



**KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGIES**  
**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, ARTS AND HUMANITIES**

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**TRANSLATION OF FIXED EXPRESSIONS IN THE POLITICAL  
DRAMA “HOUSE OF CARDS”**

Master's Degree Final Project

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**KAUNAS, 2017**

**KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**  
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**TRANSLATION OF FIXED EXPRESSIONS IN THE POLITICAL**  
**DRAMA „HOUSE OF CARDS“**

Master Thesis

**Translation and Localization of Technical**  
**Texts (621U60002)**

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**KAUNAS, 2017**

KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS  
SOCIALINIŲ, HUMANITARINIŲ MOKSLŲ IR MENŲ FAKULTETAS

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Technikos kalbos vertimas ir lokalizacija, HTVL-5

Baigiamojo projekto „Stabiliųjų žodžių junginių vertimas dramoje „Kortų namelis“

**AKADEMINIO SAŽININGUMO DEKLARACIJA**

2017.05.20

Kaunas

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AVT – audiovisual translation

AV – audiovisual

SL – source language

TL – target language

V– verb

Prep. – preposition

N – noun

Adj. – adjective

Adv. – adverb

Pl. – plural

Sing. – singular

PV – phrasal verb

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Vaivaraitė Balsienė, Indrė. *Stabiliųjų žodžių junginių vertimas dramoje „Kortų namelis“*. Technikos kalbos vertimo ir lokalizacijos magistro baigiamasis darbas / vadovė prof. dr. Saulė Juzelėnienė; Kauno technologijos universitetas, Socialinių, humanitarinių mokslų ir menų fakultetas, Šiuolaikinių kalbų ir tarpkultūrinės komunikacijos katedra.

Mokslo kryptis ir sritis: 04H Filologija,

Reikšminiai žodžiai: audiovizualinis vertimas, vertimo strategijos, stabilieji žodžių junginiai, frazeologizmai, kolokacijos, fraziniai veiksmažodžiai

Kaunas, 2017. 108 psl.

## SANTRAUKA

Šiandieniniame pasaulyje spartus informacinių technologijų vystymasis, modernizacija skatina globalizacijos ir lokalizacijos procesų gausą ir įvairovę šiuolaikinėje visuomenėje, neaplenkiant ir vertimo. Vertimas tapo neatsiejama lokalizacijos dalimi, ir visiškai nesvarbu, ar jis yra traktuojamas, kaip atskiras, greta lokalizacijos esantis procesas, ar lieka sudėtinė jo dalimi: vertimo svarba ir mastai nuolat auga. Filmų pramonėje lokalizacija, ypač vertimas, atlieka esminį vaidmenį: nuo vertimo kokybės priklauso AV produkto sėkmė žiūrovų tarpe.

Baigiamajame magistro darbe yra tiriamas stabilųjų žodžių junginių vertimas amerikiečių dramoje „Kortų namelis“. Pagrindinis šio darbo tikslas yra nustatyti, kokios vertimo strategijos yra taikomos verčiant stabiluosius žodžių junginius bei išsiaiškinti, kokią įtaką strategijų pasirinkimui turi vertimo objektas, t.y. konkretus stabilusis vienetas. Teorinėje darbo dalyje yra aptariamos pagrindinės stabilųjų žodžių junginių terminologijos problemos. Nepaisant to, kad stabilieji žodžių junginiai yra plačiai tyrinėjami ir sulaukia didelio kalbininkų, mokslininkų, vertimo specialistų dėmesio, tačiau nei anglų, nei lietuvių kalbose nėra vieningos, visuotinai priimtose, šio termino sąvokos. Terminologijos gausa lemia ir klasifikacijų įvairovę.

Atsižvelgiant į akivaizdžius struktūrinius, semantinius ir vartojimo kasdienėje kalboje skirtumus, buvo nagrinėjamos trys stabilųjų žodžių junginių grupės: kolokacijos, frazeologizmai bei fraziniai veiksmažodžiai. Vertimo pavyzdžiai buvo surinkti iš pirmų keturių trečiojo sezono serijų (vidutinė serijos trukmė – 52 min.). Iš viso buvo rasti 395 (57%) kolokacijų pavyzdžiai, net 178 (26%) frazeologizmai. Trečioje vietoje, pagal rastų pavyzdžių kiekį, yra fraziniai veiksmažodžiai, kurių buvo rasta tik 115 vienetų, o tai sudaro 17% visų surinktų pavyzdžių. Stabilųjų žodžių junginių vertimo analizė buvo atlikta remiantis skirtingų autorių vertimo strategijomis, kurios iš principo reflektuoja ir pačių autorių požiūrį į vertimą bei tuo metu vyravusias vertimo tendencijas.

Baigiamajame darbe kolokacijos yra priskiriamos prie stabilųjų žodžių junginių. Kolokacijos skiriasi nuo frazeologizmų ir frazinių veiksmažodžių, pirmiausia semantinės reikšmės skaidrumu, todėl jų vertimo analizei buvo pasirinkti lingvistinio požiūrio į vertimą šalininkų, J.-P. Vinay ir J.



Darbelnet (1958), vertimo būdai, kurie, išryškina anglų ir lietuvių kalbų skirtumus, sintaksinius žodžių ryšius bei ypatumus būdingus vienai ir kitai kalbai. Frazeologizmų vertimo analizė buvo atlikta, remiantis M. Baker (1992) pasiūlytomis idiominių vienetų vertimo strategijomis, kurios, priešingai nei J.-P. Vinay ir J. Darbelnet (1958) vertimo būdai, išryškina ne kalbinius skirtumus, bet atskleidžia kultūrinius panašumus ir skirtumus, išreiškiamus kalbinėmis priemonėmis. Frazeologizmai atspindi savitą kiekvienos tautos pasaulio matymą, savęs, kaip individo, suvokimą toje visuomenėje bei santykius su supančiu pasauliu, daiktais, reiškiniais ir kitais individualiais. Jei frazeologizmų vertimas į lietuvių kalbą būtų analizuojamas, remiantis tomis pačiomis procedūromis, kurios buvo taikomos analizuojant kolokacijų vertimą, gauti rezultatai būtų neišsamūs, – apimantys kalbinį lygmenį.

Atlikus stabiliųjų žodžių junginių vertimo analizę, buvo patvirtinta darbe iškelta hipotezė, kad vertimo strategijos negali būti taikomos universaliai; būtina atsižvelgti į vertimo vienetą, tyrimo tikslus ir uždavinius. Be to, verta paminėti, jog iš visų trijų stabiliųjų vienetų grupių, frazeologizmai, pasižymi kaip vienetai, labiausiai atskleidžiantys kultūrinį kiekvienos tautos savitumą, todėl jų vertimas audiovizualinio produkto kontekste yra labai svarbus, atskleidžiantis bendrąsias audiovizualinio produkto vertimo tendencijas: vertimo teksto savinimąsi arba svetinimąsi. Net 45% visų frazeologizmų yra išversti Lietuvos žiūrovui gerais žinomais ekvivalentais (panašios reikšmės ir/ar formos). Vertėjo polinkis ieškoti artimos reikšmės sinonimų ar ekvivalentų gali būti siejamas su vertimo filmo savinimusi, siekimu priartinti filmą prie vertimo auditorijos bei padidinti filmo populiarumą Lietuvos žiūrovų tarpe.

Vaivaraitė Balsienė, Indrė. *Translation of Fixed Expressions in the Political Drama „House of Cards“: Master's thesis in Translation and Localization of Technical Texts / supervisor prof. Dr. Saulė Juzelėnienė. Department of Modern Languages and Intercultural Communication, the Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Kaunas University of Technology.*

Research area and field: 04H Philology,

Key words: audiovisual translation, translation strategies, fixed expressions, idioms, collocations, phrasal verbs

Kaunas, 2017. 108 pages.

## SUMMARY

In the world today, a wide variety of globalization and localization processes are driven by the rapid development of digital technologies and fast modernisation. It covers different areas of activity, occupations and practices, without bypassing the translation. Translation has become an integral part of localization. It is therefore irrelevant whether we treat it as a separate process, or whether it is considered a key element of localization. Nevertheless, translation becomes increasingly important. In the film and TV industries, localization, particularly translation, plays a key role, .i.e., the success of the localized AV product in a target market, greatly depends on the quality of translation.

Translation of fixed expressions in political drama “House of Cards” was under investigation in master's degree final project. Theoretical part of master thesis reveals the lack of consensus among researchers regarding the terminology of fixed expressions. The aim is to determine the translation strategies employed for translating these expressions and to reveal object's under investigation role selecting strategies for the translation analysis. Apart from the fact, that fixed expressions have been the subject of investigation by linguists, scholars, translation professionals, however there is no generally accepted and recognized concept of ‘fixed expression’. Moreover, the lack of consensus in terminology leads to a wide variety of classifications.

In line with the highlighted structural and semantic differences between particular types of fixed expressions, as well as regarding to the differences of their employment in current language, it has been decided to examine three types of fixed expressions: collocations, idioms and phrasal verbs. Fixed expressions have been collected from the first four episodes of the third season “House of Cards” (average length of the episode – 52 minutes). The number of collocations used in translation analysis is 395, which makes up the major part between the collected samples: 57%; the number of collected idioms reaches 178, comprising 26%; and only 115 phrasal verbs have been found, which apply a percentage of 17% . For the translation analysis of fixed expressions, translation strategies and procedures proposed by different scholars have been employed and, generally reflect authors' approach to the translation and prevailing translation traditions at that time.

Collocations are treated to be a subgroup of fixed expressions. However, they deviate significantly from idioms and phrasal verbs by the transparency of their semantic meaning. Therefore, for the translation analysis of collocations, the translation procedures proposed by J.-P. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) have been employed. Scholars' typology serves to accentuate disparities between English and Lithuanian languages, their syntactic relations and peculiarities of both languages. For the translation analysis of idioms and idiomatic expressions, M. Baker's typology has been applied, which contrary to J.-P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet's (1958) classification, highlights commonalities and diversities between cultural aspects expressed by language means, instead of concentrating mainly on the linguistic issues.

Idioms reflect the diversities and commonalities in terms of culture, values, history and languages. Therefore, typology of J.-P. Vinay and Darbelnet is not suitable for the translation analysis of idioms and idiomatic expressions, as it is limited in scope and concentrates on the linguistic issues, rather than cultural ones.

However, the translation analysis has confirmed the hypothesis set out in this master thesis: translation strategies should be chosen in accordance with the object of the research, with a particular reference to the type of fixed expression, scope and objectives of the research. Furthermore, it is worth noting that idioms of all three types of fixed expressions, are basic units revealing the cultural character and identity of different nations. Translation of idioms reveals general translation tendencies of an audiovisual product, i.e., it demonstrates the drift to either side: either domestication or foreignization. With as much as 45% of collected idioms have been translated into Lithuanian using well-known equivalents having similar meaning and/or form. In conclusion, it is clear that translator's choice to render idioms using equivalents refers to domestication of the film or any other AV product seeking to bring it closer to the audience of Lithuania.

## INTRODUCTION

Fast development of information technologies accelerates the processes of globalization all over the world. Translation becomes a substantial component of localization by proving its significance in various fields including different aspects of our modern society; and film industry is not an exception. European directive highlights that a good rendering of a film increases sales and accessibility (Wilson, Maher, 2012, p.154).

Fixed expressions are an integral part of a human language. Linguists, scholars, philologists as well as translation theorists and researchers devote their attention to studying, defining terminology, classifying and establishing different translation strategies and techniques striving to overcome the barriers and pitfalls evoked by the use and translation of fixed expressions.

Fixed expressions gained considerable attention from researchers due to motivated and valid causes that are more elaborately examined in this master thesis. It is necessary to emphasize why these language units attain so much scholars' interest. Formulaic language is composed of a variety of frozen expressions that compose a great portion of our language. Today psycholinguists and scholars propose that the perception of fixed expressions takes less time than the reception of separate words arranged into different grammatical structures. Moreover, results of many studies suggest that formulaic language makes up between one third and one-half of the discourse (Schmitt, 2012, p.46). In this master thesis, the focus of attention is the AV translation of fixed expressions from English into Lithuanian. However, Lithuanian and foreign scholars investigating English formulaic language use different terms and suggest controversial or even contradictory classifications. A remarkable lack of agreed terminology could be denominated as the second occasion for never-ending disputes among scholars. Thus taking into consideration the prevailing dominance of cognitive linguistics in the field of translation studies, it is conducive to examine fixed expressions as being the elements of phraseology and formulaic language. In defiance of the extensive approach, the scope of research work is restricted to three types of fixed expressions: collocations, idioms and phrasal verbs. The leading characteristics, such as, fixedness, idiomaticity and prevalence in different discourses are mainly invoked while comparing different types of fixed expressions. The research analysis of fixed expressions reveals the differences and similarities of their use, their frequency of occurrence, opaqueness and translation challenges while translating them from English into Lithuanian. These units compose an extensive portion of our vocabulary, thus it is especially constructive and beneficial to examine them in the context of the spoken discourse, which is a characteristic of an audiovisual translation, as it must sound natural, persuasive and compelling. Films are as if a communication channel, offering a possibility to relocate ourselves into other cultures, times. Audiovisual translation, as a form of communication, should be persuasive, compelling and sound natural. According to

Gottlieb (1998, p.245) film represents a multimode system of communication requiring translators to consider the overall text structure. Leonavičienė adds that translation is an equivalent conveyance of the source text into the target text by the most natural means of that language. (Leonavičienė, 2010:14). Therefore, translation of a film or any other audiovisual product is especially important for the successful localization.

There is a lack of consistent studies about audiovisual translation of fixed expressions, thus we choose it as the object of our research.

Taking into consideration the prevalence of these units both in spoken discourse and language in general, **aim of this thesis** is to analyze the translation strategies employed in Lithuanian voiced-over version of drama “House of Cards”.

In order to achieve the aim of the thesis, the following objectives have been set:

1. To introduce the theoretical framework for the translation analysis of fixed expressions.
2. To define the concepts, types and main features of fixed expressions, translation strategies and audiovisual translation;
3. To analyze translation strategies employed in translating fixed expressions.
4. To determine if domestication vs. foreignization tendencies depend on translation strategies and methods applied in AV translation.
5. To evaluate results achieved from descriptive, qualitative and quantitative research methods; and to make conclusions by generalizing practical and theoretical parts of this thesis.

**The research hypothesis** could be stated as follows:

There are no generally accepted strategies for translating fixed expressions due to the divergent characteristics and specific nature of fixed expressions. Strategies and methods employed in the translation analysis of fixed expressions directly influence the results of the research; thus certain translation strategies are more suitable for translating, for instance, collocations, while others – for translating idioms, phrasal verbs or other types of fixed expressions.

### **Relevance and Novelty of the Research Project**

Even though fixed expressions and their translation have been widely discussed by such foreign scholars as Baker (2002), Newmark (1988), Moon (1998), Seidl McMordiew (1983), Toury, Korhonen (2006), Sinclairio (1999), Hovy (2004), Lewis (1997;2002), Goddard (2011), Schmitt (2012, 2014) and Lithuanian linguists: Marcinkevičienė (2001, 2010), Piktčilingis (1975), Jakaitienė (2005). However, the rendering of fixed expressions in audiovisual translation (AVT) is comparatively a new subject of translation studies and thus becoming a research object of many studies. There is a remarkable lack of scientific studies of AV translation of fixed expressions from English into Lithuanian. Consequently, the relevance of this topic is increasing in Lithuania; the number of

Lithuanian scholars has showed their interest in AVT: Baravykaitė (2005, 2006, 2007), Judickaitė (2009), Koverienė, Satkauskaitė (2014), Baranauskienė, Blaževičienė (2008) and others.

### **Structure of the final project**

Final project consists of three major parts. The first one is theoretical, where the analysis of theoretical background of fixed expressions is carried out, paying great attention and highlighting classifications and main characteristics of fixed expressions. In the second part, there is briefly described the research methods used in analyzing fixed expressions and their translation. The third part of the final project is the practical one. The research analysis mainly relies on comparison of fixed expressions to its Lithuanian equivalents, determining and analysing translation strategies employed in translating these units. In order to perform a deeper theoretical analysis, a range of possible translation methods and strategies will be discussed providing the systematised results of the research that are illustrated in the tables and figures. Finally, the conclusions are drawn.

## **1. THE CONCEPTS OF FIXED EXPRESSION, TRANSLATION AND AVT**

The process of communication inevitably consists of the usage of the human language. The primary function of language is to enhance communication, rather than thought (Jacobson, 2002, p.236). However, Everaert et al. (2015) oppose the idea that language can be defined as speech or communication. Scholars claim that the primary function of language is not communication, but it is an instrument for the expression of thought and only the fact that humans have been using language for thousands of years, language has been paralleled with the process of communication as being its primary function (Everaert, Chomsky, Huybregts, Berwick, Bolhuis, 2015, p.12). Nevertheless, they agree that language is an essential tool for communication by adding: “it provides a vehicle for sharing information with others”. From their perspective, language is closely related to non-verbal signs of communication, such as gestures, prosody, eye contact, facial expressions and body language (ibid.). Non-verbal communication plays the significant role in the audiovisual translation. Films are as if a communication channel, offering a possibility to relocate ourselves into other cultures and times. Whereas, language itself is composed of a considerable amount of prefabricated or semi-prefabricated expressions (Liu, 2014, p.205). In this master thesis, translation of fixed expressions is analyzed in the context of phraseology and figurative language, revealing the idiosyncratic nature of different communities as a means of expressing ideas and feelings. Moreover, fixed expressions are inherent from the spoken discourse that is a characteristic of an audiovisual translation.

### **1.1. Fixed Expressions within the Frame of Phraseology and Formulaic Language**

Phraseology as a scholarly approach of language developed only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Phraseology is a “crucial mechanism contributing to the formation and reinforcement of cultural identity” (Cowie, 2002, p.9). Sinclair (2008) specifies two major reasons why phraseology remained a neglected area of language description for such a long time. First reason refers to the holistic view, which is unacceptable in the traditional language analysis, so phraseology is often simply ignored. Another reason is related to different priorities between phraseology and grammars, where the latter are paradigmatic and rejecting the alternatives; whereas phraseology prioritizes syntagmatic patterns (ibid.). In linguistics, phraseology is described as the study of set or fixed expressions where the meaning of the expression can not be predicted from the individual components of the expression, when they are used independently. The general linguists’ view of phraseology was restricted to a very narrow approach, where studies of phraseology were closely related to frozen idiomatic expressions or phraseological units. Lithuanian linguists (Paulauskas, 1977; Jakaitienė, 1980; Baranauskaitė, 1995) emphasize fixedness of the lexical composition, occurrence of figurative meaning as being the essential

features of phraseological units (cited from Marcinkevičienė, 2002, p.82). Today linguists, researchers and lexicographers agree that traditional view of phraseology should be extended and analysed in a more broaden sense. However, the main criteria according which the phraseological units are classified and identified are not clear, and thus misleading. Different authors list different types of expressions under the names of phraseology or figurative language. Alexander (1987, 1992) offers to view language through the ‘frame’ of phraseology in a more holistic sense. In this framework, fixed expressions are phraseological units in the sense that they are mainly “cultural units”; however, he also includes formal, linguistic units upon his classification (Alexander, 1992, p.37). R. Gläser (1995) uses the term “phraseological unit” and proposes a thorough definition referring to a lexicalized, reproducible billexemic or polylexemic expression, which owns a relative syntactic and semantic stability and may possess idiomatic meaning and different connotations (Gläser, 1995). Above definition proposes the idea that author offers to include other patterns of language into the linguistic theory of phraseologisms, such as phrasal verbs, collocations, proverbs, sayings and others. According to Schmitt (2016, p.51) collocations and phrasal verbs are elements of formulaic language. Nowadays, identification and classification of phraseologisms as well as integrating them in the theoretical studies and practical appliances has greatly influenced many other branches of linguistics, such as language learning and teaching, cognitive linguistics, natural language processing, corpus studies, lexicography, machine translation. Stefan Th. Gries (2008) introduces similar attitude to the one offered by Lithuanian linguist Marcinkevičienė (2001) and suggests to expand the traditional notion of phraseology by emphasizing that the term ‘phraseologism’ can be referred to a more general term, which, according to him, is mainly used in Cognitive Grammar, and is called a ‘symbolic unit’. He cites Langacker (1987) who provides the definition of such unit distinguishing on its composition. According to Gries, a unit is a structure that a speaker uses automatically without focusing on its individual parts for their arrangement. Scholar supports this attitude and supplements Langacker’s definition by providing a more comprehensive determination by adding that it should consist of a form or a lemma of a lexical item and any other kind of linguistic element, such as:

- Another lexical item (e.g. strong tea);
- A grammatical pattern, i.e. when a lexical item occurs with a particular grammatical construction (Gries, 2008, p.5).

Many different linguistic expressions are referred to as being synonyms to the term ‘fixed expression’. Researchers, translation theorists and linguists adopted other terms, which attribute to the same lexical patterns of language: phrasal lexical items (Everaert and Kuiper, 1996), formulaic expression, formulaic sequence (Wray, 2002, p.34), multi-word lexemes, multi-word units, phrasal lexical entries (Sailer, 2001) or multi-word expressions (Sag, 2001, Herbst, Faulhaber, Uhrig, 2011, p.283), fixed expressions (Glucksberg, 2001, p.70), expression (Börjesson, 2014, p.112).



Some scholars propose to use a more general term, such as ‘multiword expression’ as it denotes a wide range of patterns, ranging from multiword function words to collocations and idioms (Herbst, Faulhaber, Uhrig, 2011, p.283). However, the usage of general terms may lead to the abstractiveness and lack concreteness; therefore, terminological issues are not the object of research. While yet others, apply different terms, such as, ‘fixed expression’ for conveying the same patterns of language. Fixed expressions are phrasal units and they exist in human language in many varieties (e.g. phrasal verbs, restricted collocations, idiomatic expressions, sayings and proverbs (Sprenger, Levelt, Kempen, 2006, p.162). Another interesting phenomena, which leads to misunderstanding and confusion is that the same terms define different expressions and specify different characteristics. Multiword expressions are used parallel to idiomatic expressions and idioms, as they refer to word combinations with linguistic properties that cannot be predicted from the individual units combining that expression (Spyns, Odiijk, 2013, p.202). Scholars, for example, R. Moon, put stress on transparency as the main property of these expressions, opposing the idea of relating it to idioms. Moon (1998) uses a term of ‘fixed expression’ and defines it as a transparent term and adds that the set of a fixed expression is an open one, meaning that it depends on how lexical fixedness is determined and depends on the level of semantic fixedness for an expression to be counted as such.

## **1.2. Classification of Fixed Expressions**

The classification of fixed expressions causes many disputes and discussions between linguists and scholars. There are many different classifications proposed by researchers based on various criteria (Koller 2005, Marcinkevičienė 2001, Kosuta 2012, Volungevičienė 2013, Moon 1998). However, there is a lack of systematic schemes of classification. Wray supports this idea and states that fixed expressions are units, the classification of which is a problematic issue by supplementing that only a small set of formulaic sequences are entirely fixed (Wray, 2002, p.34). The term ‘fixed expression’ refers to different linguistic expressions, among these are idioms, collocations, morphological combinations, folklore units, phraseological units, metaphors, similes, aphorisms, compound terms, support verb constructions, sayings, proverbs, formulaic expressions and phrasal verbs.

R. Moon (1998) suggests to group multiword expressions into two major groups: non-compositional (or idiomatic) groups where the meaning of fixed expressions cannot be guessed from the separate words combining a particular expression and compositional groups of words (where the meaning can be directly retrieved knowing the meaning of separate words). She adds that the only way to understand fixed expressions is to consider them together with the texts in which they occur. Jackendoff (2002, p. 153) offers to include memorized poems, clichés, song lyrics under the name of

fixed expressions and emphasizes that there is no 'principal dividing line' between these units, as the only difference is that clichés will be stored in everyone's long-term memory, whereas longer items will be remembered by a minority. In the meanwhile, M. Baker speaking about multi word expressions simply offers to classify them into three main groups: collocations, idioms and fixed expressions, whereas fixed expressions, for example, 'Ladies and Gentlemen' or 'as a matter of fact' allow little or no variation in form (Baker, 2011, p.67). However, Marcinkevičienė opposes to such a broad classification and suggests extending the traditional conception of phraseology. She offers to include all language units including collocations that are automatically remembered and retrieved from our memories, as she emphasizes that the spectrum of fixed expressions is extremely broad (Marcinkevičienė, 2001, p.97). According to Marcinkevičienė, fixedness is a characteristic feature of commercial slogans, everyday phrases, polite phrases, wishes, curses, etc. Linguist supplemented her proposition with explanation that the stability or fixedness of these expressions relates to culture, history, religion, literature, mass media. Volungevičienė (2016) proposes similar attitude and agrees that fixed expressions exist in language as single units and are automatically retrieved (Volungevičienė, 2016, p.4). People remember them because of the cultural convention rather than linguistic. Classification proposed by Alexander (1998) is similar to Lithuanian linguists' proposal. Scholar offers to follow his classification and distinguishes between phrasal verbs, irreversible binomials, allusive idioms, catch phrases, proverbs, pragmatic idioms, animal metaphors, idiomatic similes.

It is necessary, in conclusion, to emphasize that fixed expressions are grouped into many different classifications that tend to overlap on frequent occasions. Yet in the approaches of different scholars and linguists, certain tendencies of perceiving fixed expressions from the perspective of phraseology or formulaic language may be observed. However, in this master thesis, it is assumed that neither fixedness (the degree of fixedness greatly varies between different types of fixed expressions), nor figurative meaning can be the crucial criteria in classifying any expression as the fixed one. In this master thesis, the 'fixed expression' mainly refers to an expression that maintains a tendency to occur together in language and thus are more or less automatically retrieved in the memories of people sharing the same language. The characteristics of phrasal verbs, idioms and collocations greatly vary between these patterns; therefore, we have chosen them as the objects for the translation analysis.

### **1.3. Collocations**

Collocations are common in natural language. To put it simply, they can be determined as a recurrent combinations of words that co-occur and are often used together. Firth was one of the first scholars who mentioned the term 'collocation' and emphasized that collocation should not be regarded

“as mere juxtaposition, it is an order of mutual expectancy” by adding that words are “mutually expected and mutually prehended” (cited from Philip, 2011, p.40). Many scholars use Firfth’s (1958) definition and his perception as the starting point in their analyses and research works. However, there are different approaches leading to a huge variety of terms in defining the same object, i.e. collocation. Sinclair (1991, p.170) has greatly contributed to the studies of collocations in the field of corpus linguistics. He determines collocation as a single unit, which is composed of two or more words occurring in a small distance from one another. Whereas, collocates, according to him, is “a word which occurs in a close proximity to a word under investigation. D.Liu (2014, p.191) distinguishes between two meanings of collocations. First refers to the definition of collocation proposed by Sinclair, while second refers to a “specific habitual combinations of two words that are often viewed as lexical items or units”. Author diverges between collocations and formulaic sequences or lexical bundles, asserting that the main criterion separating them is the length of the composition. According to him, formulaic sequences are longer combinations comprised of three or more words (ibid.). However, A. Wray (2002, p.53) attributes collocation as a certain type of formulaic sequence, which is more fluid than other fixed or partly fixed sequences. Cowie (2002, p.191) criticizes abstract classifications and call them vague, as they do not specify the number of elements involved, the degree of frequency of occurrence or even the classes of words that can be combined together. However, Cowie, conversely to Liu, gives no restrictions on the number of words composing a collocation; Moreover, he clearly states that collocations are a “subclass of set phrases”<sup>1</sup> (ibid. p.23). Schmitt supports Cowie’s attitude and tends to attribute collocations under the name of “formulaic language”. His definition of collocation is similar to the ones met in the recent articles and textbooks, however, is provided in a broader sense: “the tendency of two or more words to co-occur in discourse” (Fernandez, Schmitt, 2015, p.95). Baldwin, Timothy and Kim (2010) claim that collocations are a subset of multi word expressions (MWE). Other researchers, like Benson (1990), determining collocation provide other characteristics than the frequent occurrence. He defines collocation as a ““fixed phrase” in English” (Benson 1986, p.253). Fernandez, Anke, Carlini, Wanner (2016, p.57) provide a more comprehensive definition:

*Collocations are combinations of two lexically dependent elements, of which one (the base) is freely chosen because of its meaning, and the choice of the other (the collocates) depends on the base.*

It is obvious that collocations are less semantically opaque than idioms, however they yield many difficulties for the learners to understand and produce collocations, especially choosing the appropriate collocates. Scientists have proved that the more collocations we know as language learners, the better

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<sup>1</sup>Term “Set phrases” has many other names, such as, fixed (frozen) phrases, word-combinations, idiomatic expressions, idioms, etc. (Cowie, 2002, p.23).

we can correctly interpret and produce the unknown ones. Shin and Nation (2008, p.340) support the idea that collocations play a vital role in spoken English and help learners in the development of fluency. They propose that ‘collocation’ refers to a group of two or more words that frequently occur together, however it is not restricted to two or three word sequences (ibid, p.341). He states that collocation is composed of two constituents:

- A pivot word which is the focal word in the collocation;
- Collocate(s), which is a word(s) accompanying the pivot word (ibid).

However, Herbst, Faulhaber and Uhrig (2011, p.113) highlight that there are more layers in language than current approaches in linguistics and corpus linguistics, i.e. “something about a word’s location in cognitive space”. Authors compare it to network image, and state that collocations themselves are closely related to their collocates’ collocates, meaning that everything is deeply connected, and a single move in one place affects the overall image or perception.

There are many disputes regarding the terminology of the term ‘collocation’. There is no solid opinion between researchers if they should be treated as part of the formulaic language or stayed somewhere in between stable units and free language. Linguists and scholars have their own arguments, and thus provide different definitions and classifications. In Lithuanian language ‘collocation’ has been taken over the English linguistics. Jakaitienė (2005) defines ‘collocation’ as a frequently occurred combination of words that is fraught with a meaning (cited from Melnikienė, Jankauskaitė, 2012, p.81). These patterns tend to be somewhere in between the field of fixed expressions and free language and traditionally they do not belong to the area of phraseology and are treated as the objects of a syntax (Jakaitienė, 2009, p.283). Benson’s (1986, p.253) assumptions are very similar; he compares collocations to loosely fixed combinations: “between idioms on one hand, and free combinations, on the other are loosely fixed combinations”. Lithuanian linguist Marcinkevičienė agrees to the position of collocations proposed by Jakaitienė. However, she suggests to expand the traditional notion of phraseology by changing the perception that the main criteria of falling or not into the field of phraseology should be fixedness and frequent occurrence (Marcinkevičienė, 2010, p.119). Melnikienė, Jankauskaitė (2012) stress out that collocations should be treated separately from compound words as well as from sentences, as the elements of collocation are related only lexically but not semantically. The results of the studies performed by Shin, firstly had proved that the more frequent the pivot word is, the greater the number of collocates. Secondly, the shorter the collocation is, the greater the frequency of reoccurrence.

Before finishing the presentation of a wide range of varying definitions used in determining collocations and moving forward to the peculiarities of classifications, it is worthwhile to mention Liu’s insights that may inure to the benefit of the translation process. Cognitive analyses carried out by Liu (2014, p.193), has arrived the scholar to the following conclusions: firstly, the lexical item

comprising the collocation may appear unusual compared to its prototypical meaning; secondly, the lexical item may be mapped semantically different in various languages. Obviously, Liu's summation reveals the core of the translation's problem of collocations and answers to the crucial question why these prima facie transparent patterns of language require attentiveness and consideration while being translated.

### **1.3.1. Key Characteristics of Collocations**

In this section, the main features of collocations are briefly introduced. However, different authors specify and give their preferences to different characteristics of collocations.

F. Smadja (1993, p.146) introduces four properties of collocations:

1. Collocations are arbitrary. The author specifies that due to the fact that collocations are arbitrary elements, they should be readily available in both languages for ensuring effective machine translations.
2. Collocations are domain-dependant. There are many technical terms and jargons used exceptionally in one or another area. Author provides an example 'a dry suit' and explains that it does not mean a suit that is dry but a special type of suit used by sailors to stay dry.
3. Collocations are cohesive lexical clusters. This means that the occurrence of one or several words of the collocations often implies and suggests the rest of the collocation.
4. Collocations are recurrent. This property indicates that these combinations of words are not exceptions, but rather that they are often repeated in a given context.

However, Liu (2014, p.192) argues to Smidja's assumption that collocations are arbitrary patterns. Scholar refers to the recent corpus-based cognitive analyses and suggests that it depends on the attitude: "if examined intra-lingually, collocations are generally motivated rather than arbitrary".

Shin (2008) provides the following criteria that are characteristic to collocations:

- Grammatical well-formedness. The ability of the collocation to act as a comprehensible unit usually as a part of a sentence;
- The same group of words may distinguish different meanings.

Schlik (2011, p.25) pays attention to the restricted commutability of the elements of collocation. The base of the collocation is selected without any restrictions, however only a restricted set of words can be used as collocators. Housman (1989) also specifies restricted combinability as the main property distinguishing collocations from the free combinations and mentions transparency as the crucial factor separating collocations from idioms (cited from Nesselhauf, 2005, p.16). Baker (2011) mentions flexibility as one of the main properties of collocations which "allow several variations in

form” (Baker, 2011, p.67). However, she emphasizes that the more specific the word is, the more restricted its collocational range. Another characteristic of collocation refers to a mutual expectation of both collocates. This property is distinguished by D.Crystal (1995) and can be explained in terms of unequal partners. Despite of the fact that certain combinations occur together very often, if one component is used more often than other is, it is treated as a free combination rather than a collocation (Müller, 2008, p.5).

### 1.3.2. Classification of Collocations

Different linguists propose different classifications as there are no clear and well-defined criteria according which collocations should be classified. This has resulted in a wide variety of classifications based on different semantic and syntactic characteristics. In English language the majority of collocations are the binary ones (e.g., noun + adjective; verb + adverb), however more than two units can combine collocation (e.g., noun + adverb + noun). Russian scholars (Vinogradov, 1977; Amosova, 1963) were aware of specific relationships between the components comprising collocation and have emphasized the leading position of one of the unit of multiword expression. Melčuk (1984) proposed the classification based on semantics and pragmatic functions of collocations and differentiated four types:

1. Collocations composed with “light” delexicalized verbs, e.g., *do a favour*;
2. Collocations in which the meaning of the collocate is determined through the base word, e.g., *well-chilled beer*;
3. Collocations in which one of the words has a synonym, however that synonym is impossible to use in that particular combination, e.g., *strong (not powerful) coffee*;
4. Collocations in which collocate encompasses the meaning of the base, e.g., *aquiline nose* (ibid.).

Pecina and Schlesinger (2006, p.652) for their studies use the following simplified classification of collocational expressions suggested by Chouecka (1988):

- Idiomatic expressions (e.g., cold war);
- Technical terms (e.g., prime minister);
- Support verb constructions (e.g., to be right, make decision);
- Names of persons, locations and other entities (e.g., Prague Castle, Red Cross);
- Stock phrases (e.g., major problem, end of the year).

Cowie (1986) proposed a broad classification and suggested to distinguish between:

1. Free collocations – are combinations in which one word can be combined with a wide range of lexical items;

2. Restricted collocations – are combinations in which one word has only a limited number of selections (Cowie, 2002, p.191).

N. Nesselhauf in her book “Collocations in a Learner Corpus” (2005, p.21) summarizes that all classifications of restricted collocations can be divided into three main types:

1. Based on the syntactic characteristics of the classification. In this type of classification, restricted collocations are grouped according to the word classes in which their elements appear. She provides Housman’s (1989) classification as an example, who suggests dividing collocations into six types:

- Adjective + Noun (e.g. *heavy smoker*);
- (subject) Noun + Verb (e.g. *storm-rage*);
- Noun + Noun (e.g. *piece of advice*);
- Adverb + Adjective (e.g. *deeply disappointed*);
- Verb + Adverb (e.g. *severely criticize*);
- Verb + (object) Noun (e.g. *stand a chance*).

Benson et. al. (1987) proposes broader classification by adding other combinations: noun+ preposition (e.g. *interest in*), preposition+ noun (e.g. *by accident*) and adjective + preposition ( e.g. *angry at*).

2. Based on its semantic characteristics. This type of classification is mainly based on the semantic characteristics of the collocate. For example, Cowie (1986) proposed to use classification based on three types of verbs:

- Verbs with a figurative meaning;
- Verbs with a delexical meaning;
- Verbs with the technical meaning.

3. Based on the commutability of its elements. As an example of this type of classification, Nesselhauf (2005) provides the distinction made by Benson et. al.(1987) between collocations and transitional collocations as it is based on the variability of elements. Howarth (1995) presented the most comprehensive classification on the basis of commutability, however it was restricted to verb-noun collocations.

Macis and Schmitt (2017, p.53) suggest to step beyond the literal patterning of words, and try to view collocations from the “meaning focused perspective”. They distinguish between three types of collocations:

1. Literal collocations – are combinations in which the literal meanings of lexical units are combined together. Authors emphasize that the challenge is selecting the proper word for a particular meaning. It is necessary to notice that the results of Schmitt and Macis analysis, has revealed that

majority of collocations (verb + noun; adjective + noun types) are literal collocations (Macis, Schmitt, 2017, p.53).

2. Figurative collocations – are combinations having figurative meanings, which are not deduced from the individual words. Authors provide an example of collocation “hot ticket” whose figurative meaning differs from the literal one, as it does not refer to “a ticket with high temperature” but rather has a meaning of “highly sought after”. Only 4% of collocations had the figurative meaning in their research.

3. Duplex collocations – are polysemous combinations, having both figurative and literal meanings. As an example illustrating this type of collocation they use “top drawer” and add that it has two meanings: the literal meaning refers to “the uppermost drawer in the cabinet”, whereas the figurative meaning is “something that is best of its class”. The results of scholars’ research have revealed that there are 18% of collocations having both figurative and literal meanings.

To sum up, it is necessary to emphasize that collocations greatly vary in the number of words involved, in the syntactic categories of the words as well as in the semantic relations of the words. Furthermore, the degree of their fixedness differs: it is hard to specify how rigidly the individual words are used together.

#### **1.4. Idioms**

Translation of idioms has always been an object of scholarly attention. The semantic character of an idiom engenders a continuing interest of linguists and scholars. The most common and crucial point between definitions provided by many scholars is that the meaning of an idiom cannot be perceived from an individual units comprising that idiom.

For instance, the online ‘Oxford Living Dictionary’ defines idiom as a “group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. *over the moon*, *see the light*)”. R. Moon (1998 p.245) states that idioms are multi-word units, which are non-compositional and commonly metaphorical or lexically and/or grammatically ill formed. M. Baker, who is the proposer of the commonly employed translation strategies for translating idioms and fixed expressions also points out that it’s meaning is undetectable from the individual components. She supplements her definition with the high-sounding words comparing idioms to “frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form” (Baker, 2011, p.67). Following the above-mentioned definitions of an idiom, we ensue that the degree of transparency refers to incapacity to perceive the meaning of an idiom from its individual components. Thus, it is necessary to have a general or etymological knowledge; otherwise, idioms become impenetrable at the word level and start acting as metaphors (Wray, 2002, p.57). A. Wray provides an explanation by quoting Moon (1992)



and Yorio (1980) that idiom gains its holistic meaning being idiomatic (absence of literal meaning) or by being metaphorical (ibid.). However, contemplations about holistic meaning are a question of discussion. It is obvious that there exist different opinions. Contradictors of idiom's holistic meaning, insist that meaning itself cannot be considered holistic in a narrow sense, as metaphor is characteristic to individual words. However, on numerous occasions researchers treat idioms as dead metaphors. The reason of the confusion between the terms is due to the confusion of dead metaphors with conventional metaphors (Cacciari, Tabossi, 2014, p.58).

The number of studies (Glucksberg, 2001, Arnon and Snider, 2010, etc.) have revealed that it takes longer time to understand idiom in their literal than in idiomatic sense, because novel language is processed in a different way compared to the formulaic speech (Siyanova-Chanturia, Conklin, Schmitt, 2011, p.2). Authors have accomplished a study focusing on the operation of processing idioms by using the method of eye tracking. However, the results of this study do not devalue the evidences that formulaic language is quicker perceived than novel language. The results of their study are valuable to the general theory of translation, moreover, it may serve as a useful reference guide for translators by implicating the recommendations to use equivalent idioms (having similar meaning and/or form) instead of paraphrases or word-for-word translations, as the former are quicker perceived and processed by the target readers or viewers.

At the end of this section, it is very important to specify that terms 'idiom' and 'phraseological unit' have the same meaning and can be used interchangeable. While Western scholars prefer to employ the term 'idioms', Russian scholars gave their priority to 'phraseological unit' and they were the first ones to use this term in defining idioms. The term 'phraseological unit' found its way in Lithuanian and became very common there. However, in Lithuanian the content of the term 'phraseological unit' is denser than English 'idiom'. Idiom refers to a subtype of phraseological unit in the classifications proposed by Lithuanian scholars (Jakaitienė, 1980; Barauskaitė 1995; Marcinkevičienė, 2001, p.82).

#### **1.4.1. Key Characteristics of Idioms**

In this section, the main properties of idioms and idiomatic expressions are listed and briefly introduced.

- Frozenness; Idioms normally resist interruption and reordering of elements (Cruse, 1997, 2001, p.38). In order to express the restricted syntax of the idiom other terms, e.g. inflexibility, may be applied (Nunberg, Sag, Wasow, 1994).
- Semantic complexity (idiomaticity); It is the fundamental characteristics of idioms. However, the degree of transparency varies between idioms, some are more transparent than others

are; however, there are idioms, the meaning of which can be only perceived by invoking a deep knowledge of the source language and its culture.

- Conventionality; According to Nunberg, Sag and Wasow (1994), conventionality is a necessary condition of an idiom. Its meaning cannot be clearly predicted “on the basis of knowledge of the independent conventions that determine the use of their constituents when they appear in isolation from one another” (cited from Croft, Cruse, 2004, p. 232).
- Proverbiality is a typical characteristics stressed by Nunberg, Sag and Wasow (1994), who state that it manifests when a social activity is compared to a concrete activity, e.g., *spill the beans*, *climb the wall*, etc. (Croft, Cruse, 2004, p. 230).
- Informality; Idioms, similar to phrasal verbs, are more often used in spoken language. They are frequently applied in informal registers in relation to expressiveness of language, naturalness and oral culture);
- Idioms are culture related patterns of language. S. Glucksberg (2001, p.87) states that idioms are deeply culture related and quotes Agar (1991) that “biculturalism and bilingualism are two sides of the same coin”. It implicates that whenever we are dealing with language, the confrontation of culture and cultural elements is inevitable.

#### **1.4.2. Classification of Idioms**

In the scientific literature, scholars propose different classifications of idioms. The main principles of classifying idioms refer to semantics, grammatical structure or spectrum of idiomacity as well as compositionality. However, there are other types of classifications based on the thematic distinctions of idioms. For example, L. P. Smith (1947), who proposed to classify idioms according to their topic, has made one of the first studies about idioms. He proposed to distinguish between idioms used by sailors, anglers and soldiers, associating with the realia, phenomena and peculiarities of their occupations. Furthermore, he distinguishes between the types of idioms associated with domestic and wild animals; birds, agriculture and cooking, etc. However, the present day classifications are based on different principles, trying to reveal and determine the fine points of the syntactic or semantic idioms layer.

After examining the syntax of idioms, Anastasiou (2010, p.83) specifies the existence of many different syntactic categories. Author says idioms are found in categories ranging from any syntactic phrase (noun phrase, prepositional phrases, verb phrases, etc.) to a full sentence structure (proverbs, sayings) (Anastasiou, 2010, p.83).

According to the changes in syntactical structure, Fillmore (1988 et al.) proposes two different types of classifications:

First classification distinguishes between:

- Grammatical idioms, which are determined by the general rules of syntax and follow the syntactic English rules, however are semantically irregular;
- Extra-grammatical idioms are idioms that break the general rules of syntax and for that reason are only idiomatic.

Fillmore et al.'s second classification distinguishes between:

- Formal idioms (lexically open) are idioms which can be complemented by the expression without breaking the general rules of syntax and remain semantically appropriate;
- Lexically filled idioms are idioms whose lexical composition is specified and elements combining such idiom are fixed (Croft, Cruse, 2004, p. 233).

Russian scholars have greatly contributed to the studies of phraseology. It is necessary to make a mention of the classification proposed by Vinogradov (1947) and Amosova (1963), who classified phraseological units according to their semantics and pragmatics. The translation from Russian to English of these categories varies, thus, it is more convenient to use the terms adopted by Cowie (1998):

- Pure idioms are idioms whose literal meaning cannot be predicted from their idiomatic meaning;
- Figurative idioms, e.g. *steal someone's heart*, refer to expressions, "whose idiomatic meanings can be regarded as figurative extensions of their literal meanings" (Skandera, 2007, p.10). In other words, figurative idioms are expressions that can be assumed as figurative extensions of their literal meaning, where the meaning of a whole unit may be perceived from a single component;
- Restricted collocations refer to combinations of words where a certain sense associated with different element is regarded and used for another element, as verb 'pay' in *pay one's respect* (ibid.). Restrictive collocations are motivated expressions and lexical units combining these expressions contain specific lexical structure. In restricted collocations every word has an independent meaning while at least one component has a restricted meaning, e.g. *to fall in love*, etc.

Putting stress on the compositionality of idioms, Nunberg (1978) offers the following division:

- **Non-compositional idioms** – there are no relations between the idiom's constituents and the meaning of an idiom cannot be discerned;
- **Partially compositional idioms** – there are some relationships between an idiom's constituents and its idiomatic meaning that can be discerned and exploited;
- **Fully compositional idioms** – the constituents correspond directly with their idiomatic referents (cited by Glucksberg, 2001, p.73).

With regard to the compositionality and dimension of transparency of idioms, Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991) distinguish between three different types of mapping, i.e. depending on how word meaning maps with the stipulated meaning of an idiom:

a) (Type CO) It includes opaque compositional idioms. The relations between the elements comprising an idiom and the meaning of an idiom are not apparent; however, the meanings of individual lexical items constrain interpretation and use ( Cacciari, Tabossi, 2014, p.17).

b) (Type CT) It refers to idioms that are both transparent and compositional. One-to-one semantic relations occur between the words and their meanings.

c) (Type M) It refers to idioms where “the literal referent of the idiom is itself an instance of the idiomatic meaning” (ibid. p.18).

The above listed classifications illustrate just a small portion of choices, criteria and possibilities how idioms can be grouped, whereas in Lithuanian the number of classifications is by a long less impressive. Lithuanian linguist E. Jakaitienė (2009, p.286) provides a semantic classification of phraseological units and divides them into two major groups: unmotivated and motivated phraseologisms, which are correspondingly subdivided into three minor groups: tropical, comparative and combined phraseologisms. Unmotivated phraseologisms are idioms that are totally fixed and rigid and whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of its components. Motivated phraseologisms are treated as idioms and the meaning of a whole phrase is relevant to the meaning of the individual words comprising idiom.

### **1.5. Phrasal Verbs**

Phrasal verbs are common in the formulaic language and comprise an essential part of English lexicon. This category of fixed expressions has been widely researched and examined by scholars, grammars and linguists due to their multiplicity of meaning, wide range of applicability (usage in many registers and discourses) for being the prominent feature of English language (Gardner and Davies, 2007; Liu, 2011). Liu (2014, p.208) stresses out that phrasal verbs “are ubiquitous in English” and mainly perform ideational functions as they help convey to us what single word formal verbs would do in informal context. Furthermore, Wray (2002, 2008) adds that usage of these expressions demonstrates person’s language proficiency.

Cambridge Online Dictionary provides the following definition of a phrasal verb: *a phrase that consists of a verb with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts.*

Many researchers claim that phrasal verbs fall upon the category of formulaic language that is very common in English (Garnier, Schmitt, 2016, p.30). These verbs are very frequent in everyday

language and, thus, they comprise a relatively weighty portion of English vocabulary. Siyanova and Schmitt (2007, p.121) emphasize the importance of learning multi-word verbs as failure to use them makes language sound unnatural and non-idiomatic. M. Garnier puts stress on estimations of Gardner and Davies (2007) who had specified that learners encounter, on average, one PV in every 150 words of English (Garnier, Schmitt, 2015, p.646).

According to Christina Valentini (2009), a ‘phrasal verb’ is a construction in which the degree of compositionality, opaqueness and idiomaticity tends to be very high. Liu (2014, p.208) supports her statement by adding that phrasal verbs are a certain type of idiom.

A number of studies of the interplay between phrasal verbs and register have been performed. According to Laurel and Fulk (2015) these studies indicate that the frequency of phrasal verb “may be a reliable marker of a text type”. The tendency of phrasal verbs to occur more often in certain discourses have been deeply examined by Liu (2014), who summarizes the results of the study and concludes that phrasal verbs occur more frequently in conversation and fiction, less, however still often are met in newspapers; the lowest frequencies of phrasal verbs is in academic discourse. Gardner, Davies (2007) and Liu (2011) have established lists of the most frequently used English phrasal verbs, moreover, Garnier, Mélodie and Schmitt, Norbert (2015) have established a pedagogical list of 150 phrasal verbs (PHaVe List) and supplemented it with the most frequent meaning senses. The PHaVe List will be invoked in the research part of this master thesis to find out the proportion of the most frequently used phrasal verbs in political drama “House of Cards” compared to the total quantity of the collected phrasal verbs.

In terms of translation of phrasal verbs, dictionaries are the first means of translation trying to predict and select the most appropriate meaning, i.e. find the equivalent in TL. However, there are certain shortcomings of dictionaries or databases: an abundance of information under PV entry; exclusion of important meaning senses; lack of consistency in providing meaning senses (Garnier, Mélodie and Schmitt, Norbert, 2015, p.16). It is worth to stress out that the shortcomings of the dictionaries have been listed subjectively, concentrating on the language learning, thus speaking of translation, dictionaries, both paper and electronic versions are a perfect means of reference for rendering their meanings.

### **1.5.1. Key Characteristics of Phrasal Verbs**

In this section, a list of the main properties of phrasal verbs is provided. Referring to the idiomatic meaning, they behave more like idioms, as very frequently their meaning cannot be predicted from the context, moreover, and the polysemous nature of these language patterns determines a variety of different meanings of a single phrasal verb. The following properties are characteristic to phrasal verbs:

- Syntactic peculiarity. Phrasal verbs can be defined by their syntactic peculiarity. This can be explained by the flexibility of the units comprising phrasal verbs. Some compositions allow adverbial particle to move while others do not. This is similar to what Jackendof (2002) and other researchers call as ‘transitivity’. In the case of transitive phrasal verbs, if the object is a full noun phrase, the object may appear either before the particle, or after the particle, whereas in the case of intransitive phrasal verbs, such movement of a particle is impossible (Thim, 2012, p.21).

(1) to **put** the toilet seat **down**. (Transitive phrasal verb)

(2) **hang on** a second. (Intransitive phrasal verb)

- Semantic complexity. According to Garnier and Schmitt (2016, p.35) phrasal verbs occupy the significant part of formulaic language. The meanings of some phrasal verbs are highly idiomatic and opaque, and thus cannot be understood or translated directly. Authors point out that their meaning can be guessed only by treating them as single semantic units and, thus, not trying to decode the meaning of their individual components. The study carried out by Garnier and Schmitt has proved that semantic opacity does not influence the degree of knowledge of PVs. Furthermore, they assumed that semantically transparent units are less noticeable and not so well known, and thus seldom used (ibid.). D.Liu (2014, p.211) agrees that phrasal verbs are largely opaque, i.e. having non-literal meaning and adds that if the meaning of a verb phrase is derivable from its individual parts, then it is not a phrasal verb.

- Polysemy. Phrasal verbs are highly polysemous (Gardner Davies, 2007). Thus, the meaning cannot always be easily predicted. The polysemic nature of the phrasal verbs can be explained by making reference to the Conceptual Approach, which is based on the assumption that all phrasal verbs have their prototypical meanings from which their metaphorical (figurative) meanings have been derived over time (Garnier, Schmitt, 2016).

M. Brenda (2014, p.32) cites Geeraerts (2010) who points out three main criteria distinguishing polysemy:

- Polysemous lexical item can simultaneously be clearly true and clearly false of the same referent.

- Acceptability of judgments about sentences containing two related usages of the examined item.

- The lexical item is polysemous if there is no minimally specific definition covering its extensions.

J. Korostenskaja (2012, p.29) states that phrasal verbs must satisfy at least one of the following conditions in order to be qualified as such:

- Unit has a parametric aspectual feature;
- The unit has a parametric modality feature;

- The unit has a figurative meaning;
- The unit has a non-compositional meaning (however, it may have both transparent and non-transparent structure).

Author supports Bolinger's (1971) statement who claims that "being or not being a phrasal verb is a matter of degree".

### 1.5.2. Classification of Phrasal Verbs

There are different classifications proposed by different authors. Phrasal verbs are frequently referred to a verb-particle constructions that have been viewed from many different perspectives. They are classified according to the meaning conveyed by the particle, prosodical features, the number of elements constituting the combination or the entire meaning of a composition (Korostenkaja, 2012, p.29). However, only the most recent classifications pointed out by researchers will be presented in this section.

D. Liu (2011, p.208) states that phrasal verbs are "a type of idiom". However, in terms of the form, he emphasizes that phrasal verbs may be combined with one of the following constituents:

- A particle (e.g., *give up*). It is usually difficult to distinguish between particle and preposition, as prepositions are very often used as particles. For determining this issue, Liu suggests to make certain if the word can be placed after the object. Particles can be placed either before or after the object, while the position of preposition is strictly determined and it cannot be replaced.

Liu distinguishes two subtypes of verb + particle composition:

- a) Transitive phrasal verbs
- b) Intransitive phrasal verbs

However, author emphasizes that some phrasal verbs may act either transitively or intransitively, moreover, the meaning of a phrasal verb may significantly change, e.g., *turn in* transitively means 'go to sleep', whereas, *turn in* intransitively means 'submit'(ibid.).

- A preposition (e.g., *look after*),
- A particle together with the preposition (e.g., *put up with*)

Biber et. al distinguishes between phrasal verbs (having idiomatic meaning) and prepositional verbs (when prepositions does not add any extra meaning to the item) (cited by Vilkaitė, 2016, p.34). However, Garnier, Mélodie and Schmitt, Norbert (2015) do not make any distinction between 'phrasal' or 'prepositional' verbs and the term 'phrasal verb' refers to both.

Generally, phrasal verbs can be classified into two major groups: having literal and figurative meaning. However, the studies performed by Garnier and Norbert (2016) revealed that the recognition of phrasal verbs does not depend on their meaning, despite this, they propose this

general semantic classification of phrasal verbs. Whereas, S. Thim (2012, p.47) analyzes phrasal verbs more comprehensively and tends to divide them into three main semantic types based on the tripartite semantic division proposed by König (1973):

a) Compositional constructions – the verb combines with a directional particle and the meaning of the whole construction is transparent and can be predicted from the individual constituents of the construction. In the compositional construction, directional particles can be replaced by directional prepositional phrases, moreover, they can be fronted, i.e. appear in the initial position of the sentence, e.g. *Into the house came many friends*.

b) Aspectual constructions are treated as a subcategory of compositional constructions, since their meaning is usually fully transparent and as, S. Thim states, “understandable ad hoc formations are possible” in these constructions (Thim, 2012, p.16).

The main difference between the directional and aspectual constructions is that in latter the particles combining the verb are not directional but aspectual. Another difference is that fronting of the particle is not possible with the aspectualizing particles (e.g. *Up he ate*). Sometimes they can overlap with the ‘literal’, i.e. directional, use of the particles (ibid, p. 19).

c) Idiomatic Combnations refer to phrasal verbs that have non-transparent meaning. They differ from the above mentioned groups in that their meaning can not be predicted from the individual elements combining the composition (ibid.). However, as S. Thim, emphasizes there is no any possibility to draw the clear-cut boundaries between these three semantic types, as very often these combinations are highly contiguous (ibid. p.20).

The way of classification of phrasal verbs should be chosen individually, depending on the goal of the research project, as a tendency to choose one or another typology reveals different results of the performed analysis.

## **1.6. Audiovisual Translation**

Today audiovisual translation attracts more and more scholars’ attention. Audiovisual translation presented many new and unexplored forms of intercultural communication and suggested to look for a new forms of translation. In 1980s AVT started to be studied and analyzed as a subject of Translation Studies, unfortunately by then it used to be in the realm of Film or Media Studies (Franco, Matamala, Orero, 2010, p.17). However, there is no consistency in the usage of terminology of audiovisual translation. Different researchers and scholars propose different concepts, such as Constrained Translation (Titford, 1982, Cintas 1998, Lorenzo and Pereira 2000, 2001), Film Translation (Snell-Hornby, 1988), Screen Translation (Mason 1989), Media Translation (Eguiluz, 1994), Audiovisual



Translation (Luyken 1991, Shuttleworth and Cowie 1997, Baker , 1998), (Multi)Media Translation (Gambier, Gottlieb, 2001). The concept of Audiovisual Translation is used in this master thesis.

There were many disputes between scholars regarding its position in the Translation Studies. Should it be treated independently, i.e. separately from the “traditional” translation or not. This disputation could be impaired by the fact that translators deal not only with verbal components, and there must be synchronization between verbal and nonverbal ones. Frederic Chaume Varela (2012) distinguishes audiovisual texts from other types of texts by putting ahead the type of the text being transferred , i.e. audiovisual texts. In these texts information is provided through two communication channels: the acoustic channel and the visual channel (Varela, 2012, p.107). Erik Skuggevik (2010, p.15) assures that translation modes, such as dubbing, voice over, audio description, subtitling, etc. represent all types of Jakobson’s “tripartite division”: intralinguistic, interlinguistic and intersemiotic translation. Bogucki and Kredens (2010, p.15) illustrate and try to pay attention to the fact that translator, as a mediator takes place only in the transfer of words, i.e., verbal signs. They emphasize that communication would still be taking place even without the translator to bridge the linguistic bridge. It means that communication occurs even the viewer does not understand the language, and implicates about the significance of the nonverbal signs, which can be understood and experienced even without language comprehension. In translational terms, audiovisual translation is treated as a complicated task because the acoustic and visual channels are tightly combined, and thus translator’s task is to sustain simultaneous. The originator of synchronisation theory, Tomas Herbst (1994) proposes and distinguishes three main levels of equivalence: level of meaning, level of synchronicity and level of text function (Matkivska, 2014). The question of equivalence is relocated from the translation of a text, to the translation of any audiovisual product. Translators trying to sustain the equivalence between different levels of TL translation face many challenges and hardships.

Chiaro (2009, p.155) specifies three basic categories of translational hurdles:

1. Highly culture-specific references, such as names of the places, famous people, references to sports and festivities, monetary systems, institutions, etc.
2. Language specific features, this includes addresses, taboo language, etc.
3. Areas of overlap between language and culture, this includes songs, rhymes, jokes, etc.

Chiaro believes that even assuming that the above-mentioned hurdles are in the same way problematic in a written text, he persists that in audiovisual products these features can cause even more problems as audience will be able to match what they see on screen and what they hear. In written text, the object in question will remain in reader’s mind and in films the viewer will have a full view and he might much easier identify discrepancies, omissions and unexpected equivalents (ibid).

Jorge Diaz Cintas (2003, p.18) points out that depending on geographical location, there is a dichotomy in Western Europe between the large countries which prefer dubbing (France, Germany,

Italy and Spain) and smaller countries which give their priority for subtitles (Greece, The Netherlands, Portugal and the Scandinavian countries). Speaking about the Central and Eastern European countries, author states that there is no clear division by specifying that Romania and Slovenia chooses subtitling, and voice-over is preferred by Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia. However, author does not mention Baltic countries, where the voice-over is a dominating mode of translation.

There are three main modes of audiovisual translation: subtitling, dubbing and voice-over among a wide variety of other modes, such as audiodescription, surtitling, free commentary, simultaneous interpreting, Goblin translation, respeaking, etc. Chaume (2016, p.70) distinguishes between two macro modes and suggests that all audiovisual translation modes fall into one category of the following:

- Captioning (subtitling) – when audiovisual text is translated by introducing a target text on or next to the screen;
- Revoicing – when audiovisual text is translated by inserting a new soundtrack in a different language (revoicing), removing the original soundtrack (dubbing), or leaving it (voice-over).

In further section, a deeper attention will be paid to the voice-over as the dominant and the main mode of audiovisual translation in Lithuania.

### **1.6.1. AVT Mode: Voice-over**

Voice over is a mode of audiovisual translation when the original SL dialogue is broadcasted together with the translated version. Other terms, like *narration*, *partial dubbing* (*Russian dubbing*), *Gavrilov translation* refer to voice-over (Chaume, 212, p.110).

In most East European countries, voice-over translation is widely used between different genres and is a dominant form of audiovisual translation. However, in West European and many North and Latin American countries, this type has been applied only to certain genres: news, documentaries, talk shows, (Franco, Matamala, Orero, 2010, p.24). This explains the lack of serious studies performed by Western scholars, drawing their attention to dubbing and subtitling as being the main forms of audiovisual translation. However, when providing a taxonomy of the audiovisual translation modes, voice-over is included and in recent years it attracts more and more attention as being a perspective mode of translation.

Many definitions have described voice-over in a misleading way. It has been even referred to a category of revoicing, lip synchronization dubbing, narration and free commentary (Luyken, 1991). Skuggevik (2010, p.20) agrees that all these three types of translation (subtitling, dubbing, voice-over) are similar in the means as being part of the symbiotic translation field. He even strengthens his attitude by proposing a new view and compares voice-over to subtitling: “this type of voice-over is

instead typologically closer to subtitling, overlaying information in a very similar manner. He distinguishes it from dubbing claiming that it does not aim to imitate the performance of the actors. Orero (2009, p.131) states that parallelization with dubbing is so common due to the lack of understanding of the media, and opposes to such idea, saying that voice-over is a different mode, as being a “subject to different translation and production processes”. According to Chiaro (2010, p.152) voice-over is “a technique in which a disembodied voice can be heard over the original sound track, which remains audible but indecipherable to audiences” (Chiaro, 2010, p.152).

In West Europe, it is assumed that voice-over as an audiovisual mode of translation is the most suitable mode for translating documentaries and informative and non-fictional screen products (Cintas, Anderman, 2009, p.4). Franco (2000) regrets to such approach and tries to specify the reasons of such attitude pointing that for the researchers and scholars to translate the foreign non-fictional material (e.g. interviews in news and documentaries) must be assumed as non-problematic activity and uninteresting data for the research purposes (ibid. p.131). Voice-over is used when the narrator is a well-known scientist or reporter giving the possibility to compare the source message to its translation (Orero, 2004, p.191). However, from Luyken’s (1991) point of view, the most important factor for choosing voice-over is the financial one, stating that it is much cheaper than dubbing, as fewer agents are involved and it takes less time to carry it out.

Cintas (2003) believes that voice-over is a perspective mode of translation and it will become more popular in the future and more attractive to many companies due to its economy. Among the advantages of voice-over, he mentions that it is more immediate and seductive form of transmitting information than the written word.

### **1.7. Translation Strategies and Procedures**

Phraseological units are culture specific items of language as different cultures conceptualize the world in different ways. Translation challenges occur while transferring them from one language and culture into another due to confrontation of the linguistic and cultural differences (Burmalo, Marugina, 2014, p.528). According to authors, translator should pay more attention to the following factors: stylistic appropriateness, cultural adequacy and specific genre of the text. Context of the text is another important element that must be considered in the process of translation of figurative expressions. According to van Dijk (2009, p.166), contexts have a controlling power and can influence what people say and especially how they say. The contribution of cognitive approaches to the translation should not be neglected either. In the 1990s, Cognitive Linguistics has distracted attention from the text to the translator, him being the centre of enquiry (Rojo, Ibarrethe-Antunano, 2013). Gries and Divjak (2010, p.334) came to conclusion that cognitive linguistics is much more in favour than

traditional attitudes in recognizing, identifying and analyzing idioms. From the perspective of cognitive sciences, the main function of translation remains the communicational one, as the process of communication is realized in terms of mental actions initiated by human mind. Basylev (2008) compares translation process to the “communication of translation” (cited by Volkova, 2014, p.301).

Modern audiovisual translation theory suggests applying global translation strategies, which should be followed throughout the entire audiovisual product (Matkivska, 2014, p.42).

F. Federici (2011) proposes two global or macro-strategies: standardization and adaptation. Matkivska (2014) explains that using standardization strategy translator employs the standard variant of the language not reproducing or conveying the peculiarities of the original text. This corresponds to general rules of grammar and proper use of language. The translation becomes more fluent, as the clumsy parts of source language are removed. The opposite strategy to standardization is adaptation. Author emphasizes that it is more commonly used and tends to preserve the form and content of the original text and sustains the linguistic, social and cultural issues of the source language.

Translation strategies can be divided according to the classification proposed in Venuti’s (2005) works, where he reworked Schleiermacher’s (1813) distinction between two opposite directions of translation:

- Domestication strategy is used to overcome cultural differences, and permits translator to manipulate the text in order to make it sound natural and familiar to the audience of the target language; the source text is recreated according to the linguistic and cultural conventions of the target audience;
- Foreignization strategy. Using this strategy the translator avoids adaptation so that the linguistic and cultural differences of the source language are transferred to the target language and culture, thus allowing the target audience to get acquainted to the foreign culture. (Venuti, 2005:242).

Kalinin (2013) opposes the idea that certain strategies can be used to translate lexical units or items and criticizes it by claiming that a translation strategy as a sequence of actions should be applied to the text as a whole (Volkova, 2014, p.303). Volkova states that translation strategy is not a rigid program: “shaped but not limited by the discourse and communication translation model” (ibid.). However, P. Orero (2004, p.29) criticizes the application of these strategies to the films’ translation and notes “they are clearly insufficient when dealing with AVT in which the value of the image tends to take precedence over the word”.

In general, all strategies that are applied for translating text could be more or less successfully employed in audiovisual translation either. The focus of attention should be carried to the object of investigation and the primary aim of communication, and then the most appropriate strategies applied. Klassen, Obdalova and Averina (2015, p.244) emphasize that “selecting the right words and expressions and formulating utterances in ways preferred by the native speakers of that language

(native-like-selection) in translation may be more important than syntax and exact meaning of words constituting an SBU” (situation bound utterances). Authors add that many of the utterances are idiomatic expressions and they cannot be translated directly, i.e., literally. For example, Davies (2003) proposed the following translation strategies when dealing with culture specific items: preservation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation, creation. Whereas, Chesterman (1997) distinguishes between 30 translation strategies that are being grouped into three major groups (10 strategies in each):

- Syntactic strategies involve only syntactic changes. Author assumes that these strategies “primarily manipulate form” (Chesterman, 1997, p.94).
- Semantic strategies involve changes that are regarded to the area of lexical semantics. According to author, semantic strategies manipulate meaning (Chesterman, 1997, p.103).
- Pragmatic strategies are related to bigger changes from the source text. These strategies incorporate both syntactic and semantic changes. In Chesterman’s terms they tend to manipulate the message itself (Chesterman, 1997, p.108).

Translation analysis of collocations is carried out using the typology proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, 1995, p.41). Scholars distinguish between two main methods of translation: direct and oblique, covering seven procedures of translation:

- Direct translation involves borrowing, calque, literal translation.
- Oblique translation covers transposition, modulation, equivalent translation and adaptation<sup>2</sup>.

Idioms, by contrast, allow no or less variation in form and carries idiomatic meaning. Thus, for the translation analysis of idioms more suitable and preferable taxonomy was searched out, where the unit of translation and the object of equivalence would be viewed from the wider perspective. When dealing with the figurative expressions, idioms in particular, the attention from the syntactic and grammatical level, word classes is drawn to the upper level, where the focus of attention is equivalence of the whole message and its communicative goals. The equivalence has been a dominating term in the theories of many researchers and linguists who perceived translation through the prism of structural linguistics. However, Anthony Pym (2007, p.272) claims that today equivalence is regarded as naive or limited in scope. He states that equivalence should not be down-graded, and offers to distinguish between two kinds of equivalence: natural (Pym describes natural equivalents as artificially standardized words that are made to correspond to each other directly) and directional (translation

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<sup>2</sup> J.P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet translation procedures are discussed more fully in section 3.1 *Translation of Collocations* (p. 40-55).

moves from one side to another without coming back) (ibid. p.280). Following Pym's terminology, the translation analysis of idioms should be carried out from the perspective of directional equivalence (ST→TT), and for that reason as a cornerstone of this analysis, M. Baker's (1992, 2011) strategies have been employed translating idiomatic fixed expressions from English into Lithuanian:

- **Using an idiomatic expression of similar meaning and form**

Mona Baker assures that this strategy may be used only occasionally. This strategy can be employed when an idiom or fixed expression in the target language renders the same meaning as an idiom of the source language. Mona Baker denotes that it should consist of the equivalent lexical units.

- **Using an idiomatic expression of similar meaning but dissimilar form**

This strategy is usually employed when idioms of the source language compared to target language's idioms or expressions have similar meaning but lexical units that are used to express similar meaning are different.

- **Borrowing the source language idiomatic expression**

This strategy is applied when the translator cannot find an appropriate equivalent in the target language for the source language's idiom or expression and he borrows expression or idiom in their original form from the target language.

- **Translation by paraphrase**

This strategy is employed when there is no match in the target language or when an idiom or fixed expression cannot be used in the target language due to the stylistic preferences of the text. This strategy is commonly used even if it may not be accurate.

- **Translation by omission of a play on idiomatic expression**

This strategy involves designating the literal meaning of an idiom or fixed expression in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise playful use of language. It is easier to realize things that are expressed directly.

- **Translation by omission of an idiom**

This strategy is used when there is no close match in the target language or when the meaning of a fixed expression cannot be easily paraphrased or for stylistic preferences of a target and source language's texts.

The translation analysis of phrasal verbs is carried out bypassing any strict taxonomies and is mainly based on the principle of equivalence in Baker's terms, referring to "equivalence above the word level" and translation strategies for translating idioms. We assumed that translation of phrasal verbs refers to two main options. First option is trying to find an exact equivalent or synonym in SL (matching or partly matching with its meaning provided in SL and TL dictionaries). Second, refers to

certain changes in the form and meaning of SL word, and the last option is simply to omit the phrasal verb without rendering it to TL.

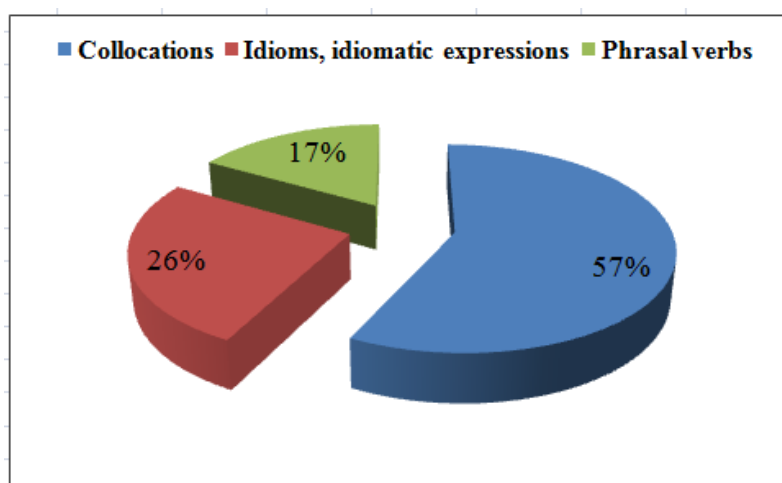
For the translation analysis of collocations, idioms and phrasal verbs, taxonomies proposed by different authors have been applied. Distinction between different strategies was a conscious choice seeking to prove the hypothesis of this master thesis, that translation strategies and procedures proposed by different scholars can't be applied universally. Translator has to evaluate many factors, among which, he should never neglect the object of the research.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This section comprises of the description of methods used in the research analysis of fixed expressions. In order to accomplish the goals of this research, descriptive, comparative, quantitative and qualitative analyses were employed. In final project, three different categories of fixed expressions are analyzed: phrasal verbs, collocations and idioms. Fixed expressions have been collected from political drama “House of Cards” (Season 3:1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> episode). The lists of collected collocations, idioms and phrasal verbs are provided in Appendix 1, Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 respectively.

For the analysis of theoretical background, the method of descriptive analysis of scientific literature was applied. Theoretical data and research material for the translation analysis of fixed expressions in particular phrasal verbs, collocations and idioms, including translation problems, classifications provided by different linguists, translation theorists and researchers have been studied and examined employing this method.

The first stage of the research work comprised of the collection of fixed expressions from the original version (English) of political drama “House of Cards”. The total number of fixed expressions: 688, 115 of which are phrasal verbs making up 17%; 395 – collocations constituting the major portion: even 57% and 178 idioms, which make up 26% of collected examples:



**Figure 1** Percentage Distribution of Fixed Expressions

Collected phrasal verbs have been checked in PHaVE List. Even 29% (48) of collected phrasal verbs have been included in the PHaVE List.

The second step in research work comprised of looking for the equivalent translation of these fixed expressions in the voiced-over Lithuanian version of “House of Cards”.



The third step involved varyfication of the meanings and definitions of collected units in several English dictionaries. All phrasal verbs have been checked in online ‘Cambridge Dictionary’, which can be found at: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/> and ‘Oxford Learner’s Dictionary’ (<http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english>). Collocations have been checked and classified according to the online ‘Oxford Collocation Dictionary’ (<http://www.freecollocation.com/>).

Idioms have been varified using two dictionaries: ‘Cambridge Online Dictionary’ and ‘Oxford Dictionary of Idioms’, 2004.

The fourth step involved the classification of fixed expressions. Callocations have been grouped into eight groups following the classification based on their syntactic characteristics.

The fifth step involved the analysis of translation strategies, where the classification of Mona Baker’s (1998, 2011) was followed examining the translation of idioms and idiomatic expressions. For the translation analysis of phrasal verbs, we mainly refered to Baker’s classification for translating idioms and fixed expressions. Collocations have been analyzed using J.-P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet (1958) translation procedures.

Using the method of comparative analysis, the translation strategies employed for translating fixed expressions have been examined.

The final step comprised of the interpretation of the collected data using the descriptive method, the conclusions and results of the comparative analysis, quantative and qualitative methods have been provided and explained.

The next section of master thesis involves the translation analysis of fixed expressions.

### 3. TRANSLATION OF FIXED EXPRESSIONS IN DRAMA “HOUSE OF CARDS”

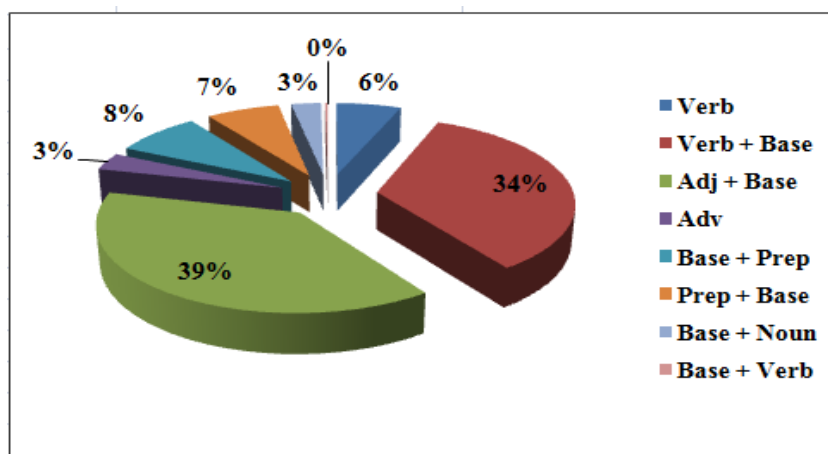
In this master thesis, three different categories of fixed expressions are analyzed: phrasal verbs, collocations and idioms. Fixed expressions have been collected from political drama “House of Cards” (Season 3:1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> episode) and compared to its Lithuanian voiced-over version.

#### 3.1. Translation of Collocations

Before launching into the translation strategies and techniques employed in Lithuanian voiced over version of “House of Cards”, we would like to introduce briefly the course of actions of collecting and grouping collocations and colligate the results.

As it was already mentioned, all collocations were collected from the first four episodes of the third season “House of Cards”. Collected samples have been checked up in Oxford Collocation Dictionary and then grouped into the eight main categories, depending on the syntactic structure of the collocation (i.e. what collocate is used in combination with base or key word): Verb, Verb +Base, Adjective+Verb, Adverb, Base+Preposition, Preposition+Base, Base+Noun and Base+Verb.

The total number of collected collocations is 395. To be more precise, only 24 collocations fall into the Verb category, 135 collocations composed of Verb+Base; 152 collocations composed of Adjective+Base, 13 collocations composed with Adverb, 32–Base+Preposition, 27– Preposition+Base, 11 – Base+Noun and only one sample of category Base+Verb was found:



**Figure 2** Percentage Distribution of Collocations

According to the Figure 1, it is obvious that Adjective + Base and Verb + Base types of collocations comprise the weighty amount out of all collocations: 39% and 34% respectively, most rarely met collocations are of type Base+Verb.

To follow Baker (1992, 2011, p.57), collocation can be defined in terms of the tendency of the certain lexical units to co-occur together, however she highlights that there is no such thing as ‘impossible collocation’, although some combinations are more acceptable and adjustable than others and would sound more natural than others.

Collected collocations and their Lithuanian equivalents are analyzed according to the classification proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, 1995). They state that there are two main methods of translation: direct and oblique, which cover seven procedures of translation. Under the procedures of direct translation falls borrowing, calque and literal translation, whereas oblique translation comprises of four techniques or procedures: transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. The application of these procedures will be explained together with the samples.

### **3.1.1. Borrowing and Calque**

By following the example of A. Chesterman who combined borrowing and calque into one syntactic strategy: ‘Loan, Calque’, we decided to combine two procedures of direct translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, 1995), i.e., *Borrowing and calque*.

Borrowing occurs when SL word is transferred directly to the target language. Authors claim that borrowed words “introduce flavour of the source language’s culture” and very often, they even become generally accepted terms in the target language. Borrowing favours trying to overcome a lacuna (new technical process, an unknown concept) (Vinay, Darbelnet, 1995, p.31). J. Munday (2009, p.170) adds that borrowing can be used when translator seeks to make target text more exotic. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, calque is ‘a special kind of borrowing’ meaning that the form of an expression is borrowed from the source language; however, the elements comprising an expression are translated literally. There are two types of calques: the lexical calque, when the new expression is introduced in the TL having the syntactic structure of the SL; and the structural calque that represents a new construction into the TL. Therefore, procedures, calque and borrowing, are combined into one and further analyzed as borrowing of loanwords.

L. Pažūsis (2014, p.47) states that borrowing is the most common procedure used for the translation of loanwords. These units are being adapted to the writing system of the target language according to the syntax, phonetics and morphology norms of the Lithuanian language by adding suffixes, flexions, etc. Loanwords can be adapted to the writing system of the Lithuanian corresponding to language norms:

- graphically, phonetically and morphologically;
- graphically and phonetically, without preservation of morphology;

Alternatively, by bypassing the conventions of the TL language:

- borrowed without adaptation, i.e., in their original form (ibid.p.230).

Even 38 collocations with loanwords were found.

The following SL collocations serve as the examples of borrowing. They are graphically, phonetically and morphologically adapted into Lithuanian:

**Table 1** Collocations: Lithuanian word + Loanword

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	press <i>conference</i> (3)	spaudos konferencija
2	perfectly <i>normal</i> (7)	visiškai normal
3	justice <i>department</i> (13)	teisingumo departamentas
4	educational <i>reform</i> (20)	švietimo reforma
5	new <i>initiative</i> (34)	nauja iniciatyva
6	strong <i>economy</i> (41)	stipri ekonomika
7	<i>interested</i> parties (53)	sinteresuotos šalys
8	<i>mineral</i> resources (108)	mineraliniai ištekliai
9	<i>national</i> security (112)	nacionalinis saugumas
10	win the <i>nomination</i> (195)	pelnėti partijos nominacijas
11	we will not establish a dangerous <i>precedent</i> (321)	pavojingo precedento

Obviously, there are many international words that have been borrowed in Lithuanian translation: *national security* (*nacionalinis saugumas*), *mineral resources* (*mineraliniai ištekliai*), *private sector* (*privatus sektorius*), *educational reform* (*švietimo reforma*), etc. We have found only three samples where both units combining the collocations are loanwords:

**Table 2** Collocations: Loanword + Loanword

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	<i>private sector</i> (63)	privatus sektorius
2	<i>General Assembly</i> (279)	Generalinė Asamblėja
3	<i>political climate</i> (99)	politinis klimatas

The TL collocation *private sector* is translated as „privatus sektorius“, political climate as „politinis klimatas“ and the name of the United Nation’s institution *General Assembly* is directly translated as Generalinė Asamblėja. In the table below the example of calque is provided. It illustrates how adjective *multinational* is borrowed from English language by literal, word-for-word translation:

**Table 3** Illustration of Calque

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
-----	------------------------	------------------------

<b>1</b>	<i>multinational</i> force (273)	daugiašalės pajėgos
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Only one borrowed Verb in Lithuanian version of *House of Cards* was found:

**Table 4** Collocation with the Loaned Verb

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation in English</b>	<b>Lithuanian Translation</b>
<b>1</b>	I <i>consulted</i> with (145)	Aš konsultavausi su

The third type of adaptation of the loanwords relates to the ones that have been borrowed without any adaptation in their original SL form. Only one example of this type was found among all cases of borrowing:

**Table 5** Loanword in its original SL form

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation in English</b>	<b>Lithuanian Translation</b>
<b>1</b>	embracing a new <i>era</i> (384)	pradėti naują erą

To sum up, there were found 40 samples of borrowing, compared to the rest translation procedures, they make up 9% in total.

### 3.1.2. Literal translation

It is word-for-word translation when the SL expression is directly transferred into the TL exhibiting lexical, morphological and structural equivalence. Munday (2009, p.204) adds that in literal translation word is the unit of translation. Literal translation procedure in the taxonomy of translation strategies proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, 1995) differs from, say, Mona Baker's literal translation strategy that is applied in the translation analysis of idioms and idiomatic expressions.

Returning to Vinay and Darbelnet, the literal translation procedure is employed when two languages exhibit perfect equivalence in terms of lexis, morphology and structure. Such equivalence between two languages can be conceived when dealing with languages of the same family (e.g. French and Italian), moreover, when they share the same culture (Vinay, Darbelnet, 1995, p.34). This explains why opaque translation procedures have been used more often in translating collocations compared to the procedures of direct translation. English is analytic language that conveys grammatical relations without using inflexional morphemes and is in contrast to Lithuanian that belongs to the group of synthetic languages. Lithuanian language is free from definite and indefinite articles, wide variety of prepositions and postpositions, particles and modifiers as well as the word order is not so strictly determined. Flexible word order depends on the functional perspective of the whole sentence rather than on the syntactical function of words as it is in English language (Pažūsis, 2014, p.447).

Both in Lithuanian and English the word order of the adjective in the sentence is clearly determined and fixed. Adjectives name certain attributes of a noun, therefore Adj+Noun is a formal structure in both languages. This results in the large number of collocations that have been translated using literal procedure:

**Table 6** Literal Translation of Collocations: Adj.+Noun Structure

No.	Adj+Noun	Lithuanian translation
1	long road (11)	ilgas kelias
2	deep hole (18)	gili duobė
3	last year (106)	praeitais metais
4	personal vendetta (158)	asmeninis kerštas
5	next month (160)	kitas mėnuo
6	good friend (168)	geras draugas
7	generous offer (223)	dosnus pasiūlymas
8	formal communication (235)	oficialus bendravimas
9	long flight (238)	ilgas skrydis
10	good food (261)	geras maistas
11	wonderful evening (262)	nuostabus vakaras
12	favourite books (352)	mėgstamos knygos
13	who spent her entire life (386)	kuri <i>visą gyvenimą</i> pasišventusi
14	the real reason (392)	tikroji priežastis

Only few combinations where noun is acting as an adjective were found:

**Table 7** Literal Translation of Collocations: Noun acting as Adjective

No.	SL: Noun acting as Adjective	Lithuanian translation
1	plane ticket (33)	lėktuvo bilietas
2	heart problems (81)	širdies problemos
3	state secrets (146)	valstybės paslaptys
4	talk show (170)	pokalbių laida
5	family members (214)	šeimos nariai
6	tomato juice (281)	pomidorų sultys

The examples of 'Verb+Noun' structure are provided in the table below:

**Table 8** Literal Translation of Collocations: Verb + Noun Structure

No.	Verb+Noun	Lithuanian translation
1	raise revenue (37)	didinti pajamas

2	pay taxes (65)	moki mokesčius
3	waste time (94)	gaišti laiką
4	set a date (95)	skirk datą
5	have a plan (176)	turėti planą
6	to write the speech (184)	parašyti kalbą
7	to lower expectations (218)	pamažinti lūkesčius
8	we have an opportunity (224)	mes turim progą

The examples of prepositions that are translated directly are listed in the table below:

**Table 9** Literal Translation of Collocations: Verb + Prep Structure

No.	Verb+Preposition	Lithuanian translation
1	cooperate <u>with</u> Republicans (40)	bendradarbiauti <u>su</u> respublikonais
2	voted <u>against</u> resolution (109)	balsavo <u>prieš</u>
3	to gain <u>from</u> me (231)	gauti <u>iš</u> manęs
4	working <u>together</u> (237)	darbuojamės <u>kartu</u>

Prepositions are often used in front of nouns or pronouns and they indicate the relationship between verb and noun as in the above listed examples. They are directly translated from English into Lithuanian.

The position of adverb in English and Lithuanian clauses is different. In Lithuanian language preposition is positioned near the inflected lexical units (verbs) and declinable units (participles and adjectives), whereas in English adverbs and adverb phrases can be put at the front, in the middle or at the end of a clause:

**Table 10** Literal Translation of Collocations: Verb + Adverb Structure

No.	Verb + Adverb	Lithuanian translation
1	he looks <u>better</u> (24)	jis atrodo <u>geriau</u>

To sum up, it is necessary to generalize the results. Out of 395 collected collocations, 59 collocations are translated literally and constitute 13% of all cases.

### 3.1.3. Transposition

This type of oblique translation refers to grammatical shifts where the same meaning of the SL is transferred to the TL by replacing word classes between different languages. However, there are no any changes in semantics, as the meaning remains unchanged. J. P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet (1995,

p.94) highlight that it is the most commonly applied translation technique where the same meaning is conveyed by different word classes.

L. Pažūsis (2014, p.363) mentions 4 grammatical shifts and emphasizes that all of them are incident to translations from English to Lithuanian: change of accident, change of word class, change of syntactic function and change in word or clause order. Some of these grammatical shifts or cases of transposition are presented below accompanied by samples illustrating the occurrence of these shifts.

### (1) Change of Accident

This type of grammatical transformation is inevitably associated to certain changes and grammatical configurations of the word. An example of such transposition is observed when the noun of SL is used either in the singular or in the plural form, and in TL text it appears in the opposite form:

**Table 11** Change of Accident

No.	Collocation in English	Type of Change	Lithuanian Translation
1	in achieving my <i>goals</i> (181)	Plural → Singular	man siekti <i>tikslo</i>
2	recent <i>poll</i> (42)	Singular → Plural	paskutinės <i>apklausos</i>
3	clear <i>direction</i> (59)	Singular → Plural	aiškūs <i>nurodymai</i>
4	economic <i>hardship</i> (110)	Singular → Plural	ekonomikos <i>nesėkmės</i>
5	staff <i>member</i> (204)	Singular → Plural	<i>Darbuotojai</i>
6	terrible <i>injury</i> (302)	Singular → Plural	siaubingus <i>suzalojimus</i>
7	What if somehow the <i>news</i> of your illness leaks? (363)	Plural → Singular	o jeigu pasklis <i>žinia</i> apie jūsų ligą
8	Give you special <i>treatment</i> ? (367)	Singular → Plural	nori <i>privilegijų</i> ?
9	your <i>stance</i> on gay rights (377)	Singular → Plural	jūsų <i>pažiūros</i> į gejų teises

It is obvious that there are both types of changes:

- SL Pl. Noun → TL Sing. Noun: Noun *news* (Pl.) is rendered into TL noun of the singular form (‘žinia’) or *achieving my goals* as ‘man siekti tikslo’. This change could be made consciously as the primary meaning of word *news* in Lithuanian and English refers to information or reports about recent events broadcasted on television or radio, however in particular context it has a narrower meaning, like a *message* (‘žinutė’); as a result, translator made a reasonable decision. Whereas in the first example, provided in the Table 3.1.11, where *goal* is translated as ‘tikslas’, translator’s choice is not strongly motivated, as there wouldn’t be any stylistic or semantic difference if he translated it literally.

- TL Sing. Noun → SL Pl. Noun: SL noun in *recent poll* is rendered as ‘paskutinės *apklausos*’, *clear direction* – ‘aiškūs *nurodymai*’, *staff member* – ‘darbuotojai’. These



changes does not strongly impact the TL meaning, as it neither changes the context of the transferred message, nor has any relevant stylistic effect to the TL translation.

## (2) Change of Word Class

This type of transformation occurs when the semantic meaning of SL lexical unit is transferred to another part of speech or other word class (Pažūsis, 2014, p.365). J.P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet provide many examples illustrating the following shifts: adverb to verb, verb to noun, noun to past participle, verb to preposition, adverb to noun, etc.

English verbal nouns can be frequently substituted by verbs in Lithuanian translations. L. Pažūsis (2014, p380) specifies that Lithuanian is a verbal language and provides the recommendations proposed by Lithuanian editors who claim that verbs should be used instead of nouns as this will always result in a more acceptable form of expression or phrase. Many examples illustrating changes of word class are found between collected collocations:

**Table 12** Change of Word Class: Noun →Verb

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	I have the utmost <i>respect</i> (136)	aš nepaprastai <i>gerbiu</i>
2	we ask the <i>question</i> (137)	mes <i>klausinėjame</i>
3	for returning my <i>call</i> (152)	<i>Paskambinote</i>
4	we had a long <i>conversation</i> (161)	ilgai <i>kalbėjomės</i>
5	you have my <i>permission</i> (213)	<i>Leidžiu</i>
6	I have no <i>interest</i> (220)	manęs <i>nedomina</i>
7	to put <i>pressure</i> on Russia (279)	<i>paspaudžia</i> Rusiją
8	had a profound <i>effect</i> on me (287)	mane tai labai <i>paveikė</i>
9	But I have <i>authority</i> from the president (299)	prezidentas man <i>leido</i> atskleisti
10	you have a deep <i>understanding</i> of the constitution (332)	<i>puikiai išmanote</i> Konstituciją
11	I want to offer you my sincerest <i>regret</i> (338)	kuo nuoširdžiausiai <i>apgailestauju</i>

The above samples illustrate how SL nouns can be substituted by TL verbs: noun *respect* by verb *gerbiu*, noun *question* by *klausinėjame*, noun *conversation* by verb *kalbėjomės*, etc. As in the example 6, *you have my permission* could be literally translated as *turi mano leidimą* and *we had a long conversation* as *turėjom ilgą pokalbį*, and this would be more or less acceptable, as phrases *turėti leidimą* or *turėti pokalbį* are frequently used in Lithuanian and would be familiar to the target viewers. However, the following examples would sound unnatural and awkward if translated literally: had a

profound effect on me (*turėjo man stiprų poveikį*) or you have a deep understanding (*jūs turit puikų supratimą*).

Some adjectives in English are used as predicative words that are usually translated as verbs:

**Table 13** Change of Word Class: Adj. (Predicative Word) → Verb

No.	SL Adjective used as predicate	TL Verb
1	I'm not <u>sure</u> (29)	Nežinau
2	we're <u>aware</u> of (297)	Žinome

Only one example of SL adverb turning into TL verb was found:

**Table 14** Change of Word Class: Adverb → Verb

No.	SL Adverb	TL Verb
1	you're getting better (79)	Sveiksti

The transformation of SL adjective into TL adverb occurs more frequently:

**Table 15** Change of Word Class: Adjective → Adverb

No.	SL Adjective	TL Adverb
1	had a <u>profound</u> effect on me (287)	mane tai <u>labai</u> paveikė
2	he is doing a <u>fine</u> job (25)	jis dirba <u>gerai</u>
3	you are doing a <u>great</u> job (28)	jums puikiai sekasi
4	I have the <u>utmost</u> respect (136)	aš nepaprastai gerbiu
5	we had a <u>long</u> conversation (161)	ilgai kalbėjomės
6	to keep an <u>open</u> mind (193)	žvelgti plačiau

Few examples illustrating the change of SL adjectives into TL nouns:

**Table 16** Change of Word Class: Adjective → Noun

No.	SL Adjective	TL Noun
1	that makes her so <u>attractive</u> (309)	tai tik vienas iš jos <u>privalumų</u>
2	<u>presidential</u> candidate (205)	kandidatas į <u>prezidentus</u>

The illustration of transformation of SL noun into TL adverb:

**Table 17** Change of Word Class: Noun → Adverb

No.	SL Noun	TL Adverb
1	with some <u>dignity</u> (266)	<u>padoriai</u>

### (3) Change of the Syntactic Function

This type of transformation refers to changes in the syntactic structure of the clause. The functions of lexical units are changed in the process of translation and are expressed by different lexical units in the TL. In other words, a subject of the ST turns into an object of the TT. However, the

object of our analysis is collocations, and changes made in the syntactic structure could be hardly observed, mainly because collocations are composed only of collocate and key word.

#### (4) Change of Word Order

In the table below, the examples with changes in a word order are provided:

**Table 18** Change of Word Order

No.	SL Predicate + Object	TL Object + Predicate
1	run your <i>business</i> (169)	<i>verslą</i> valdot
2	to build <i>trust</i> (232)	<i>pasitikėjimą</i> įtvirtinti
3	can't override the <i>veto</i> (322)	<i>veto</i> nepanaikins
4	couldn't handle all that <i>data</i> (349)	tiek <i>duomenų</i> negalėtų apdoroti

The examples above clearly illustrate that SL nouns *business*, *trust*, *veto* and *data* are located at the end of combination and in TL their position from the end of the combination is moved into the front. This is due to the differences in the syntactic structure of clauses between English and Lithuanian. The position of lexical units is more strictly determined in English, therefore their position remains more stable than in Lithuanian, where certain variations of position are allowed. As it is seen from above examples, nouns change position from SL Predicate + Object into TL Object + Predicate.

To sum up, it is necessary to note that transposition frequently occurs in the translation of collocations from SL into TL. We found 181 examples of transposition between the analyzed collocations, which makes up 31 % of all translation procedures.

#### 3.1.4. Modulation

Modulation is the procedure of the oblique translation where shifts in the semantic layer of the target language occur, or as Munday (2009, p.209) states ‘it constitutes a shift at the cognitive rank’, although the basic meaning of ST may be left unchanged. There are different types of modulations: shift from general to particular, reversal of the viewpoint, change of symbols, concrete to particular, cause to effect, active to passive, etc. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p.44) claim that translators could avoid calque translations “by a judicious use of transposition or modulation”. The procedure of modulation should be applied when the direct transfer from SL into TL cannot be performed, and thus certain variations in the meaning should be invoked (ibid).

Further, certain types of modulations distinguished by Vinay and Darbelnet and other researchers will be introduced and supplemented with the illustrative examples.

## (1) Redistribution of Semantic Components

L. Pažūsis mentions and thoroughly analyses three different types of modulations: redistribution of semantic components, concretization and generalization. Following the typology proposed by Nida and Tiber (1969, 2003). Pažūsis proposes that redistribution of semantic components can be divided into two main types:

- Analytic distribution – expansion of semantic components between separate lexical units. A.Chesterman (1997) calls it simply ‘expansion’.
- Synthetic distribution – concentration or grouping of semantic components into a single lexical unit (Pažūsis, 2014, p.389). Terms of ‘compression’ or ‘abbreviation’ are refer to this type of redistribution (ibid.).

**Table 19** Redistribution of Semantic Components

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	finer points (57)	Smulkmenos
2	people out of work (67)	Bedarbiai
3	young people (226)	Jaunimas
4	doing an <i>excellent</i> job (240)	<i>labai gerai</i> dirbi
5	<i>foreign</i> minister (84)	<i>užsienio reikalų</i> ministras
6	it's a <i>campaign</i> ad (90)	pavyzdys per <i>rinkimų kompanija</i>

The above examples illustrate both analytic and synthetic redistribution of semantic components. For instance, SL *finer points* in TL are replaced by a single noun *smulkmenos*. TL lexical unit carries the semantic weight of two SL units: *finer* and *points*. This sort of compression is called the strategic one. Strategic redistribution occurs in examples (2) and (3) (Table 3.1.19), where *young people* and *people out of work* are translated as *jaunimas* and *bedarbiai*, respectively. The case of reverse distribution is illustrated in example (4), where SL adjective *excellent* is translated as *labai gerai* in the TL. When the semantic weight of SL lexical unit is transferred to separate units (more than one) of TL, one can recognize that he/she is dealing with analytic redistribution. For instance, in example (6), the semantic weight of SL noun *campaign* has been distributed between two lexical units of TL *rinkimų kompanija*. Although the TL text becomes longer, but translator's decision is clearly motivated: to bring clarity or to explicit the meaning of the source message. The meaning of the word ‘campaign’ between English and Lithuanian differs. In ‘Cambridge Online Dictionary’ (COD), the following definition of *campaign* is provided: *a planned group of especially political, business, or military activities that are intended to achieve a particular aim*. Whereas the meaning of this noun is different in Lithuanian, usually referring to the type of the enterprise. In English, there are two different words:

*company* and *campaign*, the meanings of which contrasts. In *Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language* the primary meaning of noun *kompanija* refers to *a team comprising of several people* and the second meaning refers to company. Thus, the application of this type of modulation is necessary, if not an obligatory action.

## (2) Abstract for Concrete Modulation

This type of modulation occurs at the level of the message where an abstract unit is replaced by the concrete. L. Pažūsis analyzes this type of modulation and uses the term ‘concretization’ that was borrowed from other researchers. This transformation deals with hyponyms, hypernyms and relations between them. The definition of hyponym in online *Oxford Living Dictionary* is: ‘a word of more specific meaning than a general or superordinate term applicable to it’, whereas a hypernym is defined as: ‘a word with a broad meaning constituting a category into which words with more specific meanings fall; a superordinate’. The semantic field of a hypernym is broader than that of a hyponym. However, this type of modulation is not specifically orientated on the relations of hypernyms and hyponyms.

The examples illustrating the changes in the semantic fields of lexical units are provided below:

**Table 20** Abstract for Concrete Modulation

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	compound fracture (9)	sudėtingas <i>kaukolės</i> lūžis
2	and what <i>these</i> young men (228)	<i>trys</i> jauni vyrai
3	<i>last</i> session (130)	praeitų <i>metų</i> sesija
4	<i>major</i> player (186)	<i>rimtas</i> žaidėjas
5	<i>big</i> day (208)	<i>sunki</i> diena
6	<i>big</i> decision (209)	<i>rimtas</i> sprendimas
7	great <i>things</i> (249)	didžius <i>darbus</i>
8	have we been <i>in touch</i> with the Kremlin? (371)	ar <i>kalbėjomės</i> su Kremliumi?
9	hard <i>work</i> (14)	kruopštus <i>tyrimas</i>

In example (1) SL unit *compound fracture* is translated into TL as *sudėtingas kaukolės lūžis*. The translator characterizes the fracture by complementing translation with an attributive noun *kaukolės* as character’s head was indeed injured, and translation brought more clarity to TL viewers. There were found two collocations with an adjective ‘big’: *big day* (‘*sunki diena*’) and *big decision* (‘*rimtas sprendimas*’) and different TL adjectives have been selected: *sunki* and *rimtas*. Adjective ‘big’ is usually used to add emphasis. However, it is less informative than TL *rimtas* (‘important’) or *sunki* (‘difficult’), as *big* could have a meaning of crucial, important, key, difficult defining the *decision* or auspicious, historic, special, memorable determining day. In this case, translator’s choice was based on contextual information of the particular scene. SL nouns (*great*) *things* and (*hard*) *work* were replaced

by more specific nouns in TL: (*didžius*) *darbus* ir (*kruopštus*) *tyrimas*. In example (2), SL demonstrative ‘these’ turns into the TL numeral ‘trys’. In English language, demonstratives function as determiners and pronouns. They are frequently used and very often point physical closeness or distance. By replacing SL demonstrative to TL numeral, the feeling of physical closeness was reduced.

### (3) Part for the Whole Modulation

Vinay and Dalbarnet state that ‘part for the whole’ modulation refers to the reverse action of ‘abstract for concrete’. It can be compared to generalization, where a specific word or phrase is replaced in the TL language by a more abstract or general term.

The examples of this type modulation are provided in the table below:

**Table 21** Part for the Whole Modulation

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	boxer shorts (72)	vienais <i>apatiniai</i> s
2	good guy (256)	geras <i>žmogus</i>
3	when I listened to your <i>argument</i> (327)	klausydami Jūsų <i>kalbos</i>

In example (1), SL compound noun *boxer shorts* (‘men’s underwear that fits loosely and is similar to short trousers’ (COD)) was replaced by a more general noun *apatiniai* (‘underwear’) (‘clothes worn next to the skin, under the clothes’ (COD)). Examples (2) and (3), where *good guy* is translated as *geras žmogus* and *argument* as *kalba*, clearly illustrate how the degree of abstractness increase in TT.

### (4) Negation of the Opposite

This type of modulation occurs when an attitude, action or certain phenomena of SL is expressed by the means of a TL negative:

**Table 22** Modulation: Negation of the Opposite

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	to <i>leave</i> anything <i>to chance</i> (174)	<i>nenoriu rizikuoti</i>
2	if this is a <i>bad time</i> (178)	ar aš <i>ne laiku?</i>
3	keep it <i>quiet</i> (69)	apseikim <i>be triukšmo</i>
4	they wanna <i>get</i> this <i>right</i> (43)	ir jie <i>neklysta</i>

In the table above, the SL unit *leave to chance* is translated using TL verb *nenoriu rizikuoti*, *bad time* – *ne laiku* and *get this right* – *neklysta*. These cases illustrate how SL units can be modulated into TL negatives sustaining the similar meaning in both languages, however the semantic weight of SL and TL is slightly different.

### (5) Cause/Effect

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), it is an explanatory modulation that ‘replaces the effect by the cause’.

**Table 23** Modulation: Cause/Effect

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	you <i>gave</i> me another <i>chance</i> (76)	jūs manimi <i>patikėjote</i>
2	to put lives in <i>peril</i> (133)	dėl ko galėtų <i>žūti</i>
3	that makes me <i>nervous</i> (make sb) (355)	mane tai <i>gąsdina</i>
4	<i>Nice try</i> (385)	<i>Nesakysiu</i>

In the example (1), where *gave chance* is translated as *patikėjote*, if translated literally would sound as *jūs suteikėt man papildomą progą*. However, translator decided to modulate the meaning of the SL text. In this case, the SL’s cause has been replaced by the effect in TT. It can be explained by considering, that someone has to believe at first in somebody (cause) and only then ‘give chance’ (effect). Next example (2), where phrase in peril (‘at risk or great danger’) was translated by anticipating current situation and ‘jumping’ straight to the consequences caused by the danger: death.

### (6) Sensory Modulation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, the sensory modulation occurs when certain sensory elements replace others. Different modulations of this type can occur: one colour for another, sound for movement, touch for weight, etc. (Černiuvienė, 2014, p.51).

However, only one example illustrating this type of modulation was found:

**Table 24** Sensory Modulation

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
1	<i>seems</i> pretty clear (395)	<i>skamba</i> gana aiškiai

SL verb *seems* is replaced by TL verb *skamba* ( sight → hearing). This modulation reflects the natural way of expressing certain things. In Lithuanian it is not usual to say ‘seems clear’, thus ‘sounds clear’ is a more natural way of saying in this particular case.

### (7) Active/Passive Modulation

Passive is frequently used in English, because it is the nature of the language. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p.141) claim that there is no condition for English verbs to be transitive to have passive forms and add that active-passive modulation should be considered to be a modulation of the whole message. An example of active-passive modulation is presented in the table below:

**Table 25** Active/Passive modulation

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
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<b>1</b>	forced president to resign (307)	prezidentas buvo priverstas atsistatydinti
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Passive forms are not so frequently used in Lithuanian. In the example above noun *president* denoting the **object** of the clause becomes the **subject** in Lithuanian translation and its position is shifted in front of the clause.

### (8) Reversal of Terms

This type of modulation refers to certain changes in the attitude or viewpoint:

**Table 26** Modulation: Reversal of terms

No.	Collocation in English	Lithuanian Translation
<b>1</b>	for <i>putting</i> you in that <i>position</i> (78)	per mane patekote į tokią padėtį
<b>2</b>	<i>address</i> any <i>questions</i> (116)	būtinai atsakysiu į visus klausimus
<b>3</b>	<i>peanut butter</i> (215)	riešutų su sviestu
<b>4</b>	got a job <i>offer</i> (255)	man pasiūlė darbą

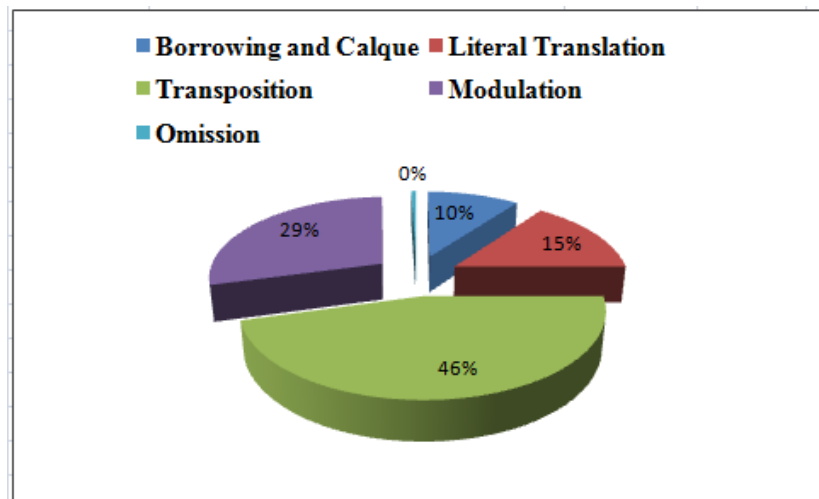
In the above table, SL verbs *putting*, *address* and *got* are translated as TL verbs *patekote*, *atsakysiu* and *pasiūlė*. The attitude or viewpoint is reversed in TL, although the basic meaning of the clause remains unchanged. In example (3), collocation is translated incorrectly. SL compound noun *peanut butter* turns into *riešutų su sviestu* in the TL. English compound nouns consist of two parts normally: the first part always tells what kind of object it is. The second part identifies that object. Lithuanian translation is misleading, as it sounds like the object is ‘peanuts’ instead of ‘butter’. TL preposition *su* (‘with’) should be eliminated and this would result in correct translation ‘riešutų sviestas’.

To sum up, it is necessary to note that modulation frequently occurs in the translation of collocations. We found 114 examples of modulation, which constitute 22% compared with the rest translation procedures. Modulation is the second most frequently applied translation strategy after transposition, and thus it makes up 22% among the rest translation procedures.

In conclusion, it is necessary to emphasize that no examples of equivalent translation, adaptation and omission were found. Transposition is the most frequently applied strategy in the translation of collocations. Even 46% (181) of collected collocations were translated applying this method of translation. Whereas, modulation is the second most frequently applied translation strategy making up 29% (114). The percentage of literal translation reaches 15%, (59) and only 10% (40) of collocations were translated by borrowing certain lexical units. Only 2 (0%) cases of omission were found.

The percentage distribution of translation procedures applied in translating collocations is provided below:





**Figure 3** Collocations: Percentage Distribution of Translation Strategies

### 3.2. Translation of Idioms

Translation analysis of idioms and idiomatic expressions is mainly performed according to the typology of strategies proposed by M. Baker, who analyzes the translation of idioms as the elements at *equivalence above word level* (Baker, 1992, 2011, p.51). In general, the selection of translation strategies for the translation of idioms and collocations as well as any other units, majorly depends on the fixed expression under investigation and its characteristics. Similarly, the conception of ‘equivalence’ varies depending on what is to be treated a unit of translation. For example, J. Munday (2016, p.14) quotes Vinay and Darbelnet, who claim that it is *the smallest segment of the utterance whose signs are linked in such a way that they should not be translated individually*. Vinay and Darbelnet’s determination of the unit of translation, as well as translation strategies and procedures for translating these units are suitable and acceptable in analysing the translation of collocations. However, for the analysis of idiom translation more suitable and appropriate taxonomy was searched out.

Collected idioms and idiomatic expressions were checked up in Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004) and Cambridge Online Dictionary.

#### 3.2.1. Equivalent Translation: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

Equivalent translation refers to translation when TL idiom having similar meaning and form is used instead of SL idiom. However, M. Baker (1992, 2011, p.76) emphasizes that this kind of match can only occasionally be achieved. For the translation analysis of phraseological units, A. Leonavičienė (2014, p.78) borrows A. Chesterman’s term and calls it *selection of an absolute synonym*. L. Pažūsis (2014, p.311) proposes Louw’s (2007) terminology and calls it *idiomatic translation of idioms*, which is applied

when TL idiom possesses identical syntactic structure and contains the same semantics of its components. Despite the number of different terms, the principle of application of it remains the same: SL idiom → TL idiom of similar meaning and form:

**Table 27** Equivalent Translation: Similar Meaning and Form

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation
1	play by the rules (90)	žaisti pagal taisykles
2	alive and well (94)	gyvas ir sveikas
3	the rumour mill begins (112)	gandų malūnas užsivedė
4	between you and me (127)	tik tarp mūsų
5	you're losing the battle (155)	todėl kad pralaimit mūšį
6	AmWorks will never see the light of day (156)	<i>Amerika Dirba</i> dienos šviesos nematys
7	and weaken the bonds of our great nation (166)	ardo mūsų didžios tautos saitus
8	The Democratic Party must step out of shadow of scandal (167)	demokratų partija turi išlįsti iš skandalų šešėlio
9	but time heals (173)	laikas gydo
10	I've been out of the game (174)	buvau iškritęs iš žaidimo

L. Leonavičienė (2014, p.82) states that the occurrence of equivalent idioms in two languages is determined either by long-term relations between two nations or by a number of translations (phraseological calques). The above listed examples of SL idioms are well known in Lithuanian language and are more or less frequently used. Unquestionably, the use of equivalent idioms enriched the Lithuanian translation of the film making it more vivid and figured, and thus resulted in a more natural and fluent translation. Translator conveying the SL message with familiar TL language means (figurative language), ensured the indulgence of the target viewer in the film.

There were found many somatic verbal idioms. According to Keysar and Bly (1999) they *reflect structures that are projected onto them by the native speaker* (cited by Stefan, 2006, p.72). The occurrence of many equivalent idioms reveals that there are many similarities between English and Lithuanian languages in a way of conceptualizing the surrounding world. It is remarkable that different nations speaking different languages project and perceive the world in a similar way:

**Table 28** Somatic Verbal Idioms

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation
1	<i>hands</i> are tied (3)	<i>rankos</i> surištos
2	to see <i>eye to eye</i> with (32)	matytis <i>akis į akį</i> su..
3	but you have opened my <i>eyes</i> (86)	bet Jūs atvėrėte man <i>akis</i>
4	<i>ALL eyes</i> on the table will be on you (111)	Visų <i>žvilgsniai</i> bus nukreipti į jus
5	the weight we carry on our <i>shoulders</i> (125)	pajusti našta ant <i>pečių</i>

6	they'll turn their <i>back</i> on you (135)	jie atsuks <i>nugarą</i>
7	chocking you with my bare <i>hands</i> (139)	kaip pasmaugsiu jus plikomis <i>rankomis</i>
8	go to your <i>head</i> , Seth (164)	netrenktų per <i>galvą</i> , Setai

To sum up, 49 idioms (22%) are translated using the strategy of equivalent translation, when SL idiom or idiomatic expression is replaced by an equivalent TL idiom having both similar form and similar meaning.

### 3.2.2. Equivalent Translation: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

This is the second translation strategy proposed by M. Baker. It is not a rare case when SL idiom is replaced by TL idiom or expression having similar meaning, however comprising of different lexical items. A. Leonavičienė (2014, p.83) calls it *selection a partial synonym* for referring to this strategy. Translators employ this strategy when they can't find an idiom having similar form and meaning, thus replaces it with the idiom or expression of different form but similar meaning. It is necessary to highlight, that we suppose that this strategy refers to equivalent translation as well. Thus, it proves the competence of the translator to find an appropriate idiom instead of choosing other strategies, such as paraphrasing or omission of the entire idiom.

**Table 29** Equivalent Translation: Similar Meaning, Dissimilar Form

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation
1	wild goose chase (9)	dėl miglotų pažadų
2	like a lamprey (and keep sucking) (19)	kaip erkės
3	wearing two hats (27)	užsėsti dvi kėdes
4	penny wise and pound foolish (76)	trupinius rankiodamas kepalą pražiūrėsi
5	what's the catch? (85)	kur šuo pakastas?
6	I had a lot on my mind (95)	sukosi daug minčių
7.	they won't be thorn in our side when we move forward (98)	nekaišios pagalių į ratus
8.	to spend one day in our shoes (124)	bent vieną dieną atsidurti mano rogėse
9.	so that we could break bread (129)	susėsti prie vieno stalo
10.	when I said that was water under the bridge, I meant it (138)	Aš rimtai sakiau, kas buvo pražuvo

The above examples illustrate the translator's choice to use idioms or figurative expressions that are familiar to Lithuanian audience. For example, in example (1), SL idiom *wild goose chase* has the following definition in 'Oxford Dictionary of Idioms': *a foolish and hopeless search for or pursuit of something unattainable*. However, literally translated idiom would not make any sense to Lithuanian viewer, so translator selected a replacement having similar meaning but expressed using different

lexical units: *migloti pažadai*. The idiomatic simile *like a lamprey* in TL is translated as *kaip erkės*. Lamprey is a snake-like fish that uses its sucking mouth to feed off the blood of other animals (COD), and such comparison of human to a lamprey would be unfamiliar to TL viewer, therefore an idiomatic simile, which (literally) means ‘sucked like a tick’ usually is used to define teasing or importunate person and was selected as TL equivalent. Proverb *penny wise and pound foolish* is replaced by *trupinius rankiodamas ir kepalą pražiūrėsi*, which literally means ‘you’ll nod the loaf while gleaning crumbs’. In example (5) idiom ‘what’s the catch?’ meaning *what’s the drawback* in TL is replaced with ‘kur šuo pakastas?’ which literally means ‘where the dog lies buried’. In last example (10), idiom *water under the bridge* refers to ‘events or situations in the past that are no longer important or is not a source of concern’ (COD). However, this idiom would not make any sense to Lithuanian viewer and, therefore in TL is replaced with a figurative expression: *kas buvo pražuvo* and preserved the similar meaning as in SL.

It is obvious that first two strategies refer to equivalent translation. Moreover, using an idiom of similar meaning but different form is in favour of domesticating a foreign film. To sum up, 31 idiom (15%) of idioms and idiomatic expressions are translated using idioms of similar meaning but different form.

### 3.2.3. Translation by Paraphrase

According M. Baker (2011, p.80), it is the most frequently used translation strategy. How accurately translator paraphrases the idiom depends on how clearly he interprets the SL figurative expression. A. Chesterman (1997, p.104) supports Baker’s idea and calls paraphrasing as the most useful strategy when “no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL” and emphasizes that semantic components at the lexeme level are disregarded seeking to sustain the pragmatic sense of a whole clause (Chesterman, 1997, p. 104). A. Leonavičienė (2014, p.88) says that paraphrase refers to free translation where translator gives his priority to holistic approach and concentrates on the text instead of focusing on micro structural unit of the text, i.e. phraseologism.

The examples of paraphrase are provided in the table below:

**Table 30** Translation by Paraphrase

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation
1	You've already gone <i>above and beyond</i> (18)	tu ir taip <i>persistengei</i>
2	to put too much <i>on your plate</i> (45)	jei išvargsiu į darbą per anksti
3	you <i>rub shoulders</i> with the leadership (175)	jūs bendraujate su partijos vadovybe
4	Then I <i>laid on the horn</i> (31)	daugiau nieko neprisimenu

5	scare the wits (54)	pergąsdinti mirtinai
6	to being <i>on the fence</i> (62)	lūkuriuoja
7	a slip of the tongue (63)	išsprūdo netyčia
8	if you want to be on the <i>ground floor</i> (71)	jei nori <i>kažką išspausti</i>
9	I will <i>come down to wire</i> (79)	viskas <i>spręsis paskutinę minutę</i>

The examples above illustrate how the idiom or figurative expression is paraphrased into SL. In the first example (1) idiom *above and beyond* which means *more than a particular amount or level* (COD) is translated using TL verb *persistengei* which literally corresponds to *overdo* or *go over the top*. While in the second example (2), SL idiom *on your plate* is paraphrased into *jei išvargsiu į darbą*. If this idiom (which has a negative connotative meaning in English as refers to something that occupies your time or energy) were translated literally, that would be a mismatch between the actual meaning in SL and TL. In Lithuania *to put sth on smb's plate* has a positive connotation and means to get something without many efforts. Idiom *rub shoulders* is paraphrased into the TL verb *bendraujate*. In SL it means *to associate or come into contact with another person* (ODI, p.248). Idiom *scare the whits* → *pergąsdinti mirtinai*, where figurative adverb of TL *mirtinai* has been chosen, and thus it partially compensates the loss of the idiom. Idioms *on the fence* (6) and *slip of the tongue* (7) turn into the verb *lūkuriuoja* and combination of verb and adverb *išsprūdo netyčia* respectively. Example (8) illustrates how careful and attentive translator should be and that the same things are expressed by opposite means. English idiom *to get on the ground floor* means *become part of an enterprise in its early stages* (ODI, p.131). However, the *ground floor* in terms of career has a negative connotation in Lithuanian meaning that everybody starts their career from the ground floor and if he/she will be working hard and putting efforts he/she might manage to reach upper floors, or even the top floor. This is due to different perception of things between two cultures and the way they express it using language.

The number of idioms translated by paraphrase is 83 out of 178. This makes up 32% and is considered the most frequently used strategy for the translation of idioms.

### 3.2.4. Calque Translation

This type of translation refers to direct translation or word for word and sometimes is called as *loan translation*. Calque is the translation procedure when the lexical units comprising an idiom or other figurative expression are literally translated into TL. This results in idioms or figurative expressions having an analogous formation in TL compared to SL expression. P.Newmark (1991, p.9) uses another term for this strategy and he tends to call calque as *through-translation*. He criticizes

translation by calque comparing ‘good’ and ‘poor’ translator. This imposes the idea that translators should avoid calques while translating idioms. However, loan words, terms and expressions as well as idioms enrich the language by offering new ways of expressing the same things. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p.38) some of these calques become accepted by the target language, “especially if they relate to a new field which is likely to become established in the country of TL”.

It is worth to note, that assigning the below illustrated examples to calques is a conditional attribution that depends on the time factor and may be attributed shortly to the equivalent translation:

**Table 31** Calque Translation

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation
1	I was a coffin on wheels (132)	Aš buvau karstas ant ratų
2	to skin that cat (128)	nudirti katiną
3	He knows where his bread is buttered (116)	jis žino kas tepa duoną ant sviesto
4	meet me halfway (89)	susitinkam pusiaukeleį
5	shit or get off the pot (72)	šik arba lipk nuo puodo
6	‘assistant whip’ (67)	botago pavaduotoja'
7	we both took the gloves off (64)	kai abu nusimovėme pirštines
8	to be in the passenger seat (51)	sėdžiu keleivio vietoje

In political drama “House of Cards” many SL idioms and idiomatic expressions have been slightly altered, for instance, idiom *coffin on wheels* originally has the form of *a fly on the wheel* which refers to ‘a person who overestimates their own influence’ (ODI, p.112). However, translator decided to avoid paraphrase or to look for an equivalent expression and translated directly using calque. English proverb *There’s more than one way to skin the cat* corresponding to ‘there are several possible ways of achieving something’ has been translated literally *nudirti katiną*. Figurative expression *he knows where his bread is buttered* is translated as *jis žino kas tepa duoną ant sviesto*. Here, unfortunately, by translating ‘word by word’ translator did not notice the semantic mistake in his/her translation and translation means as *butter is breaded* instead of *bread is buttered*. Idiom *meet me halfway* means *make a compromise with someone*, however it is not commonly used in Lithuanian. But the meaning can be easily perceived from the context as it is more transparent, than in the case of *to take the gloves off* (‘nusimauti pirštines’) which is used to express the notion that something will be done *in an uncompromising or brutal way, without compunction or hesitation* (COD). An American vulgar slang “shit or get of the pot” (‘šik arba lipk nuo puodo’) conveys that ‘someone should stop wasting time and get on with something’ (ODI, p.226). In elected political systems, figurative term *assistant whip* refers to ‘a member of a political party in a parliament or in the legislature whose job is to make sure that the members of other parties take part at voting and that they vote in a particular

way' (COD). Idiom *to be in the passenger seat* has been recomposed, as the original version is *be in the driver seat* meaning *to be in charge or in control of a situation*(COD). The opposite meaning would be 'not to have control of a particular situation'; however, translator translated it literally as 'sėdžiu keleivio vietoje'.

Only 11 idioms are translated using calque, thus it can be concluded that translation by calque is not a frequent strategy for the translation of idioms. Translation using calque makes up only 6% compared to other translation strategies.

### 3.2.5. Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom

M. Baker's (2011, p.85) proposed strategy "*Translation by omission of entire idiom*" is applied when translator cannot find a proper match in source language; or when its meaning cannot be easily and exactly paraphrased. However, sometimes the aesthetic and stylistic reasons might influence the use of omission. According to L. Pažūsis (2014, p.599), we should not colligate omissions exclusively to loss-making. Examples provided in the table below illustrate the omission of idiom or figurative expression:

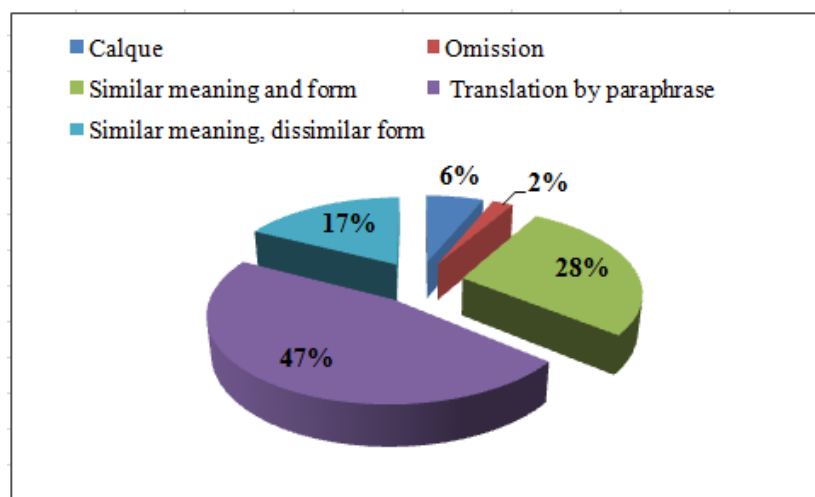
**Table 32** Translation by Omission

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation
1	he's a behind the scenes guy (4)	Omitted
2	<i>he is not comfortable in the spotlight</i>	Omitted
3	she could be tossed in a ditch <i>by some john</i> (22)	gal kas ją numetė kokiam griovį
4	get real experience <i>under my belt</i> (50)	kai galėčiau kaupti patirtį

Both SL clauses *he's a behind the scenes guy* (1) and *he is not comfortable in the spotlight* (2) are omitted in the Lithuanian version. However, it can be explained by the fact, that it is the secondary scene in a film, where two characters talk with each other and news reporter on television is reporting. Both sentences are part of the news' dialogue, thus translator as irrelevant information or insufficiently important. SL idiom *under my belt* (corresponds to *safely or satisfactorily achieved, experienced, or acquired* (ODI, p.21) and *some john* was omitted in the target text, as literally translated name *John* wouldn't correspond adequately to TL viewer. A man named John is a frequent character of many Lithuanian fairy tales and jokes, and is usually associated to somebody playing the fool or being simple. However, in SL version of the film *John* has a negative connotation and is referred to US slang, and expression *by some john* refers to a man who is the customer of a prostitute (COD).

To sum up, it is necessary to generalize the results of this analysis. The most frequently applied strategy for translating idioms is paraphrasing—47% (83), equivalent translation using idioms of similar

meaning and form, and idioms with similar meaning but different form make up 28% (49) and 17% (31) respectively. However, if we assume that both strategies refer to equivalent translation, then it will result in 45% of equivalently rendered idioms. Both paraphrasing and equivalent translation are applied in approximately equal proportions. There have been found 11 cases of calque reaching 6% and only 4 cases of omission have been observed constituting only 2% compared to other translation strategies. Percentage distribution of translation strategies is provided below:



**Figure 4** Idioms: Percentage Distribution of Translation Strategies

### 3.3. Translation of Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is an idiomatic phrase comprised of a verb and another element, typically either an adverb or preposition or a composition of both.<sup>3</sup> Finding an equivalent meaning of a phrasal verb in SL, on numerous occasions is a great challenge to translator. Prepositions and adverbs accompanying verb change its meaning. Naturally, phrasal verb is treated as single lexical and semantic unit whose meaning is non-compositional. Moreover, its meaning is unpredictable from separate units comprising phrasal verb. Occasionally phrasal verbs become a challenging task as instead of recognizing them as single semantic units, translators may “attempt to decode the meanings of their individual components and therefore misinterpret them” (Garnier, Schmitt, 2015, p.646). Seven years ago, Capelle, Shtyrov, Pulvermüller (2010, p. 200), executed a deep study on the cognitive and neurophysiologic status of common verb-particle combinations proving Garnier and Schmitt’s (2015) statements about non-compositionality of phrasal verbs. Scholars came to conclusion that there exist semantically predictable word combinations, which are stored and retrieved from our memories as wholes, i.e. as

<sup>3</sup> Oxford Living Dictionaries ([https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/phrasal\\_verb](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/phrasal_verb))

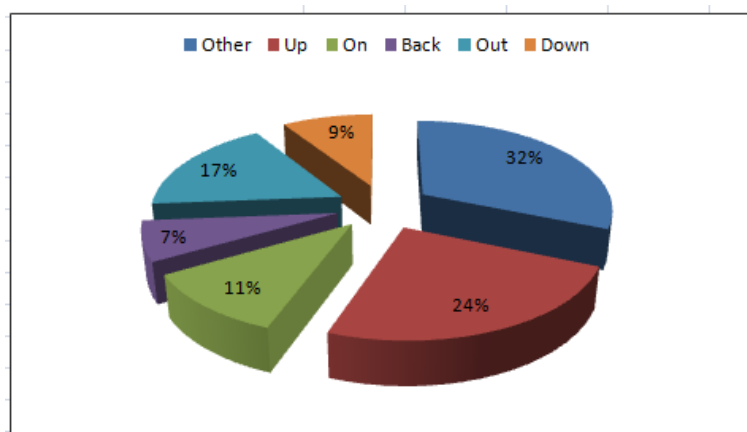


single lexical units. In this regard, phrasal verbs act in a similar way as idioms do; therefore, occasionally are treated as a class of idioms and confront many difficulties involved in processing and translating idioms (Oluchuwku, 2015, p.3).

Research analysis aims to demonstrate that there are no unique and universal translation strategies or procedures that are applicable universally, neither paying attention to an object of research nor to the scope of the analysis, etc.

Phrasal verbs were collected from the first four episodes of the third season “House of Cards”. The number of collected phrasal verbs is 115. The definitions of phrasal verbs were checked by online dictionaries: *Cambridge Online Dictionary* (COD) and *Oxford Learner’s Dictionary* (OLD). Appendix 3 contains the list of collected phrasal verbs. The list of phrasal verbs is supplemented with definitions from COD and/or OLD. It is necessary to anticipate that phrasal verbs comprise a weighty portion (17 %) among the collected fixed expressions. Quantitative studies of diachronic changes in phrasal verbs have revealed a general increase in the usage of phrasal verbs in comparison of Middle English to Present-Day English (Adams, Brinton, Fulk, 2015, p.72). The common use of phrasal verbs might not be coincidental in the film “House of Cards”. Frequently used phrasal verbs prove scholars’ statements that frequency of phrasal verbs is a reliable marker of the text type. For instance, Dempsey, McCarthy and McNamara (2007) affirm that frequency of occurrence of phrasal verbs is strongly related with the spoken language and informality (ibid, p.77). According to Liu (2011), phrasal verbs are most frequent in the registers of fiction and conversation, whereas less frequently used in academic register (Adams, Brinton, Fulk, 2015, p.77). This statement proves the notion that failure to use PVs in informal discourse makes language sound unnatural and non-idiomatic (Siyanova & Schmitt, 2007, p.121).

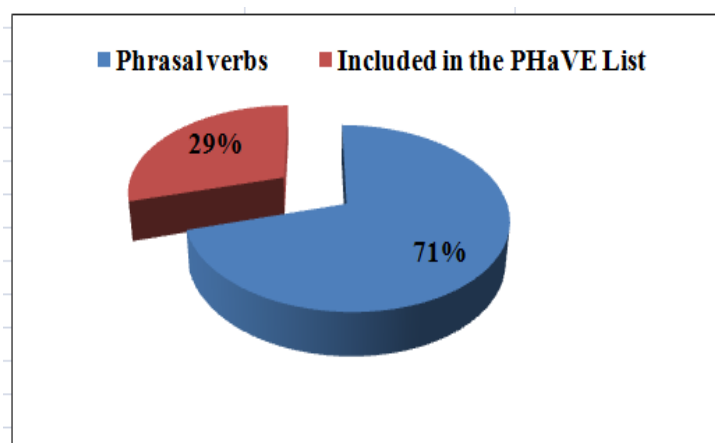
The most frequently used prepositions and adverbs forming phrasal verbs include out, off, away, down, on, back, up, forward etc:



**Figure 5** Percentage Distribution of Prepositions and Adverbs

The Figure 5 indicates the most frequently used prepositions and adverbs combining phrasal verbs. The results confirm the findings of Adams, Brinton, Fulk (2015) who affirm that particles *up* and *out* are the most frequently used in constructions of phrasal verbs.

D. Gardner (2007) has studied the distribution of phrasal verbs. He simply defines phrasal verbs as a phrase of two to three words that are yoked together, and include a verb and a preposition and/or an adverb. One of the main features of phrasal verbs is that they tend to have multiple meanings. According to Gardner and Davies (2007), phrasal verbs are highly polysemous and that most frequent phrasal verbs in English tend to have 5.6 meaning senses on average (cited from Garnier, Schmitt, 2015, p.646). That is why their translation is so challenging on certain occasions. Scholars developed a PHaVE List (Phrasal Verbs Pedagogical List) where 150 most frequent English phrasal verbs are listed. Phrasal verbs found in drama “House of Cards”, were checked upon the PhaVe List:



**Figure 6** Percentage Distribution of Phrasal Verbs

Even 29 % (48) out of 115 collected phrasal verbs, are included in the PHaVE List among the most frequently used English phrasal verbs. However, no relation of phrasal verbs transparency and frequency was observed. Verbs possessing both transparent and idiomatic meanings were included in the list.

Phrasal verbs behave in a similar way as idioms do, thus we decided to apply and analyze the translation of these verbs employing Baker’s principle of “equivalence above word level” and her translation strategies for translating idiomatic expressions.

M. Baker’s definition of fixed expressions and idioms can be referred to phrasal verbs too. She states that fixed expressions are “frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and, in the case of idioms, often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components” (Baker, 2011, p.67). This definition does not oppose the conception of phrasal verb expressed by researchers and linguists.

### 3.3.1. Equivalent Translation of Phrasal Verbs

Equivalent translation refers to the translation strategy proposed by M. Baker where TL idiom having similar meaning and form replaces SL idiom. Whereas for the translation analysis of phrasal verbs, the term *equivalent translation* refers to situations where TL equivalent of SL phrasal verb perfectly corresponds to the definition of SL phrasal verb provided in the SL dictionaries (COD and OLD); and /or corresponds to phrasal verb's Lithuanian equivalent provided in *Anglonas 2*, which is an electronic version of *Great English-Lithuanian Dictionary* (lith. Didysis anglų-lietuvių kalbų žodynas, B.Piesarskas).

The idiomatic nature and polysemy of some phrasal verbs cause difficulties for translators. However, some phrasal verbs are more transparent than others are, and a semantic link may be deduced knowing other senses of the particular verb:

**Table 33** Transparent Phrasal Verbs

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation	Definition	Freq. in PHaVE List <sup>4</sup>
1	to get back (6)	grįžti	to return to a place after you have been somewhere else	19
2	please, <i>sit down</i> (19)	prašau, <i>sėsti</i>	to move your body so that the lower part of it is resting on a seat or on the ground	22
3	getting into (29)	lendi	to become interested in an activity or subject, or start being involved in an activity	No
4	look ahead (32)	žiūrėti į priekį	to think about what will happen in the future and plan for these events	No
5	come in (33)	užeik	to enter a room or building	14
6	came out (53)	išėjote	to go somewhere with someone for a social event	
7	woke up (90)	pabudau	to (cause to) become conscious after sleeping	35

Phrasal verbs listed in the Table 3.1.1. are more or less frequently used. Phrasal verbs *get back*, *sit down*, *come in*, *come out* and *wake up* are listed among the 150 most frequently used phrasal verbs in the PHaVE list and possess a high degree of transparency. The meaning of phrasal verb *look ahead* which is not on the PHaVE List can be easily literally retrieved: *žiūrėti į priekį*.

<sup>4</sup> PHaVE List (the Phrasal Verb Pedagogical List) developed by Garnier and Schmitt lists the 150 most frequent English phrasal verbs. It can be viewed at [http://www.norbertschmitt.co.uk/uploads/pdf-\(418-kb\).pdf](http://www.norbertschmitt.co.uk/uploads/pdf-(418-kb).pdf)

However, some phrasal verbs are more idiomatic than others, therefore on certain occasions it becomes complicated to understand their meanings:

**Table 34** Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation	Definition	Freq. in the PHaVE List
1	I'll <i>step down</i> (104)	aš <i>atsistatydinsiu</i>	to leave an important job or position and let somebody else take your place	No
2	if we can't <i>knock her out</i> (93)	jei negalim jos <i>atsikratyti</i>	to defeat somebody so that they cannot continue competing	No
3	and she <i>reached out</i> to Bugayev (106)	ji <i>skambino</i> Bugajevui	(especially North American English) to contact somebody in order to get help	59

One of the meanings of the phrasal verb *step down* (1) is 'to leave an important job or position and let somebody else take your place', which has a perfect match in Lithuanian 'atsistatydinti' and is provided in the *computer dictionary Anglonas 2*. Phrasal verb *knock out* has several different meanings, such as *to hit*, *to impress*, *to produce* and another meaning is 'to defeat somebody so that they cannot continue competing', whereas in Lithuanian dictionary the closest equivalent for this phrasal verb is 'sunaikinti'. Translator paid regard to the context and the main object of a 'knock out' and selected a proper TL verb 'atsikratyti', which carries similar meaning. In the last example (3), phrasal verb *reach out* is translated as 'skambino', which is more concretized compared to 'susisiekti' or 'užmegzti ryšius' (Anglonas 2) as it specifies the means of communication, i.e. by phone. Such and similar cases (when very close equivalents have been chosen in TL) are treated to be the objects of an equivalent translation.

In other instances the semantic fields are very different, thus, it may become a harder task to select the proper meaning:

**Table 35** Polysemous Phrasal Verbs

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation	Definition	Frequency in the PHaVE List
1	bring this up	sakyti (28)	to bring sth up: to start to talk about a particular subject:	45

In Oxford Learners Dictionary, phrasal verb *bring up* has several different meanings: bring something up: a) to mention a subject or start to talk about it ( phrasal verb *bring up* used in this sense in example (1)); b) to vomit; c) to make something appear on a computer screen; bring someone up: a) to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave, etc; b) (*law*) to make somebody appear for

trial. Phrasal verb *bring up* possesses several meanings and is a good example of a polysemous phrasal verb; moreover, the semantic fields of these meanings are completely different. Thus, it clearly discloses that translator has to pay considerable attention to the context in which certain verb is used and try to find a suitable equivalent for it in TL.

To sum up, it is necessary to emphasize that majority of phrasal verbs have been translated using TL equivalents or very close synonyms. To be more precise, 83% (95) of phrasal verbs have been translated using Lithuanian equivalents or very close synonyms which matched the definitions provided in online ‘Oxford Learners Dictionary’ or/and ‘Cambridge Online Dictionary’, and/or the exact or close meanings are provided in computer dictionary ‘Anglonas 2’.

### 3.3.2. Changes in Form and/or Meaning

Some phrasal verbs are translated into Lithuanian preserving the similar meaning, however expressed in a more vivid form: phrasal verb→ noun; phrasal verb→ formulaic expression, etc. These alterations and changes in syntactic structure of TL translations bring in slight changes in the semantic meaning. The samples of ‘changes in form and/or meaning’ are presented further.

Usually English phrasal verbs are translated into Lithuanian verbs which is not a surprising, as an abundance of verbs is a common feature of Lithuanian.

However, in some cases syntactic and/or grammar changes occur, for instance, SL phrasal verbs change the word class in TL:

**Table 36** Changes in Syntactic Structure

No.	SL Version	TL Translation	Definition	Freq. in PHaVE List
1	he was <i>brought up</i> through the KGB (68)	KGB <i>auklėtinis</i>	to care for a child until he or she is an adult, often giving him or her particular beliefs (COD)	45
2	it's <i>coming off</i> as patronizing (75)	<i>dažnai atrodo</i> kaip žiūrėjimas iš aukšto	to happen as planned, or to succeed (COD)	132
3	<i>going around</i> the Security Council (95)	saugumo tarybos <i>apėjimas</i>	1 to spin like a wheel 2 to spin or turn (OLD)	115

As it can be noticed, phrasal verbs *brought up* and *going around* are translated as nouns in TL: ‘auklėtinis’ and ‘apėjimas’ respectively. However, these changes do not influence the overall meaning expressed in the source language. As in the last case, illustrated by the second example, phrasal verb *coming off* is translated into Adverb+Verb: ‘dažnai atrodo’. However, adverb might be added to

express the continuity or regular occurrence of something that in SL is conveyed by using the ‘V+ing’ form of the phrasal verb.

Sometimes phrasal verbs are translated as figurative expressions or idioms. It is worth to mention that these changes do not change the meaning significantly, however, the text becomes more ‘friendly’ to target readers, whereas, in the case of a film translation, sounds more familiar and natural:

**Table 37** Stylistic Changes

No.	SL version	TL Translation	Definition	Freq. in the PHaVE List
1	don't <i>stay up</i> (27)	<i>nesėdėk per naktį</i>	to go to bed later than usual (COD)	No
2	<i>get ahead</i> of it (31)	<i>užbėgti už akių</i>	to make progress (further than others have done) (OLD)	No
3	<i>clean up</i> well (77)	<i>gražu žiūrėti</i>	to remove dirt, etc. from somewhere (OLD)	65

Phrasal verb *stay up* used in the negative form is translated into TL using a well-known and common expression ‘nesėdėk per naktį’. In the second example, *get ahead* is translated as ‘užbėgti už akių’ which is a Lithuanian idiom and in the online *Lithuanian Dictionary of Phraseology* it has a meaning of ‘to avoid’, or ‘to disturb’. Phrasal verb *clean up* accompanied with an adverb ‘well’ is translated using Lithuanian idiom ‘gražu žiūrėti’ referring to ‘a surprise in the large amount of something’ (*Lithuanian Dictionary of Phraseology*).

The last category of changes or shifts refers to certain changes in the contextual meaning or shifts in the semantics. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) use a special term ‘modulation’ to refer to this kind of alterations:

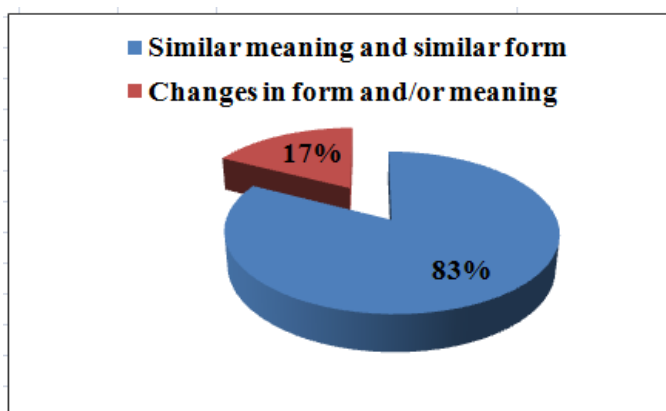
**Table 38** Semantic Changes

No.	SL Version	TL Translation	Definition	Freq. in PHaVE List
1	I'm <i>getting over</i> (26)	dar nepagijau	to return to your usual state of health or happiness after having a bad or unusual experience, or an illness (COD)	No
2	to check up (62)	užsukti	to try to discover what someone is doing in order to be certain that person is doing what they should be doing (COD)	No
3	who am I <i>dealing with?</i> (70)	ko jūs siekiat?	to do business with a person or company (COD)	No

4	you wanted me to <i>chew you out</i> (111)	nori, kad aš tave išgrūsčiau	to tell someone angrily that they have done something wrong (COD)	No
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In the first example, provided in the Table above, phrasal verb *get over*, meaning ‘to return to your usual state of health or happiness after having a bad or unusual experience, or an illness’ (COD) is expressed by means of TL negative ‘dar nepagijau’, this type of modulation Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) call ‘negation of the opposite’. Phrasal verb *check up* means ‘try to discover what someone is doing in order to be certain that person is doing what he should be doing (COD). In Lithuanian it has the meaning of ‘patikrinti’ or ‘iširti’, which directly corresponds to its definition in English. However, it was translated by verb ‘užsuksiu’, which has a different meaning, and carries softer semantic tone: ‘by coming up to you, I will check you up’, however it is not expressed directly and sounds much more polite. In example (4), in contrast to the previous one, where phrasal verb ‘*chew you out*’ meaning ‘to tell someone angrily that they have done something wrong’ (COD) is expressed by the means of a much semantically intense TL verb ‘tave *išgrūsčiau*’. Here word (to chastise) turns into a physical action. In the case of ‘Who am I *dealing with*?’ the attention is concentrated on the object ‘me’, and in the TL, the stress is put under the subject ‘you’: ‘Ko jūs *siekiat*?’. The question is reversed, thus, the meaning of the phrasal verb *deal with* in the TL is changed and adapted to the semantic changes of TL translation.

In conclusion, it is clear that majority of phrasal verbs are translated using TL equivalents or very close synonyms. To be more precise, 83% (95) of phrasal verbs have been translated using Lithuanian equivalents or very close synonyms, which matched the definitions provided in dictionaries. Only 17% (20) of phrasal verbs are rendered from SL into TL by making certain changes to the form (phrasal verb→ noun; phrasal verb→ formulaic expression) and/ or meaning (semantic, stylistic changes):



**Figure 7** Percentage Distribution of Translation Strategies

## CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of theoretical part has revealed that there is a lack of consensus in terminology of fixed expression. Apart from the fact, that fixed expressions have been the subject of investigation by linguists, scholars, translation professionals, however there is no generally accepted and recognized concept of 'fixed expression'. The lack of consensus in terms leads to many variant classifications of fixed expressions. Consequently, it conducts to a great variety of distinct translation strategies and techniques employed in translating these units. In this research, the focal attention was addressed to the structural and semantic changes perceived in the process of translation of three relevant, however extremely different types of fixed expressions: collocations, idioms and phrasal verbs.

The research analysis of translation of these units has enabled the following conclusions to be drawn:

**1.** The quantitative analysis illustrates the abundance of collocations, idioms and phrasal verbs in the spoken language. The research included 688 fixed expressions that have been collected together with their Lithuanian equivalents from the first four series of the third season of political drama "House of Cards". The comparative analysis has revealed that collocations constitute the major part between collected items: 395 (57%), whereas, idioms and idiomatic expressions make up 26%, i.e.178 examples. Only 115 phrasal verbs were found, constituting the minor, however, weighty portion between the collected samples. The frequency of occurrence is not the object of this research, therefore, repetitive samples have not been counted.

**2.** Different scholars' typologies of translation strategies have been employed for the translation analysis of the collected units. The research has revealed that there is no unique method or strategy of translation that could be applied without reserve. Selection of translation method greatly depends on the following factors: scope of the analysis, collected empirical data, structural and cultural similarities and/or differences between two languages and cultures, aim and purpose of localization, target reader or target viewer. Selecting different translation methods allows us to concentrate on different aims of analysis and, thus, reveals and shows up different translation refinements.

**3.** Collected collocations have been grouped into eight main categories, depending on the syntactic structure of the collocation. The quantitative analysis, has revealed that majority of collocations are combined of Adjective + Base or Verb + Base, comprising 39% (152) and 34% (135) respectively. Translation analysis of collocations has been carried out employing Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, 1995) translation procedures. Taking into account differences between collocations, idioms and phrasal verbs by paying respect to the semantic transparency that mainly distinguishes collocations from the latter two types of fixed expressions, the use of Vinay and Darbelnet procedures seemed to be an acceptable choice. This analysis has revealed the most frequent changes both on the structural as



well as on the semantic layer of translated collocations. In summary, the results of translation procedures employed are as follows: borrowing (including calque) – 10% (40), literal translation – 15% (59), omission – 0% (2). The most frequently employed strategy in translating collocations is transposition – 46% (181), however, modulation is also a dominating translation procedure, and even 29% (114) of collocations have been used in translating this procedure.

4. Translation analysis of idioms has been carried out using M. Baker's translation strategies for translating idioms. The performed analysis has revealed that the most commonly used strategies in translating idioms is translation by paraphrase – 47% (83), however the tendency to apply equivalent – 28% (49) or near equivalent (using an idiom of similar meaning, different form) 17% (31) demonstrates the general tendency to apply the domestication as a macro-strategy for the translation of the whole film. One of the objectives of research work was to find out if the selection of certain translation strategies influences the overall translation of the film, i.e. either domestication or foreignization tendencies occur. It was noticed that translation using familiar SL equivalents leads to domestication, whereas translation by calque clearly demonstrates the tendencies of foreignization. Only 6% (11) samples of calque have been detected; moreover, just 2% (4) of omission.

5. Translation analysis of phrasal verbs is based on the assumption that English phrasal verbs should be translated using Lithuanian equivalent or translation should correspond to the definition of that verb provided in the dictionaries. Collected examples have been grouped into two main groups: phrasal verbs that have been translated using an equivalent or synonym of TL – 83% (95) and only 17% (20) of phrasal verbs have been translated applying certain changes in the form or/and meaning. All phrasal verbs have been checked in PHaVE List (the Phrasal Verb Pedagogical List), which includes 150 most frequently used English phrasal verbs. Even 29% (48) of collected phrasal verbs have been included in the PHaVE List. However, no relation of phrasal verbs' transparency and frequency was observed. Verbs possessing both transparent and idiomatic meanings were included in the list.

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## APPENDIX 1

### The List of Collected Collocations:

No.	Infinitive form	English version	Lithuanian translation
1	to have a <i>choice</i>	I had a choice	jei būtų mano valia
2	to take <i>photo</i>	take a photo	Nufotografuoti
3	press <i>conference</i>	press conference	spaudos konferencija
4	state <i>police</i>	State Police	policija
5	sport's <i>page</i>	sport's page	sportą
6	early <i>stage</i>	at this early stage	taip anksti
7	perfectly <i>normal</i>	perfectly normal	visiškai normalu
8	to get <i>rest</i>	get some rest	ilsėkitės
9	compound <i>fracture</i>	compound fracture	sudėtingas kaukolės lūžis
10	to <i>listen</i> to	listen to me	paklauskite
11	long <i>road</i>	long road	ilgas kelias
12	criminal <i>prosecution</i>	criminal prosecution	kriminalinis kaltinimas
13	<i>justice</i> department	justice department	teisingumo departamentas
14	hard <i>work</i>	hard work	kruopštus tyrimas
15	In <i>response</i>	in response	savo ruožtu
16	<i>history</i> repeats itself	history does not repeat itself	kad istorija nepasikartotų
17	approval <i>rating</i>	approval rating	reitingai
18	deep <i>hole</i>	deep hole	gili duobė
19	to have <i>fun</i>	to have their fun	bus smagu
20	educational <i>reform</i>	educational reform	švietimo reforma
21	to <i>prescribe</i> for	prescribe you sth for the pain	išrašyti nuskausminamųjų
22	bad <i>time</i>	is this a bad time?	sutrukdžiau?
23	to get <i>better</i>	to get better	pasveikti
24	to look <i>better</i>	he looks better	jis atrodo geriau
25	fine <i>job</i>	he is doing a fine job	jis dirba gerai
26	<i>aware</i> of	we're aware of	žinome
27	to get <i>frightened</i>	he got frightened?	jis išsigando?
28	to do <i>job</i>	you are doing a great job	jums puikiai sekasi
29	to be <i>sure</i>	I'm not sure	nežinau
30	to stock <i>fridge</i>	the fridge is stocked	šaldytuvas pilnas
31	hardly <i>speak</i>	hardly spoken	kalbėjomės porą kartų
32	phone <i>call</i>	phone call	skambutis
33	plane <i>ticket</i>	plane ticket	lėktuvo bilietas
34	new <i>initiative</i>	new initiative	nauja iniciatyva
35	to solve <i>problem</i>	to solve the problem	išspręsti problemą
36	to put to <i>work</i>	putting to work	paraginti dirbti
37	raise <i>revenue</i>	raise revenue	didinti pajamas
38	good <i>plan</i>	good plan	puikus planas
39	different <i>approach</i>	different approach	kitoks požiūris

40	<i>cooperate</i> with	cooperate with	bendradarbiauti su
41	strong <i>economy</i>	strong economy	stipri ekonomika
42	recent <i>poll</i>	recent poll	paskutinės apklausos
43	to get sth <i>right</i>	they wanna get this right (get sth)	ir jie neklysta
44	to take a <i>look</i>	take a look	imkim ir pažvelkim
45	to pass on <i>message</i> (pass on)	pass on message (pass on)	perduok žinutę
46	to be <i>late</i>	you are late	vėluoji
47	to take <i>chance</i>	to take chance	rizikuoti
48	police <i>record</i>	police records	policijos įrašai
49	in <i>return</i>	get in return	gauti mainais
50	to drop <i>charge</i>	charges being dropped	panaikinti kaltinimai
51	safety <i>net</i>	safety net	saugiklis
52	to have <i>clue</i>	has a clue	nutuokti
53	interested <i>party</i>	interested parties	suinteresuotos šalys
54	to change <i>course</i>	change course	pakalbėti
55	jobs <i>package</i>	jobs package	užimtumo programa
56	full <i>employment</i>	full employment	visiškas užimtumas
57	finer <i>points</i>	finer points	smulkmenos
58	good <i>government</i>	good government	geras vyriausybės darbas
59	clear <i>direction</i>	clear direction	aiškūs nurodymai
60	senior <i>citizen</i>	senior citizen	eilinis sinjoras
61	single <i>mother</i>	single mother	vieniškai motinai
62	at a/the <i>moment</i>	at the moment	šiuo metu
63	private <i>sector</i>	private sector	privatus sektorius
64	to be <i>sorry</i>	I'm sorry	Atsiprašau
65	to pay <i>tax</i>	pay taxes	moki mokesčius
66	to <i>work</i> hard	work hard	daug dirbi
67	out of <i>work</i>	people out of work	bedarbiai
68	to make sth <i>happen</i>	let's make it happen	dirbam
69	to keep sb/sth <i>quiet</i>	keep it quiet	apseikim be triukšmo
70	to have <i>seat</i>	please, have a seat	prašau, sėstis
71	to <i>wander</i> around	wandering around	šlaistytis
72	boxer <i>shorts</i>	boxer shorts	vienais apatiniais
73	to have <i>courage</i>	for having the courage	turėjote drąsos
74	<i>research</i> centre	research centre	tyrimų centras
75	close <i>friends</i>	close friends	artimi draugai
76	to give sb <i>chance</i>	you gave me another chance	jūs manimi patikėjote
77	to take <i>responsibility</i>	I take responsibility	prisiimu atsakomybę
78	to put sb in <i>position</i>	for putting you in that position	per mane patekote į tokią padėtį
79	to get <i>better</i>	You're getting better	sveiksti
80	to take <i>care</i>	has taken care	sutvarkyti
81	<i>heart</i> problem	heart problems	širdies problemos



82	direct <u>contact</u>	direct contact	bendrauti tik
83	to be <u>right</u>	you are right	jūs teisus
84	foreign <u>minister</u>	foreign minister	užsienio reikalų ministras
85	to find <u>way</u>	find a way	surasti būdą
86	to take <u>office</u>	took office	eiti pareigas
87	<u>work</u> ethic	work ethic	darbo etika
88	good <u>candidate</u>	good candidate	geras kandidatas
89	to link <u>arms</u>	linking arms	eidamas už rankų
90	<u>ad</u> compaign	it's a compaign ad	pavyzdys per rinkimų kompaniją
91	serious <u>doubt</u>	have serious doubts	smarkiai abejoju
92	to <u>share</u> with	share with you	sakau tau viską
93	to have <u>doubt</u>	have doubts	abejoji
94	to waste <u>time</u>	waste time	gaišti laiką
95	to set <u>date</u>	set a date	skirk datą
96	to hold <u>conference</u>	hold a conference	sušauk konferenciją
97	to make <u>deal</u>	We made a deal	Mes susitarėm
98	to have <u>faith</u>	have faith in me	tiek tu manim ir tetiki
99	political <u>climate</u>	political climate	politinis klimatas
100	on a/the <u>line</u>	is on the line	skambina
101	to have <u>authorization</u>	have authorization	veikti
102	to <u>proceed</u> with	proceed with the launch	paleiskit raketas
103	in sb's/this <u>case</u>	in this case	šiuo atveju
104	<u>toilet</u> seat	toilet seat	tualetu dangtis
105	major <u>player</u>	major player	rimtas žaidėjas
106	last <u>year</u>	last year	praeitais metais
107	sexual <u>assault</u>	sexual assault	lytinė prievarta
108	mineral <u>resource</u>	mineral resources	mineraliniai ištekliai
109	to <u>vote</u> against	voted against resolution	balsavo prieš
110	economic <u>hardship</u>	economic hardship	ekonomikos nesėkmės
111	economic <u>growth</u>	economic growth	ekonominis augimas
112	national <u>security</u>	national security	nacionalinis saugumas
113	from the <u>perspective</u> of	from the ...perspective of	šiuo požiūriu
114	strong <u>interest</u>	has strong interest	tik laimėtų dėl Kongo pažangos
115	in <u>order</u>	in order	turėtume veikti kaip sąjungininkai
116	to address <u>question</u>	address any questions	būtinai atsakysiu į visus klausimus
117	good <u>thing</u>	is a good thing	naudinga
118	fresh <u>face</u>	fresh face	naujas veidas
119	to be elected to <u>office</u>	nobody elected to the office	jūsų ir ši kartą niekas nerinko
120	<u>best</u> for	is best for the party	geriau partijai
121	a bit <u>early</u>	a bit early	truputį ankstoka

122	to have <i>discussion</i>	have a discussion	kalbėti
123	out of <i>respect</i>	out of respect	iš pagarbos
124	right <i>person</i>	the right person	tinkamas žmogus
125	to <i>think</i> about	to think about	yra apie ką pagalvoti
126	another <i>time</i>	another time	kitas kartas
127	to be <i>forthright</i>	being forthright	pasakyti atvirai
128	very <i>good</i>	very good	labai gerai
129	good <i>idea</i>	it's a good idea	gerai
130	last <i>session</i>	last session	praeitų metų sesija
131	to be <i>concerned</i>	to be concerned about	bijoti dėl
132	peacekeeping <i>mission</i>	peacekeeping mission	taikdarių misija
133	to put sth in <i>peril</i>	to put lives in peril	dėl ko galėtų žūti
134	current <i>situation</i>	current situation	dabartinė situacija
135	in a/the <i>context</i>	in the context	kontekstas kitas
136	utmost <i>respect</i>	I have the utmost respect	aš nepaprastai gerbiu
137	to ask <i>question</i>	we ask the question	mes klausinėjame
138	to answer <i>question</i>	to answer the questions	atsakyti į klausimus
139	to require <i>diplomacy</i>	requires diplomacy	reikalinga diplomatija
140	<i>combination</i> of	any combination of	gali būti bet kas
141	whole <i>thing</i>	this whole thing	viskas
142	to undermine <i>authority</i>	undermines your authority	nukentės jūsų autoritetas
143	bank <i>robber</i>	bank robber	banko plėšikas
144	good <i>work</i>	good work	labai geras darbas
145	to <i>consult</i> with	I consulted with	Aš konsultavausi su
146	state <i>secret</i>	state secrets	valstybės paslaptys
147	powerful <i>image</i>	powerful image	stipri iliustracija
148	to get <i>upset</i>	for getting upset	kad suirzai
149	foreign <i>policy</i>	foreign policy	užsienio politika
150	to face <i>threat</i>	facing threats	gresia pavojų
151	in <i>touch</i>	will be in touch	susisieks
152	to return <i>call</i>	for returning my call	paskambinote
153	under <i>pressure</i>	when you're under pressure	kai jus spaudžia
154	to take sth out of <i>context</i>	taking out of context	ištraukėt iš konteksto
155	good <i>luck</i>	good luck	sėkmės
156	to hold (sb) <i>hostage</i>	to be held hostage	laikomi įkaitais
157	public <i>opinion</i>	public opinion	vieša nuomonė
158	personal <i>vendetta</i>	personal vendetta	asmeninis kerštas
159	in <i>exchange</i> (for)	in exchange for support	mainais už
160	next <i>month</i>	next month	kitas mėnuo
161	long <i>conversation</i>	we had a long conversation	ilgai kalbėjomės
162	to have a <i>conversation</i>	have a conversation	kalbėtis
163	be sorry to <i>interrupt</i>	sorry to interrupt	atsiprašau, kad trukdau
164	to take <i>call</i>	take a few calls	tik paskambinsiu

165	<i>business hours</i>	business hours	darbo laiku
166	to <i>ask</i> for	asking for money	prašau pinigų
167	to make <i>decision</i>	If I maken decision	jei būčiau norėjęs
168	good <i>friend</i>	good friend	geras draugas
169	to run <i>business</i>	run your business	verslą valdot
170	talk <i>show</i>	talk show	pokalbių laida
171	long <i>memory</i>	for having a long memory	gera atmintis
172	to have <i>night</i>	have a good night	labanakt
173	to pay <i>attention</i>	pay attention	kreipia dėmesį
174	to leave sth to <i>chance</i>	to leave anything to chance	nenoriu rizikuoti
175	to let sb <i>know</i>	let me know	pats laikas pasakyti
176	to have <i>plan</i>	have a plan	turėti planą
177	<i>Easter Egg</i>	Easter Egg	velykinis kiaušinis
178	bad <i>time</i>	if this is a bad time	ar aš ne laiku
179	to call <i>roll</i>	clerk will call the roll	bus skaičiuojami balsai
180	to be <i>grateful</i>	I am very grateful	aš esu dėkinga
181	to achieve <i>goal</i>	in achieving my goals	man siekti tikslo
182	to raise <i>money</i>	raising money	rinkti pinigus
183	to <i>care</i> about	I don't care about	man nerūpi
184	to write <i>speech</i>	to write the speech	parašyti kalbą
185	to say a <i>word</i>	No, I didn't say a word	Ne, nė žodžio
186	domestic <i>agenda</i>	major domestic agenda	didelė programa
187	to go <i>wrong</i>	something went wrong	kažkas nenusisėkė
188	next <i>time</i>	next time	kitą kartą
189	smart <i>move</i>	smart move	protingas žingsnis
190	to have <i>idea</i>	I have no idea	neįsivaizduoju
191	to take <i>nap</i>	I took a nap	nusnaudžiau
192	to get <i>sleep</i>	I didn't get much sleep	beveik nemiegojau
193	open <i>mind</i>	to keep an open mind	žvelgti plačiau
194	to take <i>chance</i>	take the chance	rizikuoti savo gyvybe
195	to win <i>nomination</i>	win the nomination	pelnyti partijos nominacijas
196	to need <i>help</i>	but I need your help	bet tam reikia jūsų pagalbos
197	to remain <i>silent</i>	has remained silent on	tyli apie
198	in <i>secret</i>	has developed in secret	kuriama slapta
199	<i>veto</i> power	veto power	veto
200	to <i>vote</i> out	voted out	nebuvo perinkti
201	to tackle <i>unemployment</i>	to tackle unemployment	kautis su nedarbu
202	<i>campaign</i> strategy	campaign strategy	rinkimų strategija
203	to get <i>job</i>	get a job	rasti darbą
204	staff <i>member</i>	staff member	darbuotojai
205	presidential <i>candidate</i>	a presidential candidate	kandidatas į prezidentus
206	to fail in <i>attempt</i>	if we fail in our attempt	jei nepavyks
207	the only <i>reason</i>	the only reason	vienintelė priežastis

208	big <u>day</u>	big day	sunki diena
209	big <u>decision</u>	big decision	rimtas sprendimas
210	<u>sick of</u>	are sick of secrets	pavargo nuo paslapčių
211	last <u>night</u>	last night	vakar
212	to <u>blow off</u>	a man had his legs blown off	žmogui nukirto kojas
213	to have <u>permission</u>	you have my permission	leidžiu
214	family <u>member</u>	family members	šeimoms nariai
215	peanut <u>butter</u>	peanut butter	riešutų su sviestu
216	to go <u>home</u>	Senate goes home	išeis atostogų
217	to take <u>hit</u>	take a hit	pakenkti
218	to lower <u>expectations</u>	to lower expectations	pamažinti lūkesčius
219	state <u>dinner</u>	state dinner	iškilminga vakarienė
220	to have <u>interest</u>	I have no interest	manęs nedomina
221	joint <u>force</u>	joint force	pritarti
222	be in <u>contact</u>	be in contact	susisieks
223	generous <u>offer</u>	generous offer	dosnus pasiūlymas
224	to have <u>opportunity</u>	we have an opportunity	mes turim progą
225	to make <u>difference</u>	to make a difference	kažką nuveikti
226	young <u>people</u>	young people	jaunimas
227	<u>museum</u> piece	museum piece	muziejinė lenta
228	to discuss <u>issue</u>	discussing these issues	tai aptarinėjo
229	on <u>phone</u>	on the phone	telefonu
230	for <u>show</u>	is for show	spektaklis
231	to <u>gain</u> from	to gain from	gauti iš
232	to build <u>trust</u>	to build trust	pasitikėjimą įtvirtinti
233	grave <u>concern</u>	as grave concerns	rimtos abejonės
234	to make <u>overture</u>	made direct overtures	kažką tiesiogiai siūlė
235	formal <u>communication</u>	formal communication	oficialus bendravimas
236	for a/the <u>purpose</u>	for the purpose	neišversta
237	to <u>work</u> together	working together	darbuojamės kartu
238	long <u>flight</u>	long flight	ilgas skrydis
239	Deputy <u>Director</u>	Deputy Director	direktoriaus pavaduotojas
240	excellent <u>job</u>	doing an excellent job	labai gerai dirbi
241	second <u>chance</u>	second chance	antra proga
242	to <u>charge</u> for	charge you for	kažką blogo
243	to have <u>thought</u>	Bob, I had a thought	Bobai, pagalvojau.
244	to hold <u>line</u>	to hold up a line	trugdyti eilę
245	by <u>association</u>	class by association	su kuo sutapsi
246	special <u>guest</u>	special guests	ypatingieji svečiai
247	on a/the <u>list</u>	on the list	iš mūsų sąrašo
248	to take <u>picture</u>	take a picture	nusifotografuokim
249	great <u>thing</u>	great things	didžius darbus
250	great <u>nation</u>	great nations	didžios tautos
251	deep <u>love</u>	deep love	didi meilė

252	to make <i>toast</i>	to make a toast	tarti žodį
253	right <i>decision</i>	right decision	teisingai nusprendėte
254	bad <i>idea</i>	was a bad idea	blogai baigs
255	job <i>offer</i>	got a job offer	man pasiūlė darbą
256	good <i>guy</i>	good guy	geras žmogus
257	possible <i>candidate</i>	possible candidates	galimi kandidatai
258	career <i>diplomat</i>	career diplomats	tikri diplomatai
259	in the <i>world</i>	in the world	pasaulyje
260	solid <i>gold</i>	solid gold	grynas auksas
261	good <i>food</i>	good food	geras maistas
262	wonderful <i>evening</i>	wonderful evening	nuostabus vakaras
263	to <i>smuggle</i> in	smuggled in	kontrobandiniai
264	front <i>door</i>	front door	paradinės durys
265	come in (through) <i>door</i>	come through the door	vaikščioti pro
266	with <i>dignity</i>	with some dignity	padoriai
267	to make <i>worthwhile</i>	make it a worthwhile	būtų verta vargo
268	to <i>study</i> for	studying for	ruošti
269	to smoke <i>cigar</i>	smoking our cigars	rūkom cigarus
270	to give sb <i>shot</i>	give me a shot	leisti pabandyti
271	first <i>rule</i>	first rule	pirmoji taisyklė
272	to make sb <i>wonder</i>	made me wonder	pradėjau galvoti
273	multinational <i>force</i>	multinational force	daugiašalės pajėgos
274	to give (sb) <i>guidance</i>	give me guidance	padėsit
275	to <i>defend</i> against	to defend against	saugo nuo
276	strategic <i>goal</i>	strategic goals	strateginiai tikslai
277	beautiful <i>woman</i>	beautiful woman	graži moteris
278	to <i>start</i> with	starting with them	į darbą su jais
279	to put <i>pressure</i> on	to put pressure on Russia	paspaudžia Rusiją
280	General <i>Assembly</i>	General Assembly	Generalinė Asamblėja
281	tomato <i>juice</i>	tomato juice	pomidorų sultys
282	to <i>agree</i> on	agree on	nutarsim
283	most <i>important</i>	the most important thing	svarbiausia
284	first <i>time</i>	first time	pirmą kartą
285	safe <i>journey</i>	have a safe journey home	sėkmingos kelionės namo
286	joint <i>conference</i>	joint conference	bendra konferencija
287	profound <i>effect</i>	had a profound effect on me	mane tai labai paveikė
288	to have <i>effect</i>	had a profound effect on me	mane tai labai paveikė
289	to prevent <i>tragedy</i>	to prevent this sort of senseless tragedy	jei niekas neuzkirs kelio naujoms beprasmiškoms tragedijoms
290	crucial <i>step</i>	Your rulling is a crucial first step	Jūsų sprendimas bus pirmas didelis žingsnis
291	covert <i>operation</i>	and other covert operations exist	vyksta ir kitos slaptos operacijos

292	very <i>moment</i>	at this very moment	šià akimirką
293	to give <i>life</i>	they gave their lives	jie paaukojo savo (gyvybes)
294	only <i>son</i>	your only son	savo vienatinį sūnų
295	to make <i>sacrifice</i>	made his own sacrifice	sudėjo savo auką
296	young <i>man</i>	and what these young men	trys jauni vyrai
297	to be <i>aware</i>	As you are aware	Kaip Jūs žinote
298	<i>request</i> for	our request for dismissal	apeliavome į valstybės paslaptis
299	to have <i>authority</i>	But I have authority from the president	prezidentas man leido atskleisti
300	to admit <i>responsibility</i>	government is admitting responsibility	vyriausybė prisiima atsakomybę
301	human <i>shield</i>	used civilians as human shields	naudojosi civiliais kaip gyvaisiais skydais
302	to suffer <i>injury</i>	suffered injury	patyrė sužalojimus
303	terrible <i>injury</i>	terrible injury	siaubingus sužalojimus
304	to run for <i>office</i>	she's never run for office	ji niekada nekandidatuos
305	to keep sth in <i>check</i>	keeps executive power in check	taip kontroliuojama vykdomoji
306	out of <i>control</i>	out of control executive	nekontroliuojamo vadovo
307	be forced to <i>resign</i>	forced president to resign	prezidentas buvo priverstas atsistatydinti
308	to hold sb <i>accountable</i>	we must hold everyone in government accountable to the law	atsakomybę turi prisiimti visa vyriausybė
309	to make sb/sth attractive	that makes her so attractive	tai tik vienas iš jos privalumų
310	military <i>action</i>	military action in the Middle East	karinių veiksmų Artimuosiuose Rytuose
311	peacekeeping <i>force</i>	neutral UN peacekeeping force	neutralios taikdarių pajėgos
312	essential <i>step</i>	is an essential first step	yra pirmas didelis žingsnis
313	complicated <i>situation</i>	into such a complicated situation	į tokią painią padėtį
314	strongly <i>encourage</i>	I strongly encourage my colleagues	raginu kolegas
315	draft <i>resolution</i>	the draft resolution does not pass	rezoliucija nepriimta
316	to put sth to <i>vote</i>	I put the draft resolution to vote	siūlau balsuoti
317	<i>vote</i> in favour of	The vote is 13 in favour	13 už
318	to pass <i>resolution</i>	the draft resolution does not pass	rezoliucija nepriimta
319	to need <i>support</i>	so we need your support	prašome jūsų paramos
320	dangerous <i>precedent</i>	we will not establish a dangerous precedent	pavojingo precedento
321	to establish <i>precedent</i>	we will not establish a dangerous precedent	precedento nebus

322	to override <u>veto</u>	can't override the veto	veto nepanaikins
323	get <u>difficult</u>	the moment it gets difficult	sulig pirmaisiais sunkumais
324	to <u>vote</u> for	they will vote for this resolution	už šią rezoliuciją jie balsuos
325	<u>radical</u> move	is a radical move	yra radikalus veiksmas
326	to <u>give time</u>	Give me a little more time	duokit daugiau laiko
327	to listen to <u>argument</u>	when I listened to your argument	klausydamasis Jūsų kalbos
328	to <u>ask</u> about	when Justice Jacobs was asking you about	kai teisėjas Džeikobas paklausė apie skraidykles
329	not even <u>notice</u>	and you wouldn't even notice (not even)	net ir nepastebėsi
330	suitable <u>replacement</u>	until I could find a suitable replacement	kol rasiu tinkamą paminą
331	to find <u>replacement</u>	until I could find a suitable replacement	kol rasiu tinkamą paminą
332	deep <u>understanding</u>	you have a deep understanding of the constitution	puikiai išmanote Konstituciją
333	for <u>life</u>	you have a job for life	darbą visam gyvenimui
334	to make <u>sure</u>	Let's make sure	siūlau
335	truly <u>want</u>	unless you truly want the position	kad norite šių pareigų
336	great <u>honour</u>	It would be a great honour	Man bus didelė garbė
337	in a <u>while</u>	I haven't seen Jim in a while	Džimo senokai nemačiau
338	sincere <u>regret</u>	I want to offer you my sincerest regret	kuo nuoširdžiausiai apgailestauju
339	to accept <u>apology</u>	you will accept my apology	kad priimsite atsiprašymą
340	to prevent <u>damage</u>	to prevent collateral damage	padedanti vengti atsitiktinių aukų
341	to offer <u>evidence</u>	government offers no evidence	vyriausybė nepateikia įrodymų
342	<u>honest</u> about	Pentagon is being honest about.	kad Pentagonas sako tiesą.
343	to hold <u>office</u>	you may hate the office I hold	galit nekęsti mano pareigų
344	to take <u>life</u>	the taking of one innocent life	atimti gyvybę vienam žmogui
345	to save <u>life</u>	the saving of one life	išgelbėti vieną žmogų
346	to ask sb to <u>forgive</u>	you asked me here to forgive you	jūs norit mano atleidimo
347	to have <u>duty</u>	I have a duty to this nation	aš vykdu pareigą visai šaliai
348	to have <u>power</u>	Only you have the power to stop	Tik Jūsų valioje sustabdyti
349	to handle <u>data</u>	couldn't handle all that data	tiek duomenų negalėtų apdoroti
350	to need <u>information</u>	I need more information	man reikia daugiau informacijos
351	<u>information</u> on	I need more information on Rachel	man reikia daugiau informacijos apie Reičel

352	favourite <i>book</i>	favourite books	mėgstamos knygos
353	to read <i>email</i>	I'm reading her emails	skaitau jos laiškus
354	to get <i>close</i>	we should get close to her	reikia priėti arčiau
355	to make sb <i>nervous</i>	that makes me nervous (make sb)	mane tai gąsdina
356	full <i>bowl</i>	a full bowl	nestovi dubuo su riešutais
357	<i>good</i> for	Says they're good for me	sako, kas man sveika
358	to find <i>successor</i>	is to find a suitable successor	rasti tinkamą paminą
359	great <i>sense</i>	She has a great sense of duty	jai būdingas gilus pareigos jausmas
360	to give sb <i>gift</i>	you'd given me a gift (give sb)	jūs man įteiktė dovaną
361	to make <i>mistake</i>	and watch you make this mistake	nežiūrėsiu kaip jūs darote klaidą
362	legal <i>precedent</i>	you've established legal precedents	jūsų sprendimai nustatė precedentus
363	to leak news	What if somehow the news of your illness leaks?	O jeigu pasklis žinia apie jūsų ligą
364	ulterior <i>motive</i>	Do you have some ulterior motive?	ar jūs neturite kažkokių slaptų motyvų
365	to <i>plead</i> with	I am pleading with you	maldauju jūsų
366	to give <i>treatment</i>	Give you special treatment?	nori privilegijų?
367	special <i>treatment</i>	Give you special treatment?	nori privilegijų?
368	to <i>sympathize</i> with sb	I sympathize with you	Užjaučiu.
369	to organize <i>protest</i>	activist who organized protest	aktyvistas organizavęs protestą
370	gay <i>right</i>	gay rights activist	gėjų teisių aktyvistas
371	in <i>touch</i>	have we been in touch with the Kremlin?	ar kalbėjomės su Kremliumi?
372	to make <i>call</i>	Grimes is making calls in Moscow	Graimsas skambinėja Maskvoje
373	in <i>relation</i> for (in ~ for)	this could be in relation for...	ar tai gali būti atsakas į
374	<i>upset</i> about	Russians are very upset about this resolution	labai pyksta dėl rezoliucijos
375	to gain <i>leverage</i>	we'll gain leverage	įgautume pranašumo
376	free <i>speech</i>	calling this a free speech issue	kad tai žodžio laisvės klausimas
377	to <i>stance</i> on	your stance on gay rights	jūsų pažiūros į gėjų teises
378	to have <i>meeting</i>	I have a meeting	manęs laukia susitikimas
379	further <i>inquiry</i>	Any further inquiries	negalėsiu atsakyti į jūsų klausimus
380	to make <i>statement</i>	just made the statement	pasirėmė
381	to create <i>union</i>	to create a more perfect union	sukurti tobulesnę valstybę
382	government <i>official</i>	government officials	pareigūnai



383	personal <u>gain</u>	for their own personal gain	dėl savo asmeninės naudos
384	new <u>era</u>	embracing a new era	pradėti naują erą
385	nice <u>try</u>	nice try	nesakysiu
386	entire <u>life</u>	who spent her entire life	kuri visą gyvenimą pasišventusi
387	to restore <u>integrity</u>	let's restore integrity to the Oval Office	gražinkime į Ovalųjį kabinetą sąžinę
388	hard <u>time</u>	is the hard time	kai sunku
389	ancient <u>history</u>	ancient history	sena istorija
390	to <u>look</u> down	look down the hallway	pasižiūrėkit į koridoriaus galą
391	to form <u>team</u>	you're forming your team	jūs renkate komandą
392	real <u>reason</u>	the real reason	tikroji priežastis
393	to show sb <u>mercy</u>	why did I show mercy? (sb)	kodėl parodžiau gailestį?
394	different <u>way</u>	a million different ways	milijonais būdų
395	seem <u>clear</u>	seems pretty clear	skamba gana aiškiai

## APPENDIX 2

### The List of Collected Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions:

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation	Definition
1	pay their respects	pareikšti pagarbos	make a polite visit to someone
2	would get so pissed off (off pridėjau)	siusdavo	pissed off: annoyed; irritated
3	hands are tied (neradau, kad tikrai idiom)	rankos surištos	If your hands are tied, you are not free to behave in the way that you would like
4	he's a behind the scenes guy	Neversta	behind the scenes: in private; secretly
5	Francis, he's at his wit's end	jis kraustosi iš proto	be overwhelmed with difficulties and at a loss as to what to do next
6	blind leading the stupid	aklas veda kvailą	a situation in which the ignorant or inexperienced are instructed or guided by someone equally ignorant or inexperienced
7	take it easy	svarbu nepervargti	take it easy: approach a task or activity gradually or carefully; relax
8	take care	Ačiū (randu, kad idioma)	used when saying goodbye to someone
9	wild goose chase	dėl miglotų pažadų	a foolish and hopeless search for or pursuit of something unattainable
10	to earn her hand in marriage	gavo ją į žmonas	
11	heal from these wounds	išsigydyti žaizdas	lick your wounds retire to recover your strength or confidence after a defeat or humiliating experience. (ODI)
12	a deep hole to climb of	išlipti iš gilios duobės	dig yourself into a hole (or dig a hole for yourself) get yourself into an awkward or restrictive situation.(ODI)

13	They are out for blood	jie trokšta kraujo	bay bay for blood demand punishment or retribution. (Oxford) be after sb's blood :to be very angry with someone and threatening to harm them(Cambridge)
14	they lost big	jie smarkiai prakišo	talk big talk confidently or boastfully, informal think big be ambitious, informal (ODI)
15	chest thumping	mušimasis į krūtinę	chest-thumping (COD) behaviour, especially by a man, that is intended to show how powerful and strong someone is:
16	I drive to clear my head	važiuoju kol prašviesės	valyti, tvarkytis clear head: he ability to think clearly:
17	stay on top of your sobriety	kad nekiltų jokių pagundų	on top of sth:in addition to something, especially something unpleasant:(COD)
18	You've already gone above and beyond	tu ir taip persistengei	above and beyond sth:more than a particular amount or level:(COD)
19	like a lamprey (and keep sucking)	kaip erkės	a long, snake-like fish that uses its sucking mouth to feed off the blood of other animals
20	as dry as a crouton	beliks džiuvėsiai	dry as dust ©extremely dry. ©extremely dull. (ODI)
21	It will be easier to swallow	bus lengviau praryti	pill a bitter pill (to swallow) an unpleasant or painful necessity (to accept). (ODI) hard to swallow:difficult to believe (COD)
22	she could be tossed in a ditch by some john	gal kas ją numetė kokiam griovį	John: us slang a man who is the customer of a prostitute (= a woman who charges men to have sex with her) (COD)
23	they were the bedrock	pamatas	

24	she lost lucid thought	prarado šviesų protą	lose your mind:to become mentally ill, or to start behaving in a silly or strange way (COD)
25	Oh well, that's a ways off	O to jau per daug	ways(types of behaviour:) COD
26	hurt your chances	jūsų šansams pavojaus nekelia	(the) chances are:it is likely (COD)
27	wearing two hats	užsėsti dvi kėdes	wear two hats To hold or function in more than one position or role.(The free dictionary by Farlex)
28	to get behind the wheel	sėsti už vairo	behind the wheel : driving a motor vehicle
29	What do you have in mind?	Ką sugalvojot?	have something in mind:to have a plan or intention(COD)
30	And no leaks	Ir jokių nutekėjimų	to allow secret information to become generally known (COD)
31	Then I laid on the horn	daugiau nieko neprisimenu	be on the horns of a dilemma to be unable to decide which of two things to do because either could have bad results (COD)
32	to see eye to eye with	matytis akis į akį su..	
33	Francis sends his love	Francis siunčia linkėjimų	send someone's love:o express someone's good feelings to someone else:(COD_)
34	We are long way from that	tikimybė nedidelė	
35	sucking us dry	baigia išsunkti	exhaust someone's physical, material, or emotional resources.
36	I want it all on the table	kad visos būtų peržiūrėtos	make something known so that it can be freely and sensibly discussed. © postpone something indefinitely, chiefly US
37	American dream	Amerikietiškos svajonės	the ideal by which equality of opportunity is available to any American, allowing the highest aspirations and goals to be achieved.
38	a pain in my ass	šiknos skausmas	a pain in the neck an annoying or tedious person or thing. There are a number of vulgar slang alternatives, such as pain in the ass (in the USA)

39	hate my guts	galbūt jis manęs nekenčia	feel a strong hatred for someone, informal
40	to separate the wheat from the bullshit	neatskiria grūdų nuo pliurpalų	separate (or sort) the wheat from the chaff: distinguish valuable people or things from worthless ones.
41	is as good as new	veikia kaip naujas	in a very good condition or state, especially close to the original state after damage, injury, or illness.
42	have been worried sick about you	prisijaudinome dėl tavęs	so anxious as to make yourself ill.
43	Let the rest of it go	kitką pamirškim	choose not to react to an action or remark.
44	paid the price	sumokėjo	to experience the bad result of something you have done (Cambridge Online Dictionary)
45	to put too much on your plate	jei išvarysiu į darbą per anksti	on your plate: occupying your time or energy, chiefly British
46	to have eyes	stebėti	to be good at noticing a particular type of thing (COD)
47	that Israel will stand firm	kad, Izraelis nekeis nuomonės	to remain in the same place or at the same level (COD)
48	I can't pull any punches	negaliu tylėti	pull your punches: be less forceful, severe, or violent than you could be
49	The rest is on your shoulders	visa kita Jūsų rūpestis	keep a close check on someone, informal
50	get real experience under my belt	kai galėčiau kaupti patirtį	© safely or satisfactorily achieved, experienced, or acquired.
51	to be in the passenger seat	sėdžiu keleivio vietoje	to be in the driver seat: to be in charge or in control of a situation (COD)
52	No raised eyebrows	kad niekas nekilotų antakių	show surprise, disbelief, or mild disapproval.
53	to put their lives on the line	rizikuoti savo gyvybe	speak frankly.
54	scare the wits	pergąsdinti mirtinai	be extremely frightened.
55	big ask	didžiulis prašymas	a difficult demand to fulfil. informal
56	we have bigger fish to fry	gaudom didesnę žuvį	have other or more important matters to attend to.
57	we need our rhetoric in line	reikia suderinti nuomones	

58	to clear the air	noriu pareikšti	defuse or clarify an angry, tense, or confused situation by frank discussion.
59	Supreme Court Justices have hearts	Net ir Aukščiausiojo teismo teisėjai turi širdis	be insensitive or hard-hearted enough.
60	this is the price of admission	už bilietą tenka susimokėti	
61	They have strength only in numbers	Jie stiprūs tik būriu	being in a group of people makes you feel more confident or secure about taking action (proverb)
62	to being on the fence	lūkuriuoja	avoid making a decision or choice.
63	a slip of the tongue	išsprūdo netyčia	a minor mistake in writing (or speech).
64	we both took the gloves off	kai abu nusimovėme pirštines	used to express the notion that something will be done in an uncompromising or brutal way, without compunction or hesitation.
65	to get you all on board	prisivilioti ir jus	on board: as part of a group or team, especially for a special purpose
66	skeletons in the closet	paslėpti skeletai	a discreditable or embarrassing fact that someone wishes to keep secret
67	assistant whip	botago pavaduotoja	(in many elected political systems) a member of a political party in a parliament or in the legislature whose job is to make certain that other party members are present at voting time and also to make certain that they vote in a particular way (Cambridge Online Dictionary)
68	out of inner circle	neturiu valdžios	the small group of people who control an organization, political party, etc (Cambridge Online Dictionary)
69	I want to be on the ticket. His VP	noriu tapti jo viceprezidente	very suitable and exactly what is needed (Cambridge Online Dictionary)
70	to be your eyes and ears	tapti jūsų akimis ir ausimis	be all eyes: be watching eagerly and attentively. 1958 Jessie Kesson The White Bird Passes Standing there all eyes and ears. Beat it before I take the lights from you

71	if you want to be on the ground floor	jei nori kažką išspausti	become part of an enterprise in its early stages, informal
72	shit or get off the pot	šik arba lipk nuo puodo	used to convey that someone should stop wasting time and get on with something, vulgar slang
73	they are taking their cue from you	jie seka jūsų pavyzdžiu	follow the example or advice of.
74	don't let fear drive you	nepasiduokit baimei	
75	sound bites are not who we are	nevisada kalbos rodo tiesą	
76	penny wise and pound foolish	trupinius rankiodamas kepalą pražiūrėsi	careful and economical in small matters while being wasteful or extravagant in large ones
77	singing for my supper	užsidirbinėsiu vakarienę	earn a benefit or favour by providing a service in return.
78	this is off the record	neoficialiai	not made as an official or attributable statement
79	I will come down to wire	viskas spėsis paskutinę minutę	used to denote a situation whose outcome is not decided until the very last minute, informal
80	the Golden Ticket	auksinis bilietas	
81	what they are dead set against doing	ko jie mirtinai nenori daryti	make a determined attempt to win the affections of. British
82	when the wind's blowing at gale force, there is no point in sailing against it	jei į tavo ūžia vėtra, nėra prasmės plaukti priešais	
83	this puts you on the ticket now?	taip užsitarnausi vietą?	
84	you are the man in the middle	tu stovi per vidurį	
85	what's the catch?	kur šuo pakastas?	what is the drawback? (The Free Dictionary by Farlex)
86	but you have opened my eyes	bet Jūs atvėrėte man akis	to make someone realize something surprising or shocking that they had not known about or understood before:

87	put a big price tag on this	baisiai jau brangiai prašote	
88	and to shoot ourselves in the foot	ir patys nusiraut galvą	inadvertently make a situation worse for yourself; demonstrate gross incompetence
89	meet me halfway	susitinkam pusiaukelėj	make a compromise with someone
90	play by the rules	žaisti pagal taisykles	follow what is generally held to be the correct line of behaviour.
91	and that is the root of the problem	tai ir yra problemos pagrindas	the crux/heart/root of the problem
92	but above all	tačiau svarbiausia	most importantly (Cambridge Online Dictionary)
93	God Bless	te Dievas laimina	God Bless (you) said when saying goodbye to someone, to say that you hope good things will happen to them (Cambridge Online Dictionary) idiom
94	alive and well	gyvas ir sveikas	still existing or active (often used to deny rumours or beliefs that something has disappeared or declined).
95	I had a lot on my mind	sukosi daug minčių	be troubled by the thought of something.
96	Far be it from me to tell you how to do your job	nemokysiu jus dirbti savo darbo	used to express reluctance, especially to do something which you think may be resented
97	Try Ways and Means	bandykite per biudžetą	the methods and resources at someone's disposal for achieving something
98	they won't be thorn in our side when we move forward	nekaišios pagalių į ratus	a source of continual annoyance or trouble
99	playing mind games	tyčia	deal with someone or something in a way that lacks due seriousness or respect or deviates from the truth
100	trying to throw me off balance	bando išmušti iš vėžių	to confuse or upset someone for a short time by saying or doing something that they are not expecting
101	use the light touch	kuo švelniau elgtis	someone who is easily manipulated; a person or task easily handled, informal



102	having her out of the loop	vengti	aware (or unaware) of information known to only a limited number of people, informal
103	and you make your own hours	dirbti sau tinkamu laiku	to make certain you have some time when you are not busy in order to do something you think you should do:
104	I made the cap	gaudavau maksimumą	
105	to make the history	kurti istoriją	to do something important that has not been done before and will be recorded publicly and remembered for a long time (Cambridge Online Dictionary) idiom
106	Brass tacks	grįžtam prie faktų	start to consider the essential facts or practical details; reach the real matter in hand. informal
107	Men like you don't show up for dinner without an appetite	Tokie žmonės kaip jūs be apetito prie stalo nesėda	
108	he was scared to death	išsigando mirtinai	to frighten someone very much:
109	If you stay straight, sky's the limit	Jei nenuklysi kur, tai kopsi labai aukštai	there is practically no limit.
110	make the most of	puikiausiai išnaudoti	to use or enjoy something as much as possible (Cambridge Online Dictionary)
111	ALL eyes on the table will be on you	visų žvilgsniai bus nukreipti į jus	If all eyes are on someone or something, everyone is watching that person or thing and waiting to see what will happen
112	the rumour mill begins	gandų malūnas užsivedė	a situation in which a number of people spread rumours about something
113	you made your point	jau pasireiškėt	to always do something or to take particular care to do something (Cambridge Online Dictionary) idiom
114	I'm just drawing a blank	nepagaunu kažko	elicit no response; be unsuccessful

115	I don't need training wheels	iš naujo nuo triratukų nepradėsiu	small wheels attached to each side of the back wheel of a bicycle to prevent it from falling over when a child is learning to ride it
116	He knows where his bread is buttered	jis žino kas tepa duoną ant sviesto	know where your advantage lies
117	I will not hold a veto over your head	mano veto nekabės jums virš galvos	threaten to affect you at any moment
118	use that line	taip kabinat (moteris)	
119	end the evening on the higher note	linksmesnės vakaro pabaigos ir būti negali	
120	put a travel lock on my passport	pasas nepraleidžiamų jų saraše	have an unbreakable hold or total control over. North American informal
121	on fire	pakursčiau	
122	they'll ping pong back and forth	svaidysis kaip per alaus tenisą	moving first in one direction and then in the opposite one:
123	before Petrov's shows his hand	kol Petrovas nepasakys ko nori	disclose your plans.
124	to spend one day in our shoes	bent vieną dieną atsidurti mano rogėse	be in another person's situation or predicament.
125	the weight we carry on our shoulders	pajusti naštą ant pečių	
126	No, that's just pushing buttons	jis bandė suerzinti	be successful in arousing or provoking a reaction in someone, informal
127	between you and me	tik tarp mūsų	what I am about to say should be kept secret (Cambridge Online Dictionary)
128	to skin that cat	nudirti katiną	there's more than one way to skin a cat: there's more than one way of achieving your goal
129	so that we could break bread	susėsti prie vieno stalo	share a meal with someone, dated
130	to attach all this with fresh mind	pakalbėkim šviežia galva	

131	we were behind it	mes susitarėm	you put a bad experience or your own bad behaviour behind you, you do not let it affect your life now
132	I was a coffin on wheels	karstas ant ratų	a fly on the wheel a person who overestimates their own influence
133	we should give our president a wide berth	turėtume neliesti prezidento	stay away from someone or something
134	I give the floor to the representative	suteikiu žodį	take the floor ©begin to dance on a dance floor. © speak in a debate or assembly.
135	they'll turn their back on you	jie atsuks nugarą	to refuse to help someone
136	how they will act down the road	kaip jie elgsis ateityje	in the future; later on. informal, chiefly North American
137	I think... he just lost his train of thought	veikiausiai išsiblaškytas	
138	when I said that was water under the bridge, I meant it.	Aš rimtai sakiau, kas buvo pražuvo	used to refer to events or situations in the past that are no longer to be regarded as important or a source of concern.
139	chocking you with my bare hands	kaip pasmaugsiu jus plikomis rankomis	without using any type of tool or weapon:
140	I don't want to make it any easier for you to sleep at night	nenoriu padėti jums užmigti naktį	have it easy be free from difficulties, especially those normally associated with a particular
141	There's a fine line between duty and murder	pareigą nuo žmogžudystės skiria plonytė linija	If you say that there is a fine line between one thing and another, you mean that they are very similar. You often say this when one thing is acceptable and the other is not:
142	I hope you'll think twice	tikiuosi, kad gerai pagalvosite	think twice consider a course of action carefully before embarking on it
143	i'll be damned if there hasn't been a full bowl	ir tegul man galvą nurauna	an expression of complete surprise
144	a pot boiling round the clock	kiaurą parą	all day and all night; ceaselessly

145	feel free	vaišinkitės	If someone tells you to feel free to do something, they mean that you can do it if you want to
146	Live a little	pasidžiaukite	
147	I've done a lot of soul searching	ilgai galvojau	deep and careful thought about your feelings, especially in relation to a moral problem or decision
148	to ask you to stay on the bench	kad paprašiau jus likti darbe	to work as a judge or magistrate
149	someone you should approve of to put your mind at ease	kuriai (pamainai) pritartumėte ir jūs	start to concentrate on something.
150	I could have saved you the trouble	Būčiau negaišinęs	
151	we'll keep an eye on 2016	žiūrėsime kas dėsiai rinkimuose	keep an eye out (or open) for look out for something with particular attention.
152	Then every decision you've written will be called into question	Tada bus suabejota visais jūsų sprendimais	to cause doubts about something:
153	life's work will be undone in a heartbeat	per akimirką žlugs visas jūsų gyvenimo darbas	very quickly, without needing to think about it:
154	I am not asking for a one on one with the president	neprašau pokalbio su prezidentu akis į akį	denoting or referring to a situation in which two parties come into direct contact, opposition, or correspondence
155	you're losing the battle	todėl kad pralaimit mūsų	a losing battle a struggle that is bound to end in failure
156	AmWorks will never see the light of day	Amerika Dirba dienos šviesos nematys	When something sees the light of day, it appears for the first time
157	for speaking his mind	už nuomonės reiškimą	to say what you think about speak your mind:something very directly
158	you went too far	to jau per daug	to behave in a way that upsets or annoys people
159	how about this	o jeigu taip	how about something:informal I suggest this
160	If that's what it takes	jei tai privers jus kalbėtis	have what it takes have the necessary qualities for success

161	he has no grounds	jis neturi pagrindo	on the ground in a place where real, practical work is done
162	you can get rid of me	manęs atsikratysi	to send away someone annoying or to persuade them to leave
163	don't let your 15 minutes of power	žiūrėk, kad 15 minučių valdžios	famous for fifteen minutes (especially of an ordinary person) enjoying a brief period of fame before fading back into obscurity
164	go to your head, Seth	netrenktų per galvą, Setai	If something goes to someone's head, it makes that person think that they are very important and makes them a less pleasant person
165	exploit the edges of it	ar apeinantys juos (įstatymus)	
166	and weaken the bonds of our great nation	ardo mūsų didžios tautos saitus	the weak link the point at which a system, sequence, or organization is most vulnerable; the least dependable element or member
167	The Democratic Party must step out of shadow of scandal	demokratinė partija turi išlįsti iš skandalų šešėlio	be in/under sb's shadow: to always receive less attention than someone else
168	but his best interests at heart	norėjau jam kuo geriau	used to say what someone is really like
169	you really have a shot at this office	manot, kad turit šansų rinkimuose	
170	I knew it was a long shot	žinojau, kad tikimybė nedidelė	by a long shot by far; outstandingly, informal
171	someone has to scrub the stink from this office	kažkam reikia nušveisti prezidentūros smarvę	kick up a fuss (or a stink) register strong disapproval; object loudly to something, informal
172	Out of the blue	lyg niekur nieko	out of the blue without warning; very unexpectedly, informal
173	but time heals	laikas gydo	said to mean that a painful or difficult situation will see time's a great healer: less bad as time passes

174	I've been out of the game	buvau iškritęs iš žaidimo	ahead of the game ahead of your competitors
175	you rub shoulders with the leadership	jūs bendraujate su partijos vadovybe	rub shoulders associate or come into contact with another person
176	Birch whispered in her ear	kai Berčas jai pakuždėjo	
177	except on the receiving end	mes galim jai tik paklusti	be subjected to something unpleasant, informal
178	he is not comfortable in the spotlight	Omitted	

## APPENDIX 3

### The List of Collected Phrasal Verbs:

No.	English version	Lithuanian translation	Definition
1	<b>roll up</b>	privažiavo	to arrive at a particular place or event, usually late
2	nobody <b>showed up</b>	niekas neatėjo	to arrive somewhere in order to join a group of people, especially late or unexpectedly
3	he will <b>pull through</b>	his išsikaptys	to become well again after a serious illness, especially when you might have died
4	to <b>look after</b> you	prižiūrėti	to take care of or be in charge of someone or something
5	was <b>checking on</b>	teiravosi apie jūsų sveikatą	to make sure that there is nothing wrong with somebody/something
6	to <b>get back</b>	grįžti	to return to a place after you have been somewhere else
7	<b>back up</b>	susikaupti	1 to support somebody/something; to say that what somebody says, etc. is true or 2 to provide support for somebody/something (OLD)
8	<b>push back</b>	stumkit	to delay something so that it happens later than planned
9	we're <b>looking forward</b> to that	mes labai laukiam	to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen
10	<b>working out</b>	sekasi	to develop in a successful way
11	to <b>hold off</b>	atidėti	to not do something immediately
12	<b>get out</b>	lipk	to leave a closed vehicle, building, etc.
13	<b>rolling out</b>	esate parengęs	to make a new product, service, or system available for the first time
14	to <b>find out</b>	surask	to get information about something because you want to know more about it, or to learn a fact or piece of information for the first time
15	<b>turned over</b>	atidavęs	(of a shop/store) to sell goods and replace them (OLD)
16	<b>move on</b>	pereiti	to leave the place where you are staying and go somewhere else
17	just to <b>follow up</b>	dar ne viskas	to try to find out more about something, or to do something more to deal with it

18	<b>working on</b>	kūrėme	to spend time repairing or improving something
19	please, <b>sit down</b>	prašau, sėsti	to move your body so that the lower part of it is resting on a seat or on the ground
20	<b>scale back</b>	mažinti	to make something smaller than it was or smaller than it was planned to be
21	I'll <b>walk you out</b>	palydėsiu	to leave a meeting, performance, etc. suddenly, especially in order to show your disapproval (OLD)
22	you can <b>count on</b> that	galit pasikliauti	to expect something to happen and make plans based on it
23	to <b>track down</b>	susekti	to find something or someone after looking for them in a lot of different places
24	<b>make up</b>	kompensuoti	to replace something that has been lost; to compensate for something (OLD)
25	<b>vote down</b>	vetuoti	to defeat something such as a law or plan by voting against it
26	<b>getting over</b>	dar nepagijau	to return to your usual state of health or happiness after having a bad or unusual experience, or an illness
27	<b>stay up</b>	nesėdėk per naktį	to go to bed later than usual
28	<b>bring this up</b>	sakyti	to start to talk about a particular subject
29	<b>getting into</b>	lendi	to become interested in an activity or subject, or start being involved in an activity
30	you're trying to <b>back away</b> from it	Tu bandai išsisukti	to move away backwards from somebody/something that is frightening or unpleasant; to avoid doing something that is unpleasant (OLD)
31	<b>get ahead</b> of it	užbėgti už akių	to make progress (further than others have done) (OLD)
32	<b>look ahead</b>	žiūrėti į priekį	to think about what will happen in the future and plan for these events:
33	<b>come in</b>	užeik	to enter a room or building:
34	to <b>put the toilet seat down</b>	nuleisti tualetą dangtį	to stop holding something and place it on a table, shelf, etc. (OLD)
35	let me <b>flesh it out</b>	leiskite pristatyti	to add more details or information to something
36	<b>wining back</b> majorities	susigrąžinti daugumą (kongrese)	to get something that you had before but lost temporarily
37	<b>stand by</b>	pritariu	to continue to support or help someone who is in a difficult situation
38	to <b>stick around</b>	pabūti	to stay somewhere for a period of time



39	<b>go ahead</b>	tęskite	to begin to do something, especially when somebody has given permission or has expressed doubts or opposition (OLD)
40	<b>soften me up</b>	sugraudinti mane	to do things that will please someone so that they will do what you want
41	we can't <b>put it off</b>	negalim atidėlioti	to decide or arrange to delay an event or activity until a later time or date
42	<b>turn him around</b>	perkalbėsiu	to change an unsuccessful business, plan, or system so that it becomes successful
43	if I <b>came across</b> as disrespectful	jei mano elgesys pasirodė nemandagus	to behave in a way that makes people believe that you have a particular characteristic
44	<b>playing out</b>	nutiko	when a situation plays out, it happens and develops
45	approvals <b>go up</b> and down	reitingai svyruoja	to move higher, rise, or increase
46	<b>approvals</b> go up and down	reitingai svyruoja	if the price of something, the temperature, etc. goes down, it becomes lower (OLD)
47	<b>thought</b> this through	viską gerai apgalvojo	to carefully consider the possible results of doing something
48	<b>hang on</b> a second	palauk truputį	to wait for a short time
49	I've been <b>putting together</b>	sudarinėju sąrašą	to put the parts of something in the correct places and join them to each other
50	I should get to <b>cash in</b> on that	man priklausu atlygis	to gain an advantage for yourself from a situation, especially in a way that other people think is wrong or immoral (OLD)
51	<b>rely upon</b>	pasikliauti	to trust or have faith in somebody/something
52	<b>slipped up</b>	susipainiojo	to make a mistake
53	<b>came out</b>	išėjote	to go somewhere with someone for a social event
54	would you mind <b>setting them up</b> ?	ar galit išdėlioti?	to build something or put something somewhere (OLD)
55	<b>finish up</b> later	baigti vėliau	to complete something
56	<b>look at</b> it	peržiūrėti	to think about, consider or study something (OLD)
57	<b>stop by</b>	užsuk	to go into a place for a short time when you are going somewhere else
58	<b>fending off</b> attacks	išpuolių atmušinėjimas	to defend yourself successfully against an attack, criticism, or some other unwanted thing

59	<b>will focus on</b>	kalbės apie	to give a lot of attention to one particular person, subject, or thing
60	<b>pushing forward</b>	paskelbti	to continue doing something or making progress in something, with effort or enthusiasm
61	<b>come over</b>	užsukti	to come to a place, move from one place to another, or move towards someone
62	<b>to check up</b>	užsukti	to try to discover what someone is doing in order to be certain that that person is doing what they should be doing
63	<b>report back</b>	atsakyti	to bring information to someone in authority
64	<b>looks like</b>	atrodo	to appear likely to happen
65	<b>split it up</b>	skaldyti	to divide something into smaller parts (OLD)
66	<b>pick it up</b>	pratęsti	to start again; to continue (OLD)
67	to <b>bring them in</b>	kad ji taptų partnere	to attract somebody/something to a place or business (OLD)
68	he was <b>brought up</b> through the KGB	KGB auklėtinis	to care for a child until he or she is an adult, often giving him or her particular beliefs:
69	well, <b>bring her along</b>	atsivežkit ir ją	to take someone or something with you:
70	who am I <b>dealing with?</b>	ko jūs siekiat?	to do business with a person or company:
71	<b>refer to him</b>	vadintumėte jį	to mention or speak about somebody/something (OLD)
72	<b>shut us out of</b>	neįsileido mūsų	to prevent somebody/something from entering a place (OLD)
73	gonna <b>turn out</b>	kaip baigsis (rinkimai)	to happen in a particular way or to have a particular result, especially an unexpected one:
74	to <b>give up names</b>	pasakys	to stop trying to guess
75	it's <b>coming off</b> as patronizing	dažnai atrodo kaip žiūrėjimas iš aukšto	to happen as planned, or to succeed
76	to <b>win her over</b>	ją patraukti į savo pusę	to persuade someone to support you or agree with you, often when they were opposed to you before
77	<b>clean up</b> well	gražu žiūrėti	to remove dirt, etc. from somewhere (OLD)
78	they <b>come from</b>	juos veda	to be caused by something

79	I am <b>turning it down</b>	atsisakysiu	to refuse an offer or request
80	to <b>come back</b>	grįžti	to return to a place
81	<b>putting him down</b>	neišversta	to be extremely interested in or worried by a particular subject and spend an unreasonably large amount of time thinking about it
82	<b>hung up on</b> appointments	kabinėtis prie	(informal) (usually used in the progressive tenses) to arrive; to be ready soon 'Is lunch ready?' 'Coming up!'
83	<b>come up</b>	prisidėti	to start to happen or work
84	<b>come on</b>	neišversta	to make something lower in level or amount
85	<b>come around</b>	susikalbės	to change your opinion of something, often influenced by another person's opinion
86	<b>drink up</b>	geriam	to finish your drink completely
87	<b>go on</b>	sakykit	to continue
88	<b>go through</b>	eičiau per	If a law, plan, or deal goes through, it is officially accepted or approved; 2 to perform a series of actions; to follow a method or procedure (OLD)
89	you <b>believed in</b>	tiki	to be certain that something exists
90	<b>woke up</b>	pabudau	to (cause to) become conscious after sleeping
91	I <b>walked away</b> with something	grįžau su kažkuo	to win a prize or competition very easily
92	I can <b>keep you</b> to your word	priverstų jus laikytis žodžio	to do what you have promised or planned to do
93	if we can't <b>knock her out</b>	jei negalim jos atsikratyti	to defeat somebody so that they cannot continue competing (OLD)
94	we have to <b>figure out</b> another way	teks sugalvoti kitą būdą	to understand or solve something
95	<b>going around</b> the Security Council	saugumo tarybos apėjimas	to spin like a wheel 2 to spin or turn (OLD)
96	you <b>dust off</b> some 60 -year-old precedent	nupūtė dulkes nuo 60 m. senumo precedento	to prepare something for use, especially after it has not been used for a long time
97	<b>send her in</b>	kvieskit	to cause a group of people to go to a place; 2 to order somebody to go to a place to deal with a difficult situation (OLD)

98	I asked him to <b>hold on</b>	paprašiau jo palaukti	used to tell someone to wait for a short time
99	we could <b>end up</b> with the Republican president	nes galim gauti prezidentą Respublikoną	to finally be in a particular place or situation
100	you know what I <b>dreamed of</b> when I came here?	žinot apie ką svajojau eidamas čia?	to think about something that you want very much
101	You <b>show Mr. Mahmoud out</b> .	Prašau išlydėti poną Machmudą.	to go to the door of the building with someone who does not live or work there, when they are leaving
102	and it <b>set off</b> alarms	paleidau pavojaus signalą	to make an alarm start ringing
103	Did she ever <b>talk about</b> going anywhere?	negi ji niekada nepasakojo kur norėtų išvažiuoti?	to think about or make plans to do something in the future
104	I'll <b>step down</b>	aš atsistatydinsiu	to leave an important job or position and let somebody else take your place (OLD)
105	maybe you can <b>explain away</b> yesterday as a senoir moment	gal būt vakarykštį nutikimą paaiškinsite senatve	to try to escape being blamed for something bad, usually by making it seem unimportant
106	and she <b>reached out</b> to Bugayev	ji skambino Bugajevui	(especially North American English) to contact somebody in order to get help (OLD)
107	they <b>plan on</b> fully prosecuting him	jie ketina jį teisti	to intend to do something
108	<b>put out</b> a statement	paskelbkit, kad bendraujam	to publish or broadcast something (OLD)
109	if we <b>give in</b>	jei pasiduosim	to finally agree to what someone wants, after refusing for a period of time
110	if you <b>back down</b>	jei nusileisi	to admit that you were wrong or that you have been defeated
111	you wanted me to <b>chew you out</b>	nori, kad aš tave išgrūščiau	to tell someone angrily that they have done something wrong
112	to <b>root out</b> corruption	su šaknimis išraukime korupciją	to find the person or thing that is causing a problem and remove or get rid of them (OLD)
113	<b>running against</b> an incumbent	varžytis su pareigas einančiu prezidentu	to oppose or have an effect that is not helpful towards someone or something

114	why did I <b>hold back</b> ?	bet kodēl aš sudvejojau?	to not do something, often because of fear or because you do not want to make a bad situation worse
115	we <b>base it on</b> things (base sth on sth_	pagal tai	to use an idea, a fact, a situation, etc. as the point from which something can be developed (OLD)

## APPENDIX 4

### PhaVE List

List of Items in frequency ranking order

1. Go on	51. Put out	101. Set off
2. Pick up	52. Look around	102. Keep on
3. Come back	53. Catch up	103. Run out
4. Come up	54. Go in	104. Make out
5. Go back	55. Break down	105. Shut up
6. Find out	56. Get off	106. Turn off
7. Come out	57. Keep up	107. Bring about
8. Go out	58. Put down	108. Step back
9. Point out	59. Reach out	109. Lay down
10. Grow up	60. Go off	110. Bring down
11. Set up	61. Cut off	111. Stand out
12. Turn out	62. Turn back	112. Come along
13. Get out	63. Pull up	113. Play out
14. Come in	64. Set out	114. Break out
15. Take on	65. Clean up	115. Go around
16. Give up	66. Shut down	116. Walk out
17. Make up	67. Turn over	117. Get through
18. End up	68. Slow down	118. Hold back
19. Get back	69. Wind up	119. Write down
20. Look up	70. Turn up	120. Move back
21. Figure out	71. Line up	121. Fill out
22. Sit down	72. Take back	122. Sit back
23. Get up	73. Lay out	123. Rule out
24. Take out	74. Go over	124. Move up
25. Come on	75. Hang up	125. Pick out
26. Go down	76. Go through	126. Take down
27. Show up	77. Hold on	127. Get on
28. Take off	78. Pay off	128. Give back
29. Work out	79. Hold out	129. Hand over
30. Stand up	80. Break up	130. Sum up
31. Come down	81. Bring out	131. Move out
32. Go ahead	82. Pull back	132. Come off
33. Go up	83. Hang on	133. Pass on
34. Look back	84. Build up	134. Take in
35. Wake up	85. Throw out	135. Set down
36. Carry out	86. Hang out	136. Sort out
37. Take over	87. Put on	137. Follow up
38. Hold up	88. Get down	138. Come through

39. Pull out	89. Come over	139. Settle down
40. Turn around	90. Move in	140. Come around
41. Take up	91. Start out	141. Fill in
42. Look down	92. Call out	142. Give out
43. Put up	93. Sit up	143. Give in
44. Bring back	94. Turn down	144. Go along
45. Bring up	95. Back up	145. Break off
46. Look out	96. Put back	146. Put off
47. Bring in	97. Send out	147. Come about
48. Open up	98. Get in	148. Close down
49. Check out	99. Blow up	149. Put in
50. Move on	100. Carry on	150. Set about