a bit like a tart. (Burgess, 2004b: 99)

Tiesą sakant, ji buvo šiek tiek panaši į kekšę. (Burgess, 2004a: 94)

Slag or not, she really was pretty. (Burgess, 2004b: 106)

Kekšė ar ne, ji buvo labai graži. (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

I can be a bit of an arse sometimes. (Burgess, 2004b: 30)

Kartais elgiuosi kaip tikras šiknius. (Burgess, 2004a: 34)

Even if it's a total arse like Dino! (Burgess, 2004b: 54)

Net toks šiknius kaip Dinas! (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

As for Dave Short – I could blackmail the bastard. (Burgess, 2004b: 35)

Kai dėl Deivo šorto, galėčiau pašantažuoti tą šunsnukį. (Burgess, 2004a: 39)

But first that bastard Short. (Burgess, 2004b: 36)

Bet iš pradžių jis išsiaiškins su tuo šunsnukiu Šortu. (Burgess, 2004a: 39)

You twat, Dino! (Burgess, 2004b: 44)

Iškrypėlis! (Burgess, 2004a: 47)

I was about to say tosser. (Burgess, 2004b: 109)

Norėjau pasakyti „liurbis“. (Burgess, 2004a: 103)

‘Tosser?’ she said. (Burgess, 2004b: 109)

- Liurbis? – paklausė ji. (Burgess, 2004a: 103)

He gets everything he wants by just being a wanker. (Burgess, 2004b: 54)

Ir taip gauna viską, ko panorėjęs, nors ir toks šiknius. (Burgess, 2004a: 55)

From shagger to wanker to waiter in the space of about two hours. (Burgess, 2004b: 108)

Per dvi valandas pažemintas nuo dulkintojo iki smaukytojo ir galiausiai – padavėjo. (Burgess, 2004a: 102)

Good-looking, horny and arrogant. (Burgess, 2004b: 15)

Gražus, karštas ir arogantiškas. (Burgess, 2004a: 20)

If he got them drunk or stoned or something no one would even know whether they were having a good time or not. (Burgess, 2004b: 64)

Jei visi bus girti ar apsineše, bent nesupras ar vakarėlis buvo geras ar ne. (Burgess, 2004a: 64)

Fas, he gets so stoned, he could hardly say a word. (Burgess, 2004b: 92)

Kai Fasilis apsineša, nesugeba nė žodžio suregzti. (Burgess, 2004a: 88)

He hid in the thick wall of music, drank a bottle of Ice Head quick, had a toké on a spliff and tried to relax. (Burgess, 2004b: 65)

Ten pasinėrė į kurtinantį muzikos triukšmą, greitai išgėrė butelį ledų alaus, užsitraukė žolės ir pabandė atsipalaiduoti. (Burgess, 2004a: 64)

Dino had a few smokes and a couple more Ice Head beers. (Burgess, 2004b: 76)

Dinas parūkė žolės, išgėrė dar kelis butelius Ice Head. (Burgess, 2004a: 74)

They had indulged in something a bit stronger than a few spliffs. (Burgess, 2004b: 76)

Matyt, paėmė šio to stipresnio nei žolė. (Burgess, 2004a: 74)

‘Got a fag?’ she asked. (Burgess, 2004b: 98)

- Turi cizą? – paklausė ji. (Burgess, 2004a: 93)

‘Oh, shit,’ she murmured, but she didn’t care. (Burgess, 2004b: 17)

- Šūdas, - sumurmėjo ji, bet iš tiesų jai buvo vis vien. (Burgess, 2004a: 22)

Mr Collins (History) had a cat who shat in the house. (Burgess, 2004b: 21)

Ponas Kolinsas (istorija) turi katę, kuri šika namuose. (Burgess, 2004a: 25)

Even if it makes me feel like shit afterwards, I’ll never be able to live with myself if I don’t. (Burgess, 2004b: 57)

Net jei paskui jausiuos sušiktai, niekada sau neatleisiu, jei nepadarysiu. (Burgess, 2004a: 57)

And now here I am, watching her long fingers pop open the top button on her jeans for me while I stroke her tits in the rhododendron bushes down the Crab Lane on the way home, and it makes me feel so fucking good. (Burgess, 2004b: 29)

Ir štai dabar žiūriu, kaip jos ilgi pirštai dėl manęs prasega savo džinsų sagą, o aš rododendru krūmuose glamonėju jos krūtis. Krab Leinas pakeliui į namus ir tai velniškai nuostabu. (Burgess, 2004a: 33)

It looked more like she wanted a bloody good shag. (Burgess, 2004b: 43)

Buvo panašiau, kad jai reikėjo velniškai gero pasidulkinimo. (Burgess, 2004a: 46)

Deborah just cracked up – it was pretty bloody funny. (Burgess, 2004b: 93)



Debora nesiliovė kikenusi – tai buvo velniškai juokinga. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

You look like a bloody fairy. (Burgess, 2004b: 97)

Atrodai kaip kokia prakeikta fėja. (Burgess, 2004a: 92)

An he bloody couldn't do it! (Burgess, 2004b: 106)

O jis nesugeba, velniai griebtu! (Burgess, 2004a: 99)

I mean, it was such a bloody bother, it was just hard work really. (Burgess, 2004b: 111)

Velniškas rūpestis ir velniškai sunkus darbas. (Burgess, 2004a: 105)

On the other side of the whole fucking sentence. (Burgess, 2004b: 89)

Visai kitam sumauto sakinio gale. (Burgess, 2004a: 85)

As if crouching down and sucking him in the bloody car park was some sort of compromise that wasn't really good enough. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)

Lyg tai, kad atsitūpusi čiulpiu jam toj prakeikto aikštelėj, buvo kažkoks kompromisas, kurio nebeužteko. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

'Shut up,' said Ben. (Burgess, 2004b: 8)

- Nutilk, - suirzo Benas. (Burgess, 2004a: 14)

'Shut up,' said Jackie. (Burgess, 2004b: 47)

- Nutilk, - paliepė jam Džekė. (Burgess, 2004a: 49)

'Shut yer trap,' said Dino. (Burgess, 2004b: 83)

- Užsikišk, - pasakė Dinas. (Burgess, 2004a: 80)

'Shut up!' (Burgess, 2004b: 83)

- Nutilk! (Burgess, 2004a: 80)

'Shut up!' (Burgess, 2004b: 84)

- Pasakiau nutilk! (Burgess, 2004a: 80)

Even though she had spent the past ten years telling him to get lost. (Burgess, 2004b: 14)

Nors pastaruosius dešimt metų iš jos negirdėjo nieko, išskyrus: „Atsikabink!“ (Burgess, 2004a: 20)

Sod this – she knows what I want. (Burgess, 2004b: 100)

Po velniais, ji žino, ko aš noriu. (Burgess, 2004a: 94)

'Bollocks,' said Ben. (Burgess, 2004b: 4)

- Nesamone, - atkirto Benas. (Burgess, 2004a: 10)

Bollocks, he thought to himself. (Burgess, 2004b: 72)

Velnias, pagalvojo jis. (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

If he woke up and nabbed her, she might make a fuss. (Burgess, 2004b: 81)

Jei pabustų ir ją prigriebtu, ji sukeltų triukšmą. (Burgess, 2004a: 78)

You're only saying that to wind me up! (Burgess, 2004b: 4)

Jūs mane maustot! (Burgess, 2004a: 10)

Did you tell them it was you pissed on the sofa in the conservatory, too? (Burgess, 2004b: 40)  
O sofą oranžerijoje apmyžai irgi tu? (Burgess, 2004a: 43)

He'd sworn anyway to chuck her. (Burgess, 2004b: 105)  
Jis prisiekė ją mesti. (Burgess, 2004a: 98)

It was a real gas, the walk home, actually. (Burgess, 2004b: 94)  
Kelias mano buvo fantastiškas. (Burgess, 2004a: 89)

Dino closed the door and Sue and her bloke shot off home. (Burgess, 2004b: 89)  
Dinas uždarė duris ir Sju su savo draugužiu patraukė namo. (Burgess, 2004a: 85)

I was feeling horrible and crabby and frustrated and pissed off. (Burgess, 2004b: 55)  
Jaučiausi klaikiai, suirzusi, įsiutusi – sušiktai. (Burgess, 2004a: 56)

Then you're hooked, and your whole life becomes ridiculous. (Burgess, 2004b: 13)  
O paskui užsikabini ir tavo gyvenimas pasidaro tragiškai juokingas. (Burgess, 2004a: 19)

Out of order, or what? (Burgess, 2004b: 73)  
Čia dabar kas? (Burgess, 2004a: 71)

With Fasil hanging around the edge, like he was looking for a spare bone. (Burgess, 2004b: 91)  
O Fasilis trynėsi šalimais, kaip šuo, laukiantis, kad jam numes kaulą. (Burgess, 2004a: 87)

Listen – no one tells me to fuck off. (Burgess, 2004b: 32)  
Rimtai – dar niekas nėra manęs pasiuntęs. (Burgess, 2004a: 36)