



KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS
SOCIALINIŲ, HUMANITARINIŲ MOKSLŲ IR MENŲ FAKULTETAS

Gintas Bartaškevičius

IDIOMŲ VERTIMAS VIEŠOSE KALBOSE

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Vadovas

Lekt. Jurgita Motiejūnienė

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APPROVED BY

Head of Department
Doc. Dr. Saulė Petronienė
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TRANSLATION OF IDIOMS IN PUBLIC SPEECHES

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Supervisor

Lekt. Jurgita Motiejūnienė
25/05/2015

Project made by

Gintas Bartaškevičius
25/05/2015

Reviewer

Lekt. Audronė Daubarienė
25/05/2015

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SUMMARY

Translation of Idioms in Public Speeches is a bachelor thesis that analyses the translation of idioms, phraseological units in public speeches. In this case, the source of the analysis is TED talks.

The theoretical overview, the analytical part and conclusions are provided in the project. In the theoretical part, the theoretical material of Lithuanian and foreign theoretics is analysed. The theoretical material is related to the aim and objectives of the project. The analytical part includes contrastive and descriptive methods that help to analyse the translation strategies used by the translators. The choice of the translation strategy is evaluated. Conclusions include the answers to the objectives that were raised in the introduction.

Such kind of analysis of the translation of idioms in TED talks is the first. The translations of TED talks are not practically analysed. The total number of the papers that analyse the translation of TED talks is 11. Subtitling is the major topic of those papers. TED talks are not dubbed, they are subtitled. Subtitles appear synchronically with the speaker's words. Due to this, subtitling is the major topic.

TED conferences become more and more popular in Lithuania (more talks are being translated; *TEDxVilnius* conferences take place in Vilnius since 2010). The popularity requires the best quality of translation. This research provides difficulties of idioms translation and the ways how to cope with them (translation strategies). Thus, it can help the translators who translate TED talks from English into Lithuanian. Many examples (total number of 250), some of them include several ways of translations can help a translator to choose the best translation strategy in the target language.

The research object is the idioms used in the English TED talks and their translations into Lithuanian. Speakers do not avoid to be informal and to use an informal lexis. There are lots of frozen patterns in English. Their meaning is far from the meaning of the consisting words. Such collocations are used in the spoken language. The collocations that are used most often are called *phrasal verbs*. They consist of a verb and a particle / a preposition. Although the verbal constructions are popular to use, TED talks included not only the verbal constructions but the expressive collocations as well.

The aim of the bachelor thesis is to analyse the translation strategies that were used by the translators, who translated TED talks from English into Lithuanian. There are six translation strategies that are used in an idiom translation (equivalent translation, analogue translation, translation by paraphrase,

calque translation, translation by omission and the strategy of compensation). These strategies have been chosen according to the theorists who analyse translation of idioms. There are two translation strategies that are not suggested to use (i.e. translation by omission and calque translation).

Six objectives were raised to achieve the main aim. They are the following:

1. To define idioms and their features. This objective helps to find out what collocations can be taken as a research data;
2. To define the features of a spoken language and a publicistic register. To find out if the TED talks can be taken as a research data;
3. To select idioms and their translations from TED talks. Idioms are needed as a research object;
4. To analyse the translation strategies that are used in translation of idioms. The translations are classified according to the translation strategies;
5. To classify the translations according to the strategies of translation. This is the main part of the analytical part;
6. To analyse the problems that translators face when translating idioms. This objective identifies the problems and helps to cope with them.

250 idioms from 36 TED talks showed that translators usually used the translation by paraphrase strategy. 134 idioms were translated using this translation strategy. The main reasons why this strategy was used in the most of the cases are provided in the analytical part. The calque translation strategy is the second most often used strategy. 41 idioms were translated using this translation strategy. Idioms translated by idioms the equivalent or the analogue translation strategies were translated respectively in 31 and 21 cases of 250. 16 idioms were omitted. The strategy of compensation was not used at all.

The results of the paper could be discussed by the TED language coordinators who are responsible for the translations from English into Lithuanian. They could pay attention to the translators because translators usually use the easiest way – the translation by paraphrase, instead of finding an equivalent or analogue translation in Lithuanian.

Bartaškevičius, G Idiomų vertimas viešose kalbose. *Technikos kalbos vertimo* baigiamasis projektas / vadovas lekt Jurgita Motiejūnienė; Kauno technologijos universitetas, Socialinių, humanitarinių mokslų ir menų fakultetas, Šiuolaikinių kalbų ir tarpkultūrinės komunikacijos katedra. Kaunas, 2015. 31 psl.

SANTRAUKA

Translation of Idioms in Public Speeches / Idiomų vertimas viešose kalbose – tai bakalauro baigiamasis projektas, analizuojantis idiomų, frazeologizmų vertimą viešose kalbose. Šiuo atveju, analizės šaltiniu pasirinktos TED konferencijų kalbos.

Projekte pateikiama teorinė apžvalga, tiriamoji-analitinė dalis ir išvados. Teorinėje dalyje tiriami Lietuvos ir užsienio teoretikų medžiaga, susijusi su projekte iškelto tikslu ir uždaviniais. Tiriamojoje-analitinėje dalyje naudojant gretinamąjį ir aprašomąjį tyrimo metodą analizuojamos frazeologizmų vertimo strategijos, kurias naudojo vertėjai. Vertinamas vertimo strategijos pasirinkimas. Išvadose pateikiami atsakymai į įvade iškelto uždavinį.

Toks tyrimas, nagrinėjantis frazeologizmų vertimą TED kalbose, yra pirmas. TED kalbų vertimai yra praktiškai neanalizuoti. Iš viso rasta 11 įvairių darbų, tiriančių TED konferencijų vertimus. Daugiausiai šie darbuose nagrinėja titravimą. Taip tikriausiai yra dėl to, kad TED kalbos nėra įgarsinamos į kitas kalbas, o pateikiami tik titrai, atsirandantys ekrane sinchroniškai su pranešėjo žodžiais.

Populiarėjant TED konferencijoms Lietuvoje (išverčiama vis daugiau kalbų; nuo 2010 m. Vilniuje vyksta *TEDxVilnius* konferencijos), reikalinga kuo geresnė vertimo kokybė. Šis tyrimas su pateikiamomis frazeologizmų vertimo problemomis ir jų sprendimo būdais (vertimo strategijomis) gali padėti vertėjams, verčiantiems TED pranešimus iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą. Didelis kiekis pavyzdžių (250) padės vertėjui, pagal tam tikrus kriterijus, išsirinkti geriausią vertimo būdą savo verčiamoje kalboje.

Tyrimo objektu parinktos TED konferencijų kalbos, o tiksliau – frazeologizmai, pavartoti angliškose kalbose, ir jų vertimas į lietuvių kalbą. Pranešimų dalyviai nevengia nutolti nuo formalumo ir naudoja neformaliąją leksiką. Anglų kalboje ypač gausu sustabarėjusių žodžių junginių, kurių reikšmė nutolusi nuo junginių sudarančių žodžių reikšmės ir jie dažnai naudojami šnekamojoje kalboje. Tokie, dažniausiai pasitaikantys, junginiai vadinami fraziniais veiksmažodžiais (*angl. phrasal verbs*). Jie sudaryti iš veiksmažodžio irrieveiksmio / prielinksnio. Nors tokios veiksmažodinės konstrukcijos yra dažnai vartojamos, TED kalbose nemaža dalis idiomų buvo ne fraziniai veiksmažodžiai, o vaizdingi posakiai.

Bakalauro baigiamojo projekto pagrindinis tyrimo tikslas – išanalizuoti vertimo strategijas, kurias naudojo vertėjai, versdami idiomias iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių. Yra šešios vertimo strategijos, naudojamos verčiant idiomias (vertimas ekvivalentu, vertimas analogu, prasminis vertimas, kalkė, praleidimas ir kompensavimas). Strategijos atrinktos pagal teoretikų, analizuojančių idiomų vertimą, tyrimus. Jie išskyrė dažniausiai pasitaikančius vertimo būdus ir aprašė kiekvieno vertimo būdo savybes. Tarp dažniausiai naudojamų vertimo strategijų yra ir tokių, kurios nėra laikomos geru vertimo būdu, t. y. frazeologizmo praleidimas ir kalkinis vertimas. Nebent su tam tikromis išimtimis.

Pagrindiniam projekto tikslui įgyvendinti buvo iškelti šeši uždaviniai. Jei yra tokie:

1. Teoriškai apibūdinti frazeologizmus ir jų savybes. Šis uždavinys leidžia tinkamai suprasti kokie pranešimuose pavartoti kalbiniai vienetai gali būti imami kaip tyrimo objektas.
2. Apibūdinti šnekamosios kalbos ir publicistinio stiliaus bruožus. Taip išsiaiškinama, ar TED kalbos viešosios kalbos ir iš jų galima rinkti tyrimo vienetus.
3. Išrinkti idiomias ir jų vertimus iš TED pranešimų; idiomos – šio projekto tyrimo objektas
4. Išanalizuoti vertimo strategijas, naudojamas verčiant frazeologizmus. Vertimai yra suklasifikuoti pagal vertimo strategijų požymius.
5. Suklasifikuoti vertimus pagal vertimo strategijas. Tai pagrindinis uždavinys pagal kurį parengta praktinė-analitinė dalis.
6. Išanalizuoti problemas su kuriomis susiduria vertėjai, versdami frazeologizmus.

Surinkus 250 frazeologizmų iš 36 TED kalbų ir juos suklasifikavus paaiškėjo, jog vertėjai dažniausiai rinkosi prasminį vertimo būdą. Naudojant šią strategiją buvo išversta daugiau negu pusė frazeologizmų – 134. Galimos priežastys, kodėl šis vertimo būdas buvo naudojamas dažniausiai – pateikiamos praktinėje-analitinėje dalyje. Antra pagal populiarumą vertimo strategija – kalkinis vertimo būdas. Šiuo, teoretikų nepatartinu naudoto, vertimo būdu buvo išverstas 41 frazeologizmas. Kalkinio vertimo atvejai pateikiami praktinėje-analitinėje dalyje. Frazeologizmas išverstas frazeologizmu (arba vertimas ekvivalentu) ir vertimas analogu buvo pasirinkti atitinkamai 39 ir 21 kartą. 16 idiomų, pavartotų TED pranešimuose buvo praleistos. Ar tai kiekvienu atveju pasiteisino, pateikta praktinėje-analitinėje dalyje. Kompensacinis vertimo būdas nebuvo panaudotas nė karto.

Šie rezultatai galėtų būti aptariami TED lietuvių kalbos koordinatorių, kurie atsakingi už vertimus. Jie galėtų atkreipti dėmesį į tai, jog vertėjai per dažnai pasirenka lengviausią kelią, tai yra prasminį vertimą, vietoj to, kad surastų lietuvių kalboje ekvivalentinį arba analoginį atitikmenį.

INTRODUCTION

The bachelor thesis *Translation of Idioms in Public Speeches* is an analysis of a translation of idioms. All idioms are selected from www.ted.com. Many politicians, scientists and professors of any field have made speeches on TED for various occasions. About 20 speeches are uploaded every month. TED speeches are very popular for people to watch. As not everybody understands English, the speeches have to be translated.

There are more than 50,000 translations published in 104 languages on TED. TED talks are translated by volunteers from many countries but their translations are checked by experienced translators who have subtitled at least 90 minutes of talk content. Moreover, the reviewed translations are approved by the TED Language Coordinator or a staff member before publication. There are more than 460 talks translated into Lithuanian. Translators face many challenges translating these speeches because they need to have knowledge in certain fields in order to provide an adequate translation. One of the biggest challenges is the translation of the idioms.

Translation of Idioms in Public Speeches consists of a theoretical part, a methodological part and an analysis. The main terms, difficulties, strategies of the translation of idioms and the influence of the spoken language on an academic register are discussed. The theoretical part is based on Lithuanian and foreign philologists.

The object of the thesis is the idioms that were used in TED talks and their translation from English into Lithuanian.

Actuality and novelty. No scientific articles that analyse translation of idioms in TED talks in any language pair were found.

Talks from TED and their translations are researched in only several scientific papers (total number of research works found is 11). For instance, Hayeri, N. (2014) *Does gender affect translation? Analysis of English talks translated to Arabic*; Cerrolo, M., Girardi, Ch., Federico, M. (2012) *WIT³: Web Inventory of Transcribed and Translated Talks*. None of these papers analyse the translation of idioms in TED speeches. All the papers and articles whose research object is TED talks can be found on http://translations.ted.org/wiki/OTP-related_research.

Lithuanian philologists also analyse the translation of idioms from English or other languages into Lithuanian. Margarita Strakšienė (2009) analyses translation strategies from English into Lithuanian and (2010) from English into Russian. Aina Būdvytė-Gudienė and Reda Toleikienė (2008) analyse translation of idioms that include body parts. Vincentas Drotvinas (2009) analyses idioms in general.

The methods that are used in this paper are the contrastive method, the descriptive method and the theoretical analysis.

The aim of the bachelor thesis is to analyse the strategies that translators use to translate idioms that are used in TED talks.

Objectives:

1. To define idioms and their features;
2. To define the features of spoken language and publicistic register;
3. To select idioms and their translations from TED talks;
4. To analyse the translation strategies that were used in translation of idioms;
5. To classify the translations according to the strategies of translation;
6. To analyse the problems that a translator faces when translating idiom.

This paper might help Lithuanian translators who work in the Open Translation Project, TED. The theory can help to recognise an idiom. Furthermore, the project provides the strategies how to translate idioms and the ways of translation.

1. Idioms: translation problems and strategies, usage in spoken language and publicistic register

This section includes a theoretical overview of idioms based on Lithuanian and foreign scholars. The definition, classification, features and fields of usage of idioms are given in the first part. Later, the difficulties of translating idioms are provided and the translation is described. The strategies of idiom translation are provided in the third part of this section. The final section is about the spoken language and publicistic register and how do they interact.

1.1. Phraseology

This chapter presents the definition of an idiom. According to foreign and Lithuanian philologists, a classification of idioms will be provided. Furthermore, the main features of what makes a couple of words to be an idiom not a free construction are going to be described.

According to Strakšienė (2010), idioms, phraseological units are popular in English. “English is very rich of idioms. They are used in various styles of language, such as literature, colloquial style and publicistic style.” (p. 29). What makes a free construction to become an idiom? Baker (1992) argues that idioms 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 deducted from their individual components” (p. 63). Leonavičienė (2010:157) explains how to recognize an idiom. She claims that the main feature of an idiom is that it must be a collocation. A collocation may consist of almost every collocation type (verbs, nominal collocation, different cases and constructions of cases with prepositions). Although, in a respect of form, idioms are similar to free constructions, but according to the meaning and a function it suits, is understandable as a word equivalent. On the other hand, Drotvinas states that not every Lithuanian word can be used as a syllabus of the idiom. Drotvinas (2009, p. 52) describes the syllabus that can be a part of an idiom according to the followings aspects: the frequency of usage, derivation and other aspects.

Drotvinas in his description of a syllabus speaks more about the frequency of usage. He gives two more groups that expand this point:

1) Idioms that are made of the words of a normative language and the words that are a part of the active lexis. Such idioms are lexically similar to the free constructions because they are derived from free construction. Figuratively is the only difference;

2) Idioms that include a word of limited usage. Such words are used very rarely or at least are not used in a free context and can be found only in idioms.

What are the main features of idioms? Baker (1992), Strakšienė (2010) Leonavičienė (2010), Yusifova (2013) suggest that there are many features that make a few words to become an idiom. One of them is

frozen patterns. The majority of philologists who analyse idioms agree that idioms are unchangeable. Yusifova (2013) states that “an idiom can’t be broken into parts in a sentence, neither can be changed.” (p. 134). Another feature is **expressivity**. According to Leonavičienė (2010), this feature is additional nomination or a stylistic connotation of an idiom. Each idiom includes a different degree of an additional nomination (p. 159). Nguyen Hoang Tra My (2011) states that, in many cases **idioms are collocations**. She writes that “collocations and idioms share several common features. Both of them are the fixed groups of words, are highly restricted and have arbitrary limitation in use”. (p. 9). Furthermore, **stable of meaning** as it is explained in “Frazeologijos žodynas” comes not from the single syllabus meaning. The collocation gives a new meaning that in many cases can be said by completely different word.

Jakaitienė (2009) presents a full description of differences and similarities of **free constructions** and **idioms**.

A free construction is two or more words with independent meaning connected with a direct syntactic <...> link. It is a part of a sentence. A sentence can be made of one or several collocations. But their meaning and intonation must be concluding and they must go as an unit of communication. Jakaitienė, according to Labutis (2002), says that a collocation is always made of at least two independent forms of words and every syllabus goes as a part of a sentence. The common meaning of a free construction is the lexical sum of the words that structures a collocation.

Idioms. She says that **freezing** (as explained above) is the main feature. Moreover, idioms are constructed of the words that usually go together. All collocations that meaning is stable can be considered as idioms. In a traditional Lithuanian linguistics, a conception of an idiom is much narrower. Usually, it is agreed that not all collocations with a stable meaning are considered to be idioms, but just expressive stable collocations.

Thus, a free construction is a collocation of separate words and can be split. Idioms cannot be split neither semantically nor syntactically.

There are many different definitions of idioms and phraseological units. Some theorists say that a phraseological unit is the same as an idiom but in some cases a phraseological unit is not an idiom. Lithuanian philologist Jakaitienė (2009) says that according to the meaning there are two types of phraseology: **motivated** and **unmotivated**. According to her, the motivation of a phraseological unit is based on two factors:

- 1) The first main factor is based on the proportion of the general meaning of a collocation and its single component;

2) the proportion of view that is made by the phraseological unit and a view that could be made if the single component is used in its direct meaning.

The meaning of motivated phraseological units is still related to the meaning of its single component. Although, semantic connection with single words is rather dimmed but still they can easily be rebuilt. **Unmotivated** phraseological units according to Jakaitienė (2009) are called idioms. She gives the definition of an idiom as a completely irresolvable, fossilized, closed collocation that meaning is absolutely non-motivated to the meaning of the words that construct the collocation.

The meaning of the words in a collocation is melted. She says that every syllabus of a collocation is taken separately and they are semantically empty. Extremely idiomatical words are these that are unknown, inexplicable, sometimes corrupted words that are used only in a phraseological unit (p. 286, 287).

Victoria Subbotina (2012) quotes the academician V.V. Vinogradov who also gives the same distribution of a phraseological unit. She provides more types of phraseological units (i.e. universal phraseological unit, figurative and non-figurative phraseological units) (p. 1488, 1491). The target of this paper is to analyse motivated and unmotivated phraseological units.

In conclusion, idioms can be made of almost every word that is being used in the language. Idioms are collocations, but not every collocation is considered to be an idiom. It depends on certain factors, such as expressivity, stability and other. There are two types of phraseological units: motivated and unmotivated.

1.2. Difficulties of idiom translating

This chapter includes a list of difficulties that translators face during the translation process. To avoid it, here is a list of major problems that a translator faces during the process of translation. Also the term of *translation* is described.

Talking about translation problems, at first, it would be useful to know what a **translation** is. There are many theories on translation. For example: Skopos, Eugene Nida theory of translation, situational translation theory, etc. Translation as a branch of linguistics is not very old, but as a process it is ancient. There are many encyclopedias: “Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies. Edited by Mona Baker” (2001); course books about translation: “Translation: An advanced resource book” (2004). Many philologists do translation analyses.

Munday (2009) provides theories of translation by many scholars in “The Routledge Companion to Translation Studies”. Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004:xvii) analyse a translation in their book “Translation: An advanced resource book”. In a very beginning they state the importance of translation: “Translation, both commercial and literary, is an activity that is growing phenomenally in

today’s globalized world.” They say that “translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life.” Translation is a term that is used to describe a meaning in the target language in writing, but in oral it is a different term – interpreting. Hatim and Munday (2004) quote Jakobson who “makes a very important distinction between three types of written translation:

1. **intralingual translation** – translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase;
2. **interlinguagl translation** – translation from one language to another, and
3. **intersemiotic translation** – translation of the verbal **sign** by a non-verbal **sign**, for example music or image.” (p. 5)

Translation is a very wide field of studies. To understand it easier, Hatim and Munday (2004:8) give a figure that illustrates all fields of translation:

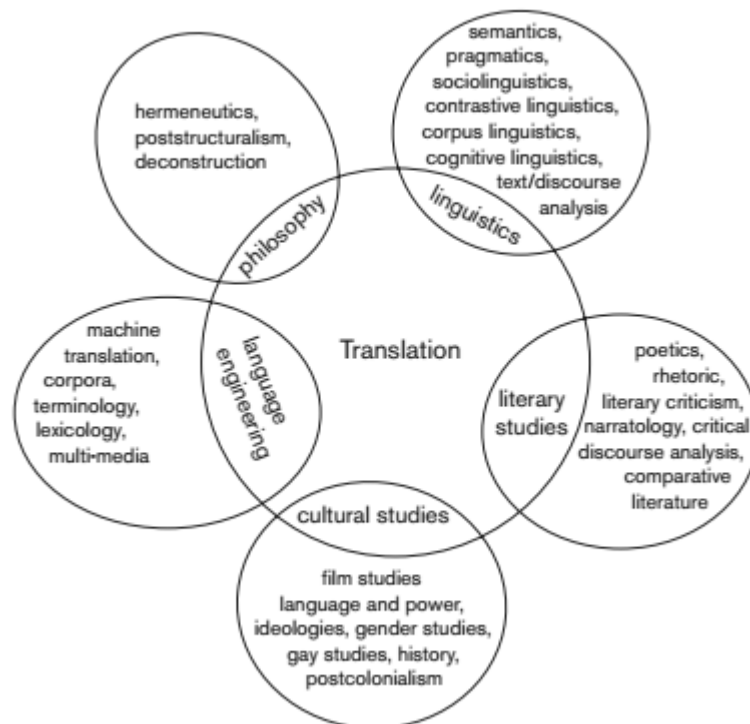


Figure 1. Map of disciplines interfacing with Translation Studies

Mostly every paper about translation of idioms begins with an overview of translation difficulties that translators should cope with. For example, Baker (1992), Strakšienė (2009). Brădeanu (2011) claims that a translator must be familiar with the target language audience and know its culture. “There has been recognition that culture-bound concepts can actually be more problematic for the translator than the semantic or syntactic difficulties of a text, even where the two cultures involved are not too

distant”. (p. 73c). Moreover, according to her, the lack of cultural knowledge makes lots of problems in a translation of idioms or phraseological units. “A major difficulty in the translation of phraseological units is raised by the fact that languages have different ways of organizing reality, which are specific to each culture.” (p. 74) Aina Būdvytytė-Gudienė and Reda Toleikienė (2008) say that translation difficulties are determined by the formal expression variety and semantic expression features of that lexical fragment (p. 25). Kozhakanova, Mussaly, Azimbayeva & Abdikova (2012) give a long list of difficulties. They mention the following:

1. “definition of the phraseological units’ structure”;
2. “understanding their textual, contextual and hidden meaning, content, idea”;
3. “determining their artistic and aesthetic functions”;
4. “finding the phraseological units’ full and appropriate alternatives in the target language”;
5. “finding the closest alternative of the phraseological units in the language of translation”;
6. “descriptive transfer of the phraseological units’ value in translation, etc.” (p. 488).

It is also important to pay attention to **text type**, **audience**, and **purpose** of translation. Hatim and Munday (2004) state that such ignoring “has invariably led to the rather pedantic form of literalism, turgid adherence to form and almost total obsession with accuracy often encountered in the translation.” (p. 14). Baker M. (1992) in her book and Brădeanu (2011) in her article explain difficulties and give the following list:

The first problem that a translator must cope with is “an idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language.” (Baker p. 68). Following her, every language has different ways to express the same meaning. There are many ways in every language how to express the same meaning. Baker gives a similar approach as Brădeanu “One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of a transparent fixed expression, a third may express it by means of an idiom, and so on.” (p. 68). This is why it is so difficult to find an equivalent idiom in target language. Talking about this translation difficulty, Baker does not forget the culture. She says there are many idioms that are cultural-specific, but this feature does not make the idiom untranslatable (p. 68).

Another difficulty is “an idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different”. (p. 68). Brădeanu also mentions the same problem saying that “even if a phraseological unit has a similar counterpart in the target language, its context of

use may be different”. “[...], the contexts in which they (*idioms*) can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.” (p. 74, 75). Explaining this difficulty, Baker takes English as an example. She says that idioms in English are used “in many types of text, though not in all.” (p. 70). The main field in which use of idioms is limited is quality-press news reports. As the best fields for idioms she selects advertisements, promotional material, and tabloid press. The frequency of usage of idioms in English depends on a style.

The last difficulty is “an idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time”. (Baker p. 69). This problem is usually found in probably all languages not only in English. Such idioms may confuse a translator. If he/she is not familiar with one or another idiom, thus “may easily accept the literal interpretation and miss the play on idiom” (p. 66).

Mario De Bortoli and Jesus Maroto (2001:10) analyse the translation of colours. They also mention the idiomatic use of colours in language. They state that in many languages, to express moods or feelings, the names of colours are used. “In all languages there are numerous expressions in which colour plays an important role”. It also can cause difficulties to a translator, because “in most cases there is no equivalent in other languages and when translating them literally the meaning is lost.” One colour may have different meaning in every language. As an example, Bortoli and Moroto give the colour “blue” as an example. They say that in Germany “(to be blue) means to be drunk or in Russian [...] means to be homosexual.” Therefore, there is one more problem for a translator to cope with – the phraseological meaning of names of colours.

In conclusion, translators who work with texts full of idioms, phraseological units, must cope with a lot of problems. A great knowledge of both languages is not enough. Translators must have knowledge on cultures of the source and the target languages. The majority of problems that were mentioned before include the differences between cultures.

1.3. Strategies of idiom translation

The following chapter includes the strategies that help translators to cope with the problems. The information provided in this chapter is the framework of the analysis (analysis is based on the strategies that are given in this chapter).

Many scholars who discuss about translation problems mention CULTURE. Brădeanu (2011) gives a key to cope with the problems that are just because of cultural differences of the source and the target languages. She, following other philologists, suggests “‘transcription’ (cultural borrowing or assimilation, or ‘transference’, ‘calque’ (literal translation)”. (p. 77). She also says that the purpose of translation indicates “different purpose: ‘neutralisation’, in which case the cultural flavour is lost, but the meaning becomes clear.” (p. 78). David Katan (2009) also analyses the problems and ways of intercultural translation in “Translation as intercultural communication”.

Translation strategies are used not only in idiom translating. Chesterman (2002) says “the term *strategy* is then used to describe well-established procedures, proven methods of solving particular kinds of problems and reaching the desired goal.” (P. 57).

He provides a table with strategies of three main problem types as follows:

Search problems? ➡ Search strategies

Blockage problems? ➡ Creativity strategies

Text problems? ➡ Textual strategies

All these problems correspond to the problems mentioned before (look 1.2). These problems are classified in a different way. Every problem has its own solution. Chesterman explains it in a following way:

Search problems? ➡ Search strategies: include the way of looking for the needed term, in this case, an idiom. Translators must know “how to use dictionaries, how to find and use parallel texts [...], how to find and use term banks, and so on.”

Blockage problems? ➡ Creativity strategies: how to cope with the complex situations? For this strategy Chesterman suggests to relax (e.g. go for a walk, have one more coffee, etc.).

Text problems? ➡ Textual strategies. This type of problem - strategy corresponds the most the topic. This type includes a translation of “metaphors, dialect, allusion [...]” There is no one strategy that helps to cope with this problem. It needs wider discussion. (p. 57, 58)

Ways how to translate idioms have been discussed by many philologists, e.g. Strakšienė (2009), Baker (1992), Bassnett (2002), Brădeanu (2011). As it was mentioned before, this chapter is the framework of the analysis. The analysis is carried out according to the classification of ways of idiom translation that are given by Leonavičienė (2010), Brădeanu (2011) and Baker (1992). These are the following:

- **Equivalent translation** – this way of translation means that the source language idiom is translated with the target language idiom that is semantically similar, lexical form is similar, and is used in the similar contexts. Following Baker (1992 p. 72), it is difficult to find the equivalent. “This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved.” Brădeanu (2011) argues that this strategy is the most important in translation. “Equivalence is the central strategy in any process of translation, and, more than in any other case in the translation of phraseological unit.” (p. 75). Also adds the importance of denotative and connotative meaning “equivalent unit should cover the same denotative and connotative meaning one and consist of equal lexical items.” (p. 76);

- **Analogue translation** – it is also called *context equivalent*. It happens when “using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.” (Baker p. 74). But the function of idiom must fit to the target text context. Baker argues that this strategy is easier than equivalent translation and is used more often. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items.” (p. 74). Brădeanu (2011) states this strategy as the most frequently used in the case of the translation of phraseology. (p. 75);
- **Translation by paraphrase** – Leonavičienė (2010) explains this strategy as the way of translation when translator explains source language idiom semantics in target language with not an idiom (stylistically changed or neutral word, collocation). (p. 161). In this way, the translator does not provide the image of the idiom in the target text. Baker (1992) states that this way of translation is the most popular among the translators. “This is by far the most common way of translating idioms [...]” and gives the reasons, why it is so: “match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use [...]”(p. 74, 75). Brădeanu (2011) calls this strategy as an optional. “The translation by paraphrase is considered a more adequate strategy than the literal translation” (p. 77);
- **Calque translation** – or also called literal translation or word-by-word translation. It is explained as literal translation of complex lexical components. Due to this translation strategy *calques* appear in the target language. According to Leonavičienė (2010), such translation strategy had been used for a long time. Some idioms of the antic mythology, bible, or literature are international and widespread in Lithuanian language. It is a challenge for the translator because some calques in target language or target culture may be strange and recondite to the reader. If translator does not recognize idiom and translate it as a collocation, literal idiomatic calque may appear (p. 161);
- **Translation by omission** – such strategy omits the idiom in the target language text. It happens when:
 - there is no proper equivalent, analogue, in the target language;
 - it is difficult to paraphrase a meaning of the idiom;
 - idiom cannot be used because of its stylistic, genre considerations;

Leonavičienė mentions that in many cases, such translation strategy is unacceptable, because the target text suffers semantic, stylistic losses. (Leonavičienė, p. 162).

- **Strategy of compensation** – it happens, when the source text idiom is omitted in the target text but the loss is compensated somewhere else in the text. (p. 162).

These strategies and difficulties of idioms translation are also analysed by Monireh Akbari in “Strategies for Translating Idioms” (2013) and Negar Eftekhari in “A Brief Overview on Idiomatic Translation” (2008).

Leonavičienė (2010) follows her researches of different registers and genres and says that **equivalent translation, analogue translation** and **translation by paraphrase** are the most popular strategies among the translators. According to her, selection of one or another strategy depends on the translator, i.e. on his/her skills, insight, knowledge of cultures, etc. (p. 162).

Translators face many challenges, difficulties during the process of translation. According to all the theorists who have been mentioned, a translator must know not only the source and the target languages. When translating a text, the most important part is to recognize an idiom. If a translator must translate a culture-bound idiom, s/he must have a great knowledge of the culture. If an idiom is not culture-bound, the translator shall use one of the translation strategies and easily cope with those problems. Baker (1992) says that translators are free to use any translation strategy they want, and suggests to “remember that idioms are not just used for the meaning they convey but also for the effect they produce on the reader, for their stylistic value.” (p. 80).

1.4. Reflections of a spoken language in a publicistic register

Idioms, as it was mentioned before (look 1.2.), are used in many fields in English. Also the frequency of usage belongs to the register. This chapter includes the features of a spoken language and a publicistic register and what features of a spoken language can be found in a publicistic register. This interaction is also analysed by Koženiauskienė (2010) *Šnekamosios kalbos ir žargoninės leksikos paskirtis viešajame žurnalistų diskurse*.

A publicistic register includes *public speaking*. According to online “Merriam-Webster” dictionary, **public speaking** is the act or skill of speaking to a usually large group of people; the act or process of making speeches in public; the art of effective oral communication with audience. Following this definition, it points to the conclusion that speakers in TED are public speakers and their talks can be taken as a research data. Every TED translator could find useful information in a book “The Spoken Language Translator” (2007). The book helps to cope with the problems during the process of translation of an oral communication.

Speakers in TED try to make their speech as more interesting as possible. To do that they take any measures (e.g. the repetition of some phrases; body language – gesticulation; finish their sentences with a question words, etc.). There are many books that help speakers to make good speeches. Clella

Jaffe in her book “Public Speaking: Concepts and Skills for a Diverse Society” (2012) provides an instruction how to make a good speech. It helps to make a speech from the very beginning.

To find out, how a spoken language interacts with a publicistic register, the features of both parties must be known. Koženiauskienė (2010), one of the features of a spoken language mentions **non-prestigious lexis** (sometimes especially rude, vulgar). (p. 126). Xu, J., Gannon, P. J., Emmorey, K., Smith, J. F. & Braun, A. R. in “Symbolic gestures and spoken language are processed by a common neural system” (2009) say that “gestures [...] play an important role in human communication.” According to them, gestures, in some cases, can even change words. Dabašinskienė (2008) provides more features of a spoken language. One of the features is that a spoken language is usually spontaneous. Another feature of spoken language is: the process of communication takes place in a precise time and in a particular place. Moreover, speakers are not able to plan their talk. What is more, vocabulary is not as various as in writing. One more feature is pragmatic syntax. The last feature provided by Dabašinskienė is sayings – short and simple. (p. 109).

A publicistic register is usually used in media, press, etc. Žvirblytė, I. and Petronienė, S. in article “Headlines of Online News Articles: Degree of Equivalence in Translation” (2012) provide a list of the main features of a publicistic register. These are the following: “clarity and accuracy of the language, generally known terms, periphrastic expressions and journalistic clichés, whereas the emphasis is on situational and cultural context.” (p. 65). They also give a linguistic characterization. It is characterized by “positive or negative evaluative adjectives, impersonal expressions, emotionally marked language, euphemisms, metaphors, phraseological units, metonymic, short sentences, active voice, present tense, etc.” (p. 65).

From the features of both fields, it is seen that they have some points in common. Sentences and sayings in both fields are usually short. One more similarity is that speakers and journalists do not avoid phraseological units, metaphors, etc.

Tamaševičius (2009) in his article “Kalbos paprastėjimo polinkiai viešojoje erdvėje” quotes Pečiulis and Navickas and states that public space is like the field of public discussions, the social, political, and communicational arena. He also states that persons who form the public opinion must use “elite language.” (p. 138). People who use vulgarisms, slang show the want of language expertise. Tamaševičius also mention a very critical Donskis’ point of view. The slang used by journalists is a part of the degradation of a political language. The line between drunken men “blunder” and political language is melting. (p. 139). It is also mentioned that the slang is used by some journalists to attract audience attention. Thus, the usage of the spoken language vocabulary is in some cases unacceptable. Public speakers cannot forget where they are talking and with whom.

Aleksandravičiūtė (2011), according to philologists, made a conclusion that during the recent several years media language has been becoming more similar to a spoken language. (p. 208). Speakers do not use official, formal tone, and change it to a live, multifunction, dynamic, usually dialogue, spontaneous, and expressive talking. Tamaševičius (2009) states that to naturalize themselves, politicians, during the process of communication with youth, use the words that are usually used by youth. In this way politicians are trying to create the image of a politician who is tolerant, liberal, and close to youth (p. 140). Therefore, public speakers can use more informal vocabulary because of the audience.

To sum up, the usage of features of spoken language in public speeches has its own advantages and disadvantages. Speakers must pay respect to the audience and the context of the process of communication. In some cases, such usage can help to improve speakers' image; on the other hand, it can debase the speaker.

2. Analysis of the idiom translation

This chapter includes the methodological part of a whole process of the project. The answers to the objects set in the introduction are going to be found. The main part is the analyses of a separate translation strategy. Some examples about every translation strategy are analysed. The translation type which is analysed is interlingual translation (see chapter 1.2.). The classification of every segment of the analysis can be found in (1 appendix).

2.1. Methodological part

Translation of idioms in public speeches includes the theoretical part and the analytical part. The theoretical part consists of the Lithuanian and foreign scholars who analyse the translation of idioms, a spoken language and a publicistic register.

The project is based on three methods: theoretical analysis, contrastive and descriptive methods.

The segments are taken from the TED talks. To collect 250 idioms 36 talks had been listened. Talks were taken accidentally. The topic or the speaker had no influence for choosing. These are the following: Allain de Botton *A kinder gentler philosophy of success*; Malcolm Gladwell *On spaghetti sauce*; Dan Gilbert *Asks why are we happy*; Jay Walker *The world's English mania*; Rupal Patel *Synthetic voices as unique as fingerprints*; Parul Sehgal *An ode to envy*; Andrew Fitzgerald *Adventures in twitter fiction*; Leyla Acaroglu *Paper beats plastic? How to rethink environmental folklore*; Amy Webb *How I hacked online dating*; Susan Cain *The power of introverts*; Aparna Rao *High-tech art (with a sense of humor)*; Nilofer Merchant *Got a meeting? Take a walk*; Mark Shaw *One very dry demo*; Marn Kushner *Mark Kushner*; Brian Dettmer *Old books reborn as art*; Michael Rubinstein *See invisible motion, hear silent sounds*; Bassam Tariq *The beauty and diversity of Muslim life*; Aziz Abu Sarah *For more tolerance, we need more ... tourism?*; Jeremy Howard *The wonderful and terrifying implications of computers that can learn*; Monica Lewinsky *The price of shame*; Martin Rees *Can we prevent the end of the world?*; Renata Salecl *Our unhealthy obsession with choice*; Julian Treasure *How to speak so that people want to listen*; Geen Rocero *Why I must come out*; Ziauddin Yousafzai *My daughter, Malala*; Charmian Gooch *My wish: To launch a new era of openness in business*; Ze Frank *Nercore comedy*; Michelle Obama *A plea for education*; Jamie Oliver *Teach every child about food*; Patricia Kuhl *The linguistic genius of babies*; Ben Goldacre *Battling bad science*; Mark Pagel *How language transformed humanity*; Adam Ostrow *After your final status update*; Colin Camerer *Neuroscience, game theory, monkeys*; Bill Gates *Teachers need real feedback*; David Cameron *The next age of government*.

These talks consist of approximately 314 pages of English and Lithuanian text with more than 130 thousand words. In every talk there were 7 idioms, to be more precise – 6.94.

When the appointed number of idioms was reached, the idioms were classified according to the strategies of translation. The strategies are provided by Lithuanian and foreign scholars who analyse translation of idioms. According to them, these strategies are the most popular among the translators.

2.2. Equivalent translation

This translation strategy means that the source language idiom is translated with the target language idiom that is mostly the same (see p. 14). 39 of 250 idioms used in TED talks were translated using this translation strategy. Not every idiom matches 100% because in some cases it is difficult to find an idiom that could be used in a specific context. Moreover, Lithuanian and English languages are completely different. Thus, idioms are made of different units and their lexical structure is not exactly the same. Even a great knowledge of both languages cannot help to find an equivalent idiom. A great knowledge of both cultures is also very important.

Few idioms were used that are semantically, lexically the same, despite the differences of culture and language. Some of the examples are as follows:

English	Lithuanian
<i>In other words, hold your horses</i>	<i>Kitaip tariant, prilaikykite arklius</i>
<i>Yeah, he has a heart of gold</i>	<i>Taip, jis turi auksinę širdį.</i>
<i>They revealed to us a tiny world of objects, life and structures that are too small for us to see with our naked eyes</i>	<i>Jie atskleidė mažų dalelių, struktūrų pasaulį, kurio mes negalime matyti plika akimi</i>
<i>I did not clip her wings, and that's all</i>	<i>Aš neapkarpiau jos sparnų, ir tai viskas</i>
<i>You can read between the lines in those questions, and the answer has nothing to do with politics</i>	<i>Galite skaityti tarp eilučių girdėdami klausimus, ir atsakymas nėra susijęs su politika</i>
<i>And suddenly, like a bolt of lightning the answer came to him</i>	<i>Staiga, lyg žaibas atsakymas jam šovė į galvą.</i>
<i>And therefore, I decided to dedicate my life to bringing down the walls that separate people</i>	<i>Todėl, aš nusprendžiau skirti savo gyvenimą, kad nuversčiau tas sienas, kurios skiria žmones</i>
<i>Look at homicide at the bottom, for God's sake. Right?</i>	<i>Žiūrėkit, homocidas pačioj apačioj, dėl Dievo meilės. Aišku?</i>

Table 1. Examples of equivalent translation

From these examples, it can be seen that completely different languages have something in common. In other words, *hold your horses* / *Kitaip tariant, prilaikykite arklius* idioms are completely equivalent. The only difference is that in Lithuanian the person is not mentioned. In English it is essential to provide a person (I (my), you (your), he (his), she (her), etc.). In Lithuanian the person is showed by the verb form. *Hold your horses* / *prilaikykite arklius* means that someone must stop and think about something they do more carefully. The structure of both idioms is almost the same. The English idiom is constructed of a verb (*hold*), a pronoun (*your*) and a noun in plural (*horses*). The Lithuanian consists of a jussive verb (*prilaikykite*) and a noun in plural (*arklius*). The idiom is believed to be first used in the United States of America in the 19th century. And the syllabus of the idiom shows that it was related to horse riding, or driving a horse-drawn vehicle. *Hold your horses* is motivated phraseological unit. It is because the meaning of the idiom can be understood by the meaning of the words that create the idiom. And horses are not an archaic thing. People still use horses to help them in countryside to do some physical work. If someone would like to change this phraseological unit, they could say *hold your car/plane* or etc. On the other hand, to adapt a new idiom in a language would require a lot of time.

One more example of equivalent translation is *Yeah, he has a heart of gold* / *Taip, jis turi auksinę širdį*. These idiom are equivalent because they are expressive, their meaning is far-off of the meaning of the word that are a syllabus of the idiom. The structure of both (English and Lithuanian) idioms is the same. The material of which the heart made is *gold* / *auksas*, the organ is the same *heart* / *širdis*. An English idiom consists of a noun (*heart*), a preposition (*of*), and a noun that is used as an adjective (*gold*). A Lithuanian idiom is made of an adjective (*auksinė*), and a noun (*širdį*). Idiom a *heart of gold* is an unmotivated idiom. To have a *heart of gold* does not mean to have a golden heart (literally) it means that these people are good, generous, have the best characteristic that could person have.

Although the presenter makes a public speech for usually academic society, he/she does not forget that speaks to a live audience. But not only academic society watch talks on TED. Many youngsters and everyone who are interested in a specific area watches these talks. The speakers do not forget them too. To adapt the talk to youngster, in this case, the speaker, instead of using formal word that shows the agreement, used a word that is usually used just in informal process of communication *Yeah*. The speaker could use: yes, of course, etc. Such steps make an image of a dialogue between a speaker and an audience.

The third example of equivalent translation is: *They revealed to us a tiny world of objects, life and structures that are too small for us to see with our naked eyes* / *Jie atskleidė mažų dalelyčių, struktūrų pasaulį, kurio mes negalime matyti plika akimi*. This idiom is translated literally. But it still remains an idiom in Lithuanian. The meaning of the idiom used in English and the translation in Lithuanian is the same. Also these idioms can be used in the same context. *Naked eyes* / *plika akimi* means that

something can be seen without using glasses, microscope, etc. An English idiom is made of an adjective (*naked*), and a noun in plural (*eyes*). A Lithuanian idiom is made of an adjective (*plika*), and a noun in singular (*akimi*). The only difference between the idioms is that the noun in English is used in plural, and the noun in Lithuanian is used in singular.

An idiom *Look at homicide at the bottom, for God's sake. Right?* / *Žiūrėkit, homicidas pačioj apačioj, dėl Dievo meilės. Aišku?* This collocation in both languages is used for the same purpose. The idiom is unmotivated. Saying *for God's sake / dėl Dievo meilės* means that something is annoying or surprising to argue someone to do or not to do something. Usually this idiom is used in informal conversation. In this case the speaker who used this collocation wanted to shock, amaze audience. With a higher pitch of voice speaker attracted them. Although talks on TED are carefully prepared but speakers do not forget that they speak to a face-to-face audience. They are not on TV show or on a radio program. One more point that attracts audience and makes it to become a part of a conversation is a question word in a new sentence *Right?*. Maybe this was not planned in speech plan but speaker decided to use it and force the audience to listen more carefully. Such question words make listeners to think and ask themselves “Is it really true what he is saying?” or “How could it be?” etc.

Translation of an English idiom *for God's sake* is a bit different in Lithuanian. Lithuanian translation includes the word *meilės* what means *love* in English. If English translator has to translate the Lithuanian idiom *dėl Dievo meilės* he/she could not translate it as *for God's love* because such translation would be strange in English culture and readers/listeners may not understand the phraseological meaning. In this case, literal translation cannot be used. This is because the Lithuanian idiom *dėl Dievo meilės* and the English idiom *for God's sake* are the frozen collocations and cannot be changed. What is more, in this context English word *sake* has no literal translation in Lithuanian (unless it has to be understood as a Japanese drink). This word is used when wishing someone something good, advantage. Syntax of both collocations is almost the same. The English collocation *for God's sake* is constructed of a preposition (*for*), a noun (*God's*), and a noun (*sake*). The Lithuanian idiom is made of an adverb (*dėl*), a noun (*Dievo*), and a noun (*meilės*). The sentence “*Look at homicide at the bottom, for God's sake. Right?* / *Žiūrėkit, homicidas pačioj apačioj, dėl Dievo meilės. Aišku?*” was translated correctly. Translator found the idiom and found the equivalent in the Lithuanian language.

One more example that is going to be described is *You can read between the lines in those questions, and the answer has nothing to do with politics.* / *Galite skaityti tarp eilučių girdėdami klausimus, ir atsakymas nėra susijęs su politika.* *Read between the lines / skaityti tarp eilučių* is unmotivated phraseological unit because there is nothing written between lines. All information (as it supposed to) is in the lines. This collocation has an idiomatic meaning. Saying *read between the lines*

means that there is something hidden in the text and reader or listener must find that secret information.

Despite the fact it is written in a text or it is said during the process of oral communication, the idiom cannot be changed into *listen between the lines / words*. This idiom is frozen and unchangeable. The construction of both idioms is 100% the same. The English idiom is made of a verb (**read**), a preposition (**between**), and a noun in plural (**the lines**). The Lithuanian idiom is made of a verb (**skaityti**), a preposition (**tarp**), and a noun in plural (**eilučių**). English idiom includes more components because articles are very important in English. *A*, *an*, and *the* cannot be used anywhere. There are very important rules that control the usage of prepositions. There are no articles in Lithuanian. Thus Lithuanian idiom is shorter in words, although it is translated literally.

To sum up, 39 idioms translated using the equivalent translation strategy shows that despite the cultural differences between English and Lithuanian languages both have quite lot similarities in a field of phraseologisms. Of course, not every idiom, used in target texts is 100% the same, but the meaning and syllabus that are in the idioms are mostly the same.

2.3. Analogue translation

Analogue translation strategy appears when an idiom is used in the target text but its form is different (see p. 15.). Analogue translation strategy in TED talks from English into Lithuanian was used 21 of 250. This translation strategy is similar to the equivalent translation strategy because in both cases in the target text appears not a free collocation but a phraseological unit. In this case, the target text idiom is syntactically, lexically different from the one used in source text. Some examples of the analogue translation are the following:

English	Lithuanian
<i>As the teller of the tale and the audience, we know just what details to include, to dig that knife in. Right?</i>	<i>Būdami ir pasakotojai, ir klausytojai, mes žinome, kokias detales būtina įtraukti, kaip dar labiau aitrinti širdį, ar ne?</i>
<i>I think I was supposed to talk about my new book, which is called "Blink," and it's about snap judgments and first impressions.</i>	<i>Man atrodo, jog turėjau kalbėti apie savo naują knygą, kuri vadinasi "Mirksnis", ir yra apie žaibiškus įvertinimus ir pirmuosius įspūdžius.</i>
<i>We want to know: what's the sweet spot between eight and 12?</i>	<i>Mums įdomu, kur tas aukso vidurys tarp 8 ir 12?</i>
<i>But are there conceivable events that could be</i>	<i>Bet ar yra galimų įvykių, kurie būtų žymiai blogesni, įvykių kurie galėtų nušluoti gyvybę nuo</i>

<i>even worse, events that could snuff out all life?</i>	<i>žemės paviršiaus?</i>
<i>So a bunch of the subject pairs, they play face to face</i>	<i>Žaidėjų poros žaidžia kartu, akis į akį</i>
<i>My dad was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis in the prime of his life</i>	<i>Mano tėvui buvo diagnozuota išsėtinė sklerozė pačiame jo jėgų žydėjime</i>
<i>Howard not only believed that, but he took it a second step, which was to say that when we pursue universal principles in food, we aren't just making an error; we are actually doing ourselves a massive disservice.</i>	<i>Howard'as ne tik tuo tikėjo, jis žengė ir kitą žingsnį, sakydamas, kad kai mes ieškome universalių principų mityboje, mes ne tik darome klaidą mes iš tiesų sau darome didelę meškos paslaugą.</i>

Table 2. Examples of analogue translation

One of the examples that illustrates the analogue translation is *We want to know: what's the **sweet spot** between eight and 12? - Mums įdomu, kur tas **aukso vidurys** tarp 8 ir 12?* The idiom *sweet spot* in English means an area or range that is most effective or beneficial. The Lithuanian idiom *aukso vidurys* or *aukso viduriukas* means the best, the most useful choice. In the English and in the Lithuanian idiom there are any words that have the same meaning as single components. Literally translation of *sweet spot* is *saldi vieta*. Therefore, it completely differs from the idiom in the target text. Such collocation in Lithuanian has no phraseological meaning. It would be understood as a free collocation.

On the other hand, these both idioms have something in common. It is the syntax. Both, the Lithuanian and the English idiom, is constructed of two syllabuses (words). And parts of speech are the same. The syllabuses of the English idiom are: an adjective (*sweet*) and a noun (*spot*). The Lithuanian idiom has the same syntactic structure: an adjective (*aukso*) and a noun (*vidurys*). *Aukso* in this form can be used as an adjective just in shorter form (a full form – *auksinis*) and as a noun in a genitive case. The English phraseological unit *sweet spot* is an unmotivated idiom. The meaning of the idiom syllabuses is far-off of the meaning of the idiom. The Lithuanian idiom is also unmotivated idiom.

Summarizing, although the English idiom *sweet spot* is translated with the Lithuanian idiom *aukso vidurys*, it is not an equivalent translation because the words that construct both idioms are different. But the meaning and contexts of usage are the same.

Another example to be discussed *My dad was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis in the **prime of his life** - Mano tėvui buvo diagnozuota išsėtinė sklerozė **pačiame jo jėgų žydėjime.*** The English idiom *the prime of this life* is translated using analogue translation strategy because the Lithuanian translation

pačiame jo jėgų žydėjime is also an idiom. But it is not an equivalent translation because the form is dissimilar and the Lithuanian idiom consists of different lexical items. The English idiom means the best and the most productive and healthy period of life. The meaning of the Lithuanian idiom is the same. The English idiom *prime of his life* and the Lithuanian idiom *pačiame jo jėgų žydėjime* are the motivated idioms. The meaning of the idioms can be guessed by the lexical units. The general meaning of the word *žydėjimas* of the Lithuanian idiom is basically related to flowering.

The structure of both idioms is similar. But the word order in both idioms is different because of source and target languages grammatical differences. In English the subject must be in the first place, and object goes after the subject. In Lithuanian a word order is not as important as in English. The English idiom consists of an article (*the*), a noun (*prime*), a preposition (*of*), a pronoun (*his*), a noun (*life*). The Lithuanian idiom consists of a pronoun (*pačiame*), a pronoun (*jo*), a noun (*jėgų*), a noun (*žydėjime*). The Lithuanian idiom is a one word shorter because there are no articles in Lithuanian.

Another idiom translated from English into Lithuanian using an analogue translation strategy is *So a bunch of the subject pairs, they play face to face* - *Žaidėjų poros žaidžia kartu, akis į akį*. The English idiom *face to face* is motivated idiom. The meaning of the idiom can be understood by the lexical items that create the idiom. The Lithuanian idiom is motivated too. Both idioms mean that the process of communication takes place when two or more persons meet each other. The equivalent translation in Lithuanian is *veidas į veidą*, but there is no such idiom in Lithuanian. It would be the calque translation. Contrary, translating the idiom *akis į akį* from Lithuanian into English would cause some difficulties for the translator who does not know English very well because in English there is an idiom *see eye to eye*. However, *akis į akį* cannot be translated like that. *See eye to eye* does not mean the *face to face* communication. It means that someone is able to come to an agreement.

Syntax of the both idioms is the same. The English idiom *face to face* consists of a noun (*face*), a preposition (*to*) and a noun (*face*). The Lithuanian idiom consists of a noun (*akis*), a preposition (*į*) and a noun (*akį*). These idioms have a lot in common. But it cannot be classified in an equivalent translation category because of the reasons mentioned before.

The forth example of analogue translation is *Howard not only believed that, but he took it a second step, which was to say that when we pursue universal principles in food, we aren't just making an error; we are actually doing ourselves a massive disservice*. - *Howard'as ne tik tuo tikėjo, jis žengė ir kitą žingsnį, sakydamas, kad kai mes ieškome universalių principų mityboje, mes ne tik darome klaidą mes iš tiesų sau darome didelę meškos paslaugą*. The English idiom *to do a disservice* is a motivated idiom because *disservice* means a harmful action, especially one undertaken unknowingly or with good intentions. On the other hand, the Lithuanian idiom *darome meškos paslaugą* is an unmotivated

idiom. The idiom is used in situations when someone who wishes something good to someone else, makes damages only. It is difficult to get the meaning from the syllabuses of the idiom.

To make such a translation, a translator must be a native speaker or have a great knowledge of Lithuanian language and culture because the Lithuanian idiom has a cultural background. It came from the Russian fairytale and adapted into Lithuanian. Literal translation of the Lithuanian idiom *daryti meškos paslaugą* into English is *to do a bear service*. In English it does not make any sense. Syntactic structure is different. The English idiom is constructed of a verb (*doing*), a pronoun (*ourselves*), a preposition (*a*), an adjective (*massive*) and a noun (*disservice*). The Lithuanian idiom is constructed of a pronoun (*sau*), a verb (*darome*), an adjective (*didelę*), a noun (*meškos*) and a noun (*paslaugą*).

Summarizing, the analogue translation helps to avoid cultural differences. This translation strategy can be used just by the translators whose knowledge of culture is as good or even better as knowledge of language. Translators instead of using a calque translation strategy found similar idioms or idioms of the same meaning in the target language, although, the structure of the idioms is different.

2.4. Translation by paraphrase

A translation by paraphrase strategy was the most popular among the translators of the TED talks (see p. 15). 134 of 250 idioms in English were translated into Lithuanian using this translation strategy. This is more than a half of all collected idioms.

There could be many factors why this strategy was so popular (e.g. the translator did not know the equivalent or the analogue idiom in Lithuanian; there is no equivalent or analogue idiom in Lithuanian, etc.) The examples of the translation by paraphrase are the following:

English	Lithuanian
<i>And I have to say that it's not all me this year. I guess Chris has to take some credit here, because in years past, I guess there's been some sort of subpar speakers at TED.</i>	<i>Ir turiu pripažinti, šiomet tai ne vien dėl 29anes. Turbūt Chris'as taip pat turi prisümti nuopelnų, nes per praėjusius metus, spėju, TED buvo keletas nevykusių kalbėtojų.</i>
<i>But he explained to me that he was in a bind, and that he was having trouble finding the kind of sex appeal and star power that the conference was known for.</i>	<i>Bet jis paaiškino man, kad jis buvo keblioje padėtyje, nes turėjo sunkumų, ieškodamas tokios seksualinio patrauklumo ir populiarumo galios, kuo ši konferencija yra žymi.</i>
<i>Why was I sticking my head above the parapet?</i>	<i>Kodėl aš išdrįsau pasakyti savo nuomonę?</i>
<i>Those people are always the threat to the status</i>	<i>Tokie žmonės visada laikomi grėsme esamai</i>

<i>quo, to what is considered acceptable</i>	<i>padėčiai ir priimtiniomis laikomoms normoms</i>
<i>When the coast was clear, I emerged, crept into the classroom, and took from my teacher's desk the grade book</i>	<i>Kai pavojaus nebebuvo aš išlindau, įslinkau į klasę ir iš mokytojos stalo paėmiau pažymių žurnalą</i>
<i>I think it cuts very close to the bone, because let's think about what happens when we feel jealous</i>	<i>Manau, kad tai arti tiesos. Pagalvokime, kas nutinka, kai pavydime</i>
<i>So Steve the I.T. guy invited me out to one of Philadelphia's white-table-cloth, extremely expensive restaurants</i>	<i>Taigi IT mėgėjas Steve'as mane pakvietė į aukšto lygio, itin brangų Filadelfijos restoraną</i>
<i>our conversation really wasn't taking flight, but he was ordering a lot of food</i>	<i>pokalbis nelabai vystėsi, bet jis užsisakinėjo daug patiekalų</i>
<i>Now there's millions of people around the world like Samantha, millions, and we've only begun to scratch the surface</i>	<i>Pasaulyje yra milijonai žmonių panašių į Samantą, milijonai, ir mes vos pradėjome darba</i>
<i>We have only, in government and in politics, started to scratch the surface of what people are doing in the commercial world with the information revolution</i>	<i>Vyriausybėje ir politikoje mes dedame tik pirmuosius akmenis to, kuo žmonės jau naudojami komercijoje pasitelkę informacinę revoliuciją</i>
<i>I know the ins and outs of those ingredients</i>	<i>Aš išnarstęs visus tuos ingredientus.</i>
<i>It was an FBI agent's wet dream</i>	<i>Tikra FTB agento svajonė</i>

Table 3. Examples of translation by paraphrase

The first example of a translation by paraphrase to be discussed is: [...] *our conversation really **wasn't taking flight**, but he was ordering a lot of food* – [...] *pokalbis **nelabai vystėsi**, bet jis užsisakinėjo daug patiekalų*. In this case, the English idiom *wasn't taking flight* means that dialogue was not productive, successful. Speakers did not have a lot in common to talk about. The Lithuanian translation *nelabai vystėsi* is not as expressive as the English one. The target text gets the expressional loss. In this case, a translator could translate the English idiom using a strategy of analogue translation. There are at least two idioms in Lithuanian that have a similar meaning. They are the following: *eiti kaip iš pypkės* and *eiti kaip per sviestą / vandenį*. These idioms are expressive. Thus, a translator could use one of those idioms in order to avoid an expressional loss.

The English idiom can be considered as a motivated idiom. The meaning can be guessed because of the context. The Lithuanian translation cannot be considered neither a motivated nor an unmotivated phraseological unit because it is a free collocation. The translation of the idiom *wasn't taking flight*

nelabai vystėsi is classified as a translation by paraphrase because the translation in the target language is not an idiom. It is not a calque translation as well because it is not a word by word translation.

One more example of the translation by paraphrase is *Now there's millions of people around the world like Samantha, millions, and we've only begun to scratch the surface* – *Pasaulyje yra milijonai žmonių panašių į Samantą, milijonai, ir mes vos pradėjome darbą*. This idiom was found in one more talk. And the translation by paraphrase strategy was used there too. *We have only, in government and in politics, started to scratch the surface of what people are doing in the commercial world with the information revolution* – *Vyriausybėje ir politikoje mes dedame tik pirmuosius akmenis to, kuo žmonės jau naudojami komercijoje pasitelkę informacinę revoliuciją*. In these two examples the different translations result from the same idiom are found in the target texts. The English idiom means that something just have been started to be examined.

Both translations are classified to the translation by paraphrase category because in the target language texts there are no idioms used. The first *pradėjome darbą* (literary en. *started to work*) is a free collocation. Such translation does not make any sense and does not have any idiomatic meaning. A translator of the second example tried to keep expressivity in the target text. There is a bit expressivity. On the other hand, there is not an idiom *dedame tik pirmuosius akmenis* (literary en. *to put the first stones*) in Lithuanian. It is just an expressive collocation. The translator, who wanted to keep expressivity, could use an analogue translation strategy. There is at least one idiom in Lithuanian that includes the same meaning. It sounds like this: *sujudinti vandenį*. The meaning is mostly the same just the construction is different so it could not be an equivalent translation but an analogue.

The English idiom *to scratch the surface* is a motivated idiom. It is possible to guess the meaning from the syllabuses of the idiom. The level of motivation in the Lithuanian texts cannot be discussed because there are no idioms used.

The third example of a translation by paraphrase is *Those people are always the threat to the status quo, to what is considered acceptable* – *Tokie žmonės visada laikomi grėsme esamai padėčiai ir priimtinomis laikomoms normoms*. *Status quo* is a widespread Latin expression. It shows the existing condition or state of affairs. This expression is also used in Lithuanian. But the translator changed it and gave a definition of the *status quo*. It could have happen because the translator wanted to keep an English sentence structure. Every word in the Lithuanian sentence is in the same place as in the English sentence. *Status quo* is an absolutely frozen unmotivated idiom. It kept its construction during the many centuries. If the translator had left the origin expression, it would have been a calque translation. Because expressions from bible, ancient cultures that came into Lithuanian language is accepted to be a calque.

Another English idiom translated into Lithuanian using a translation by paraphrase strategy is *Why was I sticking my head above the parapet?* – *Kodėl aš išdrįsau pasakyti savo nuomonę?*. The English idiom *sticking my head above the parapet* is an unmotivated idiom because it is difficult to get the meaning from the words that create the idiom. The Lithuanian translation is not an idiom and is not a calque. So, it is a translation by paraphrase. On the other hand, this translation does not give the full definition of the English idiom. Saying *to stick your head above the parapet* means that someone is enough brave to say something what might upset people. The Lithuanian translation tells about a point of view but there is not even a word about negative consequences to other people.

There is a one more example with the same problem. *It was an FBI agent's wet dream* – *Tikra FTB agento svajonė*. The English idiom is a motivated idiom. The Lithuanian translation is not an idiom because an idiom must be collocation. Thus, this translation cannot be classified as an equivalent and an analogue translation. It is also cannot be assumed as a calque translation because it is not a word by word translation. The Lithuanian translation does not give a full definition of the English idiom. A word *wet* is skipped. Despite there is a great phraseological unit in a Lithuanian language *šlapias sapnas*. *Šlapias sapnas* would be an equivalent translation for the English idiom *wet dream*. A Lithuanian translator did not use this phraseological unit maybe because of a cultural mentality of the Lithuanians. He or she did not want to use a vulgar expression.

What is more, in the source text *Crowds of men with beards and skullcaps were swarming the streets. It was an FBI agent's wet dream. (Laughter)* the idiom *wet dram* is used sarcastically and it is a joke at the same time. In the target text *Gatvėse šurmuliavo daugybė barzdotų vyrų su musulmoniškomis kepurėlėmis. Tikra FTB agento svajonė. (Juokas)* there is nothing to laugh at. The usage of *wet dream* helped the speaker to attract the audience. They heard this and started to laugh. Now the audience will try to catch every word, every collocation because they want to hear more such pearls. This translation is added to the translation by paraphrase category because the Lithuanian translation is not an idiom so it cannot be classified into the equivalent or the analogue translation category. It is not the translation by omission or the strategy of compensation too because the English idiom is not omitted. It is not the calque translation because the word *wet* is not translated.

This translation strategy was the most popular among the translators not because there were no equivalents or analogue idioms in Lithuanian, but because of the phrasal verbs usage in English. Phrasal verbs in English are also considered to be idioms because they are frozen and have a specific meaning. Sometimes the meaning has nothing in common with the words that create the phrasal verb. In the TED talks there were a lot of phrasal verbs that were translated using a translation by paraphrase strategy. They are the following: *We have run out of money* – *mums baigėsi pinigai*; *Let me show you how this plays out in a project that my firm recently completed* – *Leiskite parodyti kaip tai vyksta mano firmos neseniai baigtame projekte*; *I would pick up that phone call and tell my*

mom, “Mom, can you call this woman?” - Aš *atsiliepdavau* ir paprašydavau savo mamos: „Mama, ar gali pasikalbėti su ta moterimi? “; So obviously this was not the best way **to put** my most sexy foot **forward** – Akivaizdu, tai nebuvo geriausias būdas **atskleisti** savo seksualiausias savybes, etc. These idioms cannot be classified as calque translation because it is not a word by word translation.

To sum up, the strategy of translation by paraphrase was used the most. It was the most popular because of the cultural and lingual differences. The phrasal verbs that are concerned to be idioms helped this translation strategy to become the leader in the TED talks.

2.5. Calque translation

Calque translation is one of the two translation strategies which are not suggested to use to translate idioms. The reasons, why this translation strategy is not suggested to use can be found in (see p. 15). Despite this, 41 of 250 idioms were translated using a calque translation strategy. The idioms translated using a calque translations are the following:

English	Lithuanian
<i>For the past eight months, the mysterious content of these tapes has hung like the Sword of Damocles over my head</i>	<i>Pastaruosius 8 mėnesius paslaptingas šių juostų turinys kabojo virš mano galvos kaip Damoklo kardas</i>
<i>In fact, the Tower of Babel story in the Bible is a fable and warning about the power of language</i>	<i>Tiesą sakant, Babelio bokšto istorija Biblijoje yra legenda ir perspėjimas apie kalbos galią</i>
<i>The first is this: We believe that if you give people more power and control over their lives, if you give people more choice, if you put them in the driving seat, then actually, you can create a stronger and better society</i>	<i>Pirma, mes tikime kad jeigu tu suteiksi žmonėms daugiau galios ir galimybės kontroliuoti savo gyvenimus, jeigu duosi daugiau pasirinkimų, jeigu pasodinsi juos į vairuotojo vietą tada tikrai sukursi stipresnę ir geresnę visuomenę</i>
<i>Diagnosing areas where a teacher needs to improve is only half the battle</i>	<i>Nustatyti, kur mokytojas turi tobulėti tėra tik pusė mūšio</i>
<i>Dear brothers and sisters, we were striving for more rights for women, and we were struggling to have more, more and more space for the women in society</i>	<i>Brangūs broliai ir seserys, mes siekėme daugiau teisių moterims ir mes kovojome, kad turėtumėme vis daugiau, daugiau ir daugiau vietos moterims visuomenėje</i>
<i>In a way, if you like, at one end of the spectrum of sympathy, you've got the tabloid newspaper</i>	<i>Tam tikra prasme galima pasakyti, kad viename vertinimo spektro gale yra bulvariniai laikraščiai</i>

<p><i>At the other end of the spectrum you've got tragedy and tragic art, and I suppose I'm arguing that we should learn a little bit about what's happening in tragic art</i></p>	<p><i>Kitame spektro gale yra tragedija ir tragiškasis menas. Manau, mes turėtume pasimokyti iš tragiškojo meno siužetų</i></p>
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Table 4. Examples of a calque translation

The first example to be discussed: *For the past eight months, the mysterious content of these tapes has hung like the **Sword of Damocles** over my head* - *Pastaruosius 8 mėnesius paslaptingas šių juostų turinys kabojo virš mano galvos kaip **Damoklo kardas***. This idiom came from ancient Rome. And is adapted in Lithuanian and in English languages to describe a situation in which danger is always close. The English and the Lithuanian idioms are unmotivated idioms. It is impossible to get the meaning of the idiom by the words that create it. In consideration, the idiom *the **Sword of Damocles** – **Damoklo kardas*** could be characterized as an equivalent translation. But according to the description of a calque translation, translation of the Bible, ancient expressions etc., is considered to be a calque translation. This calque was adapted in the both languages. This idiom is translated word by word but a word order is different because of lingual differences.

One more idiom that was translated using a calque translation strategy is: *In fact, the **Tower of Babel** story in the Bible is a fable and warning about the power of language* - *Tiesa sakant, **Babelio bokšto** istorija Biblijoje yra legenda ir perspėjimas apie kalbos galią*. The idiom *the **Tower of Babel** – **Babelio bokštas*** came in English and in Lithuanian languages from the Bible. This idiom as the idiom *the **Sword of Damocles*** is unmotivated. To know the meaning it is essential to know the stories of ancient Greek and as in this case, to know the Bible.

Syntax is the same of the both idioms, including the both English idioms and the both Lithuanian idioms. Both idioms are constructed of two nouns. The English idioms are longer just because of grammatical features of the English language. To show the links between words a preposition (*of*) is usually used.

Another example of a calque translation does not include an idiom from the ancient times or from the Bible. It is the following: *The first is this: We believe that if you give people more power and control over their lives, if you give people more choice, if you **put them in the driving seat**, then actually, you can create a stronger and better society* - *Pirma, mes tikime kad jeigu tu suteiksi žmonėms daugiau galios ir galimybės kontroliuoti savo gyvenimus, jeigu duosi daugiau pasirinkimų, jeigu **pasodinsi juos į vairuotojo vietą** tada tikrai sukursi stipresnę ir geresnę visuomenę*. This is the idiom when a translator had to face a challenge in the process of translation. This idiom sound naturally even literally. The idiom *to be in the driving seat* means to be in control of a situation. It is possible that a translator understood it as a free collocation. By the way, this could be possible just in another context.

But in this case, a translator could use a Lithuanian phraseological unit *perimti vairą*. The translator's choice does not make any bad sense but in Lithuanian it is better to say *perimti vairą* than *pasodinti į vairuotojo vietą*.

According to the motivation, the English idiom is a motivated phraseological unit. It is easy to guess what is wanted to say with this idiom. The Lithuanian translation is also acceptable because unfamiliar calques that could not be understood did not appear in target text.

Such idiom was found in one more talk. *It's no longer the gods, it's us. We're in the driving seat* - *Dievai nebeatsakingi; mes atsakingi. Mes esame vairuotojo vietoje*. Here happened the same as in the previous example. All features are the same. It had to be understood as an idiom because there is an idiomatic meaning. But a translator chose a literal translation, maybe due to the lack of knowledge of English idioms.

Another example to be discussed is: *Diagnosing areas where a teacher needs to improve is only half the battle* - *Nustatyti, kur mokytojas turi tobulėti tėra tik pusė mūšio*. The English idiom *half a battle* is a motivated phraseological unit. The meaning can be guessed from the syllabuses. It is obvious that some kind of work is in the process or even it just has started. A Lithuanian calque translation is acceptable because no calque that is unfamiliar to the target text culture appears. On the other hand, *pusė mūšio* is not as frequently used as another collocation, such as *pusė darbo*. Lithuanian speaking people use this expression to show that something is already started. But such expression goes rarely without *gera pradžia*. Thus, maybe because of this reason, a translator did not use *pusė darbo* because there was no place for *gera pradžia*. And he/she did not want to change the sentence structure.

The last example of a calque translation is: *Dear brothers and sisters, we were striving for more rights for women, and we were struggling to have more, more and more space for the women in society* - *Brangūs broliai ir seserys, mes siekėme daugiau teisių moterims ir mes kovojome, kad turėtumėme vis daugiau, daugiau ir daugiau vietos moterims visuomenėje*. The English collocation *more and more* is a motivated phraseological unit. The meaning of the phraseological unit is obvious. In this case, the English idiom is used in its idiomatic and in literal meaning. Such phenomenon is explained in theoretical part (see p. 13). A Lithuanian translator had to make a choice: to look for an idiom in the target language, or translate it as a free collocation. There are some Lithuanian idioms that would correspond to the English one (i.e. *lašas po lašo, žingsnis po žingsnio*). But in this context they do not fit. Thus to choose a calque translation in this sentence was the best solution, a translator could make.

Summarizing, a calque translation in TED talks from English into Lithuanian was not the worst solution. No unfamiliar or unacceptable calques appear. Only in solitary cases a translator could look for a better solution and could try to find an equivalent or at least an analogue solution.

2.6. Translation by omission

This translation strategy is the second on the list of not suggested translation strategies. The reason, why this strategy is not acceptable and why it is used can be found in the theoretical part (see p. 15). 15 of 250 idioms were omitted. The examples of translation by omission are the following:

English	Lithuanian
<i>This, I think, is the most important fact to bear in mind in British politics or American politics, and that is: We have run out of money.</i>	<i>Čia, mano nuomone, yra vienas iš pačių svarbiausių faktų Britų ir Amerikos politikoje, tai, kad mums baigėsi pinigai</i>
<i>It's very straightforward -- you take a bunch of people, you split them in half, you treat one group one way, you treat the other group the other way, and a little while later, you follow them up and see what happened to each of them.</i>	<i>Tai labai paprasta - imat būrį žmonių, padalinat juos per pusę, su viena grupe elgiatės vienaip, su kita - kitaip, ir truputį vėliau pasižiūrit, kas kiekvienai iš jų nutiko</i>
<i>You failed the pop quiz, and you're hardly five minutes into the lecture</i>	<i>Susimovėte, nors vargiai praėjo bent penkios paskaitos minutės</i>
<i>But in America's early days, we lived in what historians call a culture of character, where we still, at that point, valued people for their inner selves and their moral rectitude.</i>	<i>Ankstyvaisiais laikais Amerikoje mes gyvenome, kaip tai istorikai vadina, charakterių visuomenėje, kur mes visgi vertinome žmones dėl jų vidinių įsitikinimų ir jų moralinio dorumo.</i>
<i>That if we combine the right political philosophy, the right political thinking, with the incredible information revolution that has taken place, and that all of you know so much more about than I do</i>	<i>kad jeigu mes sujungtume tinkamas politines filosofijas, tinkamą politinį mąstymą, su šia įspūdinga informacijos revoliucija, apie kurią daugelis jūsų žino daug geriau negu aš</i>
<i>And you see activity in some regions we've seen today, medial prefrontal cortex, dorsomedial, however, up here, ventromedial prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate, an area that's involved in lots of types of conflict resolution, like if you're playing "Simon Says," and also the right and left temporoparietal junction</i>	<i>Ir matote, kad aktyvios vietos, kurias matėme šiandien, medialinė prefrontalinė žievė, dorsomedialinė, bet štai čia ventromedialinė prefrontalinė žievė, priekinė juostinė smegenų žievė, sritis, kuri dirba su konfliktų sprendimu, tarkim žaidžiant „Simonas pasakė“ ir taip pat temporoparietalinės jungtys</i>

Table 5. Examples of translation by omission

The first example of a translation by omission to be described is: *This, I think, is the most important fact to **bear in mind** in British politics or American politics, and that is: We have run out of money.* - *Čia, mano nuomone, yra vienas iš pačių svarbiausių faktų Britų ir Amerikos politikoje, tai, kad mums baigėsi pinigai.* This idiom has two variants: this one and *to keep in mind*. Both of these have the same meaning. The English idiom *to bear in mind* is a motivated idiom. A Lithuanian translator omitting this idiom made a loss in the target language, more specifically, an expressivity loss. Despite the fact, a translator did not translate the phraseological unit; there is an analogue translation in Lithuanian language (i. e. *neišmesti iš galvos, turėti galvoje*). In this case a change of the Lithuanian sentence structure would have helped to use one of the suggested variants.

To sum up, a translator who translated this talk did not do the best. There is an analogue translation in Lithuanian that could be used in this talk. Just a structure of the sentence had to be changed.

Another example of a translation by omission is *But in America's early days, we lived in what historians call a culture of character, where we still, **at that point**, valued people for their inner selves and their moral rectitude* - *Ankstyvaisiais laikais Amerikoje mes gyvenome, kaip tai istorikai vadina, charakterių visuomenėje, kur mes visgi vertinome žmones dėl jų vidinių įsitikinimų ir jų moralinio dorumo.* The English idiom *at that point* is a motivated idiom. A speaker using this phraseological unit wants to stress a specific period of time. In the Lithuanian sentence this stress is omitted. But in this case, the Lithuanian sentence does not lose any meaning because there is a reference to a specific time at the beginning of the sentence. What is more, the English idiom does not convey a very expressional image. But it is an idiom because it is frozen pattern and it is a collocation. Thus, from this example it is seen that not every English idiom includes a huge piece of expressivity.

The third example of translation by omission is *You failed the **pop quiz**, and you're hardly five minutes into the lecture* - *Susimovėte, nors vargiai praėjo bent penkios paskaitos minutes.* The English idiom *pop quiz* means a test that is unexpectedly given to a class by a teacher. This idiom could be reputed as an unmotivated idiom. There is no hint of a surprise. In the Lithuanian translation there is no even a clue to a test. In this case, a translator omitted not just an idiom but the meaning. In Lithuanian language there is an idiom that has the meaning of a surprise *lyg žaibas iš giedro dangaus*. But in this case, such idiom does not fit because it is too long and do not provide any information about test. The English idiom *pop quiz* requires a translation by paraphrase *netikėtas testas*, or just *testas, viktorina*. Later on, in the same talk, the same idiom appears twice. And in both cases, it is translated as *viktorina*. Thus, it is the open question why a *pop quiz* was not translated in the first sentence. Only a translator could answer to this question.

The last example of translation by omission to be discussed: *And you see activity in some regions we've seen today, medial prefrontal cortex, dorsomedial, however, up here, ventromedial prefrontal*

*cortex, anterior cingulate, an area that's involved in lots of types of conflict resolution, like if you're playing "Simon Says," and also the **right and left** temporoparietal junction - Ir matote, kad aktyvios vietos, kurias matėme šiandien, medialinė prefrontalinė žievė, dorsomedialinė, bet štai čia ventromedialinė prefrontalinė žievė, priekinė juostinė smegenų žievė, sritis, kuri dirba su konfliktų sprendimu, tarkim žaidžiant „Simonas pasakė“ ir taip pat temporoparietalinės jungtys.* The English idiom **right and left** or **left and right** means everywhere, on all sides. This idiom could also be understood as a free collocation because there are left temporoparietal junctions and right temporoparietal junctions. Thus, this idiom corresponds to the difficulty explained in the theoretical part (see p. 12). In the Lithuanian sentence there is no clue to all sides, everywhere. A translator used a *temporoparietal junction* in plural *temporoparietalinės jungtys*. Such decision helped a translator to avoid unnecessary words. Unless, in brackets the *temporoparietal junction* could be explained that there are left and right junctions but it is not necessary. So, a translator did not make a big mistake omitting the **right and left** idiom in the Lithuanian sentence.

Summarizing, Lithuanian translators made some mistakes omitting idioms. In some cases, there were variants to use the Lithuanian equivalent, analogue or translation by paraphrase strategy. Thus, translators must pay more attention to their translations. Translation by omission is the easiest way but it is not always correct.

2.7. Strategy of compensation

This translation strategy when idiom are not translated but compensated later was not used at all. Any of 250 idioms were translated using this translation strategy. Maybe it had happened because of a register and a style. TED talks are not fiction and there is no space for a translator to write more than was said. Thus, it may have been the most important reason why this translation strategy was not used.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Idioms have four main features: frozen patterns, expressivity, collocations and stable of meaning. The analysis of the idioms used in the TED talks showed that some idioms do not include expressivity. On the other hand, they include the remaining three features of idioms and are considered to be an idiom. Such expressions are provided in the idiom dictionaries and have a specific meaning.
2. The analysis of the idioms showed that translators of TED talks usually face the following problems:
 - a. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language. Many idioms used in the TED talks had no equivalent in Lithuanian. Thus, the translators had to use one of the remaining five translation strategies. In these cases, translators used the translation by paraphrase and the calque translation strategies the most.
 - b. An idiom may be used in different contexts in the source and in the target languages. There were some idioms that the usage differs in the source and in the target language. When the contexts were different in the source and in the target languages, translators usually used the translation by paraphrase strategy.
 - c. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. There were idioms in the TED talk that were used in its literal and idiomatic sense. In such case, a translator had to find the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Idioms like this are very difficult to translate. A translator must understand the topic, find an idiom which looks like a free collocation and translate it providing a literal or an idiomatic meaning in the target text.
3. There are six main translation strategies. These are provided by many scholars and mentioned as the main translation strategies. TED translators mostly used the translation by paraphrase strategy. On the other hand, there were some idioms translated by paraphrase but they could be translated as analogue or equivalent in Lithuanian. This translation strategy is in the first place in the TED translations because speakers use many phrasal verbs (they are considered to be idioms) that are common in English. In Lithuanian there are no phrasal verbs. The strategy of compensation was not used at all. It happens because there is no space in TED talks to compensate anything.
4. The features of a spoken language and a publicistic register intertwine in the TED talks. Speakers do everything to attract the audience, to make them catch every word. They usually use the question words.

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LIST OF THE IDIOMS ACCORDING TO THE TRANSLATION STRATEGY

Equivalent translation

1. **weeping into a pillow** - verkti apsikabinęs pagalvę
2. You can **read between the lines** in those questions, and the answer has nothing to do with politics - Galite **skaityti tarp eilučių** girdėdami klausimus, ir atsakymas nėra susijęs su politika.
3. And of course, surveillance is the first application that **comes to mind** – Žinoma, apsaugos kameros yra pirmasis pritaikymas, kuris **šauna į galvą**
4. In other words, **hold your horses** - Kitaip tariant, **prilaikykite arklius**
5. avoiding the two extremes, which is the authoritarian, disciplinarian **on the one hand** - **Iš vienos pusės** - autoritarizmas, geležinė drausmė
6. And so they just do the same thing **over and over and over again** - Ir todėl jos tiesiog daro tą patį dalyką **dar, dar ir dar kartą**.
7. **on the other**, the lax, no rules option. - **iš kitos**- išglebimas, jokių taisyklių nesilaikymas
8. And suddenly, **like a bolt of lightning** the answer came to him - Staiga, **lyg žaibas** atsakymas jam šovė į galvą.
9. **Taking it a step further**, MIT's media lab is working on robots that can interact more like humans - **Žengiant žingsnį toliau**, MIT žiniasklaidos laboratorija veikia valdant robotams, kurie bendrauja daugiau kaip žmonės
10. Bilinguals must **keep two sets of statistics in mind** at once and flip between them, one after the other, depending on who they're speaking to - Dvikalbiai žmonės **savo galvoje saugo** du statistinių duomenų rinkinius vienu metu ir greitai pereina iš vieno į kitą, priklausomai nuo to, su kuo jie kalba
11. And people would look at him with **a blank look** - Žmonės tiesiog pažiūrėdavo į jį **tuščiu žvilgsniu**
12. During my visit I've been especially honored to meet some of Britain's most extraordinary women -- women who are **paving the way** for all of you - Vizito metu aš buvau ypatingai pagerbta, galėdama susipažinti su vienomis iš ypatingiausių Britanijos moterų - moterų, kurios jums visoms **skina kelią**

13. And the reason we thought that --**in other words** - Ir viso to mąstymo priežastis -- **kitaip tariant**
14. In fact, a recent study -- this almost **floors me** – Tiesą sakant, neseniai atliktas tyrimas – tai beveik **pribloškė** mane
15. Who are these characters who are so **damn happy** - Kas šie veikėjai, kurie taip **velniškai laimingi**
16. and his brother's **immortal words** were - ir jo brolio **nemirtingi žodžiai** buvo
17. but we kind of **roll our eyes** and say - bet mes kaip ir **vartome savo akis** ir šnekame
18. Yeah, he has a **heart of gold** – Taip, jis turi **auksinę širdį**
19. **On the one side** is innovation, and architects are constantly pushing, pushing for new technologies, new typologies, new solutions for the way that we live today - **Vienoje pusėje** inovacijos ir architektai pastoviai siekiantys naujų technologijų, naujų tipologijų, naujų sprendimų mūsų gyvenimui šiandien
20. Now before I **get into the details** of how the voice is made and let you listen to it - Prieš **leidžiantis į detales** kaip balsas yra kuriamas, ir leidžiant jo pasiklausyti
21. Is it something as obvious as that jealousy, which **boils down into** person – Ar tai ir yra taip paprasta, kad **pavydas, verdantis** žmoguje
22. I think are really fascinating using flexible identity and anonymity on the web and **blurring the lines** between fact and fiction - mano nuomone, išties nuostabiai, prisidengdami kita tapatybe ir anonimiškumu internete ir kartu **ištrindami ribą** tarp faktų ir fantazijos
23. So with real-time storytelling, **blurring the lines** between fact and fiction, the real world and the digital world - Taigi, realaus laiko pasakojimai, kurie **ištrina ribas** tarp faktų ir prasimanymų, realaus ir skaitmeninio pasaulio
24. I am constantly **swimming in** numbers and formulas and charts – Aš nuolat **nardau** tarp skaičių, formulių ir diagram
25. And therefore, I decided to dedicate my life to **bringing down the walls** that separate people - Todėl, aš nusprendžiau skirti savo gyvenimą, kad **nuversčiau tas sienas**, kurios skiria žmones
26. Are they going to start having children **right away** - Ar jie **tuoj pat** susilauks vaikų
27. So I started tracking things like really stupid, awkward, sexual remarks; bad vocabulary; the number of times a man forced me to **high-five** him - Taigi, pradėjau žymėtis tikrai kvailas ir nesmagias seksualines replikas, prastą žodyną ir priverstinių „**duok penkis**“ skaičių

28. And interesting research by Adam Grant at the Wharton School has found that introverted leaders often deliver better outcomes than extroverts do, because when they are managing proactive employees, they're much more likely to let those employees run with their ideas, whereas an extrovert can, quite unwittingly, get so excited about things that they're putting their own stamp on things, and other people's ideas might not as easily then **bubble up** to the surface – Adam Grant iš Wharton mokyklos atliko įdomų tyrimą, kuris parodė, kad vadovai intravertai dažnai pasiekia geresnių rezultatų nei ekstravertai, nes kai jie vadovauja iniciatyviems darbuotojams, yra didesnė tikimybė, kad darbuotojams bus leista įgyvendinti jų pačių idėjas, tuo tarpu ekstravertai gali, visai nesąmoningai, susidomėti dalykais už kuriuos jie yra atsakingi ir kitų idėjoms daug sunkiau bus **prasiveržti**
29. And some people fall **smack in the middle** of the introvert/extrovert spectrum, and we call these people ambiverts - Kai kurie žmonės yra **per viduriuką** intravertų/ekstravertų spektre
30. he had a **mountain of data** about how the American people feel about spaghetti sauce - jis sukaupe **kalnus duomenų** kaip amerikiečiai vertina spagečių padažą
31. They revealed to us a tiny world of objects, life and structures that are too small for us to see with our **naked eyes** - . Jie atskleidė mažų dalelyčių, struktūrų pasaulį, kurio mes negalime matyti **plika akimi**
32. You can give the competing drug in too high a dose, so that people get **side effects** - Galima vaistą-varžovą skirti per didelę dozę, kad sukeltų **pašalinius poveikius**
33. I wanted to **put heart and soul** and people, your public, around the statistics that we've become so used to - Noriu **įdėti širdį ir sielą**, ir žmones, jūsų bendruomenę, į statistiką, prie kurios mes tapome tokie pripratę
34. The Q&A session after a post-op presents data is often a **blood bath** - Per diskusiją, pristačius duomenis apie savo veiklą, dažnai **kraujo upės liejas**
35. You too can **pave the way** - Jūs taip pat **praskinti kelią**
36. Look at homicide at the bottom, **for God's sake**. Right? - Žiūrėkit, homocidas pačioj apačioj, **dėl Dievo meilės**. Aišku?
37. I did not **clip her wings**, and that's all - Aš **neapkarpiu jos sparnų**, ir tai viskas
38. It doesn't use optics like a regular microscope to make small objects bigger, but instead it uses a video camera and image processing to reveal to us the tiniest motions and color changes in objects and people, changes that are impossible for us to see with our **naked eyes**. - Jame, priešingai nei įprastai, nenaudojami optiniai lęšiai dalelytėms išdidinti. Aparatas pasitelkia video kamerą ir vaizdo apdorojimą, kad atskleistų smulkiausias judesius, spalvų pakitimus daiktuose bei žmonėse. Šių judesių neįmanoma įžiūrėti **plika akimi**

39. For nearly two decades now, we have slowly been **sowing the seeds of shame and public humiliation** in our cultural soil, both on- and offline - Beveik du dešimtmečius mes lėtai **sėjame gėdos ir viešo žeminimo sėklas** savo kultūros dirvoje, tiek internete, tiek už jo ribų.

Analogue translation

1. Howard not only believed that, but he took it a second step, which was to say that when we pursue universal principles in food, we aren't just making an error; we are actually **doing ourselves a massive disservice** - Howard'as ne tik tuo tikėjo, jis žengė ir kitą žingsnį, sakydamas, kad kai mes ieškome universalių principų mityboje, mes ne tik darome klaidą mes iš tiesų **sau darome didelę meškos paslaugą**
2. And we **take** this utterly **for granted**, because we're a species that is so at home with language - . Ir mes **imam tai už gryną pinigą**, nes esam rūšis, kuri jaučiasi kaip savo namuose su kalba
3. My dad was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis in the **prime of his life** - Mano tėvui buvo diagnozuota išsėtinė sklerozė **pačiame jo jėgų žydėjime**
4. First some behavior. So a bunch of the subject pairs, they play **face to face** - Pirmiausia, elgesys. Žaidėjų poros žaidžia kartu, **akis į akį**
5. If today's average teacher could become as good as those teachers, our students would be **blowing away** the rest of the world - Jeigu šiandienos vidutinis mokytojas savo darbo kokybe prilygtų tiems mokytojams, mūsų mokinių pasiekimai **nušluotų** visus kitus pasaulyje
6. Scared and mortified, I listen, listen as I prattle on about the **flotsam and jetsam** of the day; listen as I confess my love for the president, and, of course, my heartbreak - Išsigandusi ir pažeminta klausausi, klausausi, kaip vapu apie dienos **džiaugsmus ir vargus**, kaip prisipažįstu mylinti prezidentą ir, žinoma, savo širdgėlą
7. Because we are **counting on** you - Kadangi mes **dedame daug vilčių** į jus
8. And a critically important step in understanding our own desires and tastes is to realize that we cannot always explain what we want **deep down** - Ypatingai svarbus žingsnis, norint suprasti mūsų pačių troškimus ir skonius, yra suvokimas, kad mes ne visada galime paaiškinti, ko norime **giliai širdyje**
9. But are there conceivable events that could be even worse, events that could **snuff out** all life? - Bet ar yra galimų įvykių, kurie būtų žymiai blogesni, įvykių kurie galėtų **nušluoti** gyvybę **nuo žemės paviršiaus?**
10. We want to know: what's the **sweet spot** between eight and 12? – Mums įdomu, kur tas **aukso vidurys** tarp 8 ir 12?

11. It was a doomsday for my family and for me. The world turned into a big **black hole** - Tai buvo lemtinga man ir mano šeimai diena. Pasaulis virto didele **juoda kiauryme**
12. I think I was supposed to talk about my new book, which is called "Blink," and it's about **snap judgments** and first impressions - Man atrodo, jog turėjau kalbėti apie savo naują knygą, kuri vadinasi "Mirksnis", ir yra apie **žaibiškus įvertinimus** ir pirmuosius įspūdžius
13. when you get asked that famous **iconic question** of the early 21st century, "What do you do?" - kuomet jums užduoda tą įžymųjį **šabloninį** 21-ojo amžiaus **klausimą** „Kuo jūs užsiimate?"
14. **Not for the sake** of our health - **Ne dėl** mūsų sveikatos
15. And it's a very **hard line** to make - O tai labai **sudėtingas uždavinys**
16. And I always sensed **deep down** that this was wrong and that introverts were pretty excellent just as they were - **Giliai viduje** aš visada maniau, kad tai neteisinga ir kad intravertai yra puikūs, tokie kokie yra
17. These poor little lettuces are getting **thrown out left, right and center** because the crisper drawers are not designed to actually keep things crisp - Šios mažos vargšės salotos yra išmetamos lauk, **iššvaistomos į visas puses** vien dėl to, kad traškumą išlaikantys stalčiukai iš tiesų nėra suprojektuoti tą traškumą išlaikyti
18. I knew I was going to **huff and puff** during this conversation - žinojau, kad šio pokalbio metu **šniokšiu** iš nuovargio
19. **at the end of the day** we should always remember that whoever is facing us, whatever has happened in their lives, there will be a strong element of the haphazard - **galų gale** visuomet turėtume prisiminti: kad ir kas stovėtų priešais mus, kad ir kas jiems gyvenime būtų nutikę, tame visada yra didelė dalis atsitiktinumo.
20. As the teller of the tale and the audience, we know just what details to include, **to dig that knife in**. Right? - Būdami ir pasakotojai, ir klausytojai, mes žinome, kokias detales būtina įtraukti, kaip dar labiau **aitrinti širdį**, ar ne?
21. and that's when we saw Modernism emerge, and we saw painting **go into** different branches - taip matėme Modernizmo atsiradimą, ir matėme tapybą **skylant** į skirtingas šakas

Translation by paraphrase

1. In 1998, after having been **swept up** into an improbable romance - 1998 m., po to, kai **įklimpau** į neįtikėtiną romaną
2. and that's when we saw Modernism emerge, and we saw painting **go into** different branches - taip matėme Modernizmo atsiradimą, ir matėme tapybą **skylant** į skirtingas šakas

3. And I have to say that it's not all me this year. I guess Chris has to **take some credit** here, because in years past, I guess there's been some sort of subpar speakers at TED. - Ir turiu pripažinti, šiemet tai ne vien dėl manęs. Turbūt Chris'as taip pat turi **prisiimti nuopelnų**, nes per praėjusius metus, spėju, TED buvo keletas nevykusių kalbėtojų.
4. But he explained to me that he **was in a bind**, and that he was having trouble finding the kind of sex appeal and star power that the conference was known for. - Bet jis paaiškino man, kad jis **buvo keblioje padėtyje**, nes turėjo sunkumų, ieškodamas tokios seksualinio patrauklumo ir populiarumo galios, kuo ši konferencija yra žymi.
5. And we went in, and **right off the bat** – Mes įėjome vidun ir jau **nuo pat pradžių**
6. I went to the **eye of the storm** - Nuvykau į pačią **problematiškiausią vietą**
7. That's how we **end up with** buildings like this - Taip mes **imame is pastatome** štai tai
8. There was social disruption, but once engines were used to generate power in all the situations, things really **settled down** - Tuomet buvo socialinis lūžis, bet vos tik varikliai buvo panaudoti jėgos generavimui visose situacijose viskas išties **nusistovėjo**
9. But a bunch of the **face-to-face** pairs agree to divide the money evenly every single time - Keletas **tikrų** žmonių porų susitaria kaskart dalintis pinigus po lygiai.
10. Why was I **sticking my head above the parapet**? - Kodėl **aš išdrįsau pasakyti savo nuomonę?**
11. You might be **thinking back** to your last Thanksgiving - Jau turbūt **galvojate** apie paskutinę Padėkos dieną
12. **Here you go - Štai.**
13. When Melinda and I learned how little useful feedback most teachers get, we were **blown away** - Kai mudu su Melinda sužinojome, kiek nedaug darbo įvertinimo gauna mokytojai, buvome **apstulbinti**
14. That's a lot of things: competition, cooperation, bargaining, games like **hide-and-peek**, and poker - Tai daugybė dalykų: konkurencija, kooperacija, derybos, žaidimai kaip **slėpynės** ir pokeris
15. And this vicious cycle **goes on, goes on** - Ir šis ydingas ratas **tęsiasi ir tęsiasi**
16. But surprisingly, people are more and more **turning a blind eye** in front of this knowledge - Bet stebina tai, jog vis daugiau žmonių, **nusisuka ir ignoruoja** šią informaciją
17. So I decided to **try my hand** - Tai aš pamėginau **save čia išbandyti**
18. With the trust, with the access, with the love that only we can bring, we must unapologetically reclaim our beliefs in every moving image, in every cut of meat, because if we **whitewash** our stories

for the sake of mass appeal, not only will we fail, but we will be trumped by those with more money and more resources to tell our stories - Pasitelkdami savo pačių pasitikėjimą, ryšius ir meilę, privalome neatsiprašinėdami susigražinti savo tikėjimą kiekvienu filmu ir mėsos gabalėliu, nes jei pataikaudami masėms **nuslėpsime** savo istorijas, ne tik sužlugsimė, bet ir leisime, kad mūsų istorijas pasakotų turtingesnieji.

19. This is called a cognitive hierarchy theory, **by the way - Beje**, tai vadinasi kognityvine hierarchine teorija
20. There's another group of people who seem to **have a firm grip on** equilibrium analysis, because they're picking zero or one - Dar viena grupė žmonių, kurie turbūt **gerai išmano** pusiausvyros analizę, nes renkasi nulį arba vieną.
21. Definitely they **shouldn't be left out** - Jie turi būti įtraukti
22. After puberty, we **fall off the map** - Lytiškai subrendę mes **prarandame kai kuriuos gebėjimus**
23. but you have to realize that even the simplest acts of exchange that we **engage in** are utterly dependent upon language - Bet turite suprasti, kad net paprasčiausi pasikeitimo veiksmai, kuriuose **dalyvaujame** yra visiškai priklausomi nuo kalbos.
24. As we **spread out** around the world, we developed thousands of different languages - Kai **plitome** po pasaulį, mes suformavome tūkstančius skirtingų kalbų
25. Here's what he wrote in **starting that out** - Štai ką jis parašė, **kaip įvada**
26. I asked that once my body finally **shut down** from the punishments of my cancer, then my family and friends publish this prepared message I wrote -- the first part of the process of turning this from an active website to an archive - Ir anksto paprašiau, kad kai mano kūnas pagaliau **išsijungs** nuo mano vėžio bausmių, kad mano šeima ir draugai papublikuotų šią žinutę, kurią parašiau -- kaip pirmą dalį proceso paverčiant šį puslapį į archyvą.
27. Before my father death, he had the sum of 23 million United States dollars, which he **kept away** from the rebel leaders during the course of the war - Prieš pat savo mirtį mano tėvas turėjo 23 milijonus JAV dolerių, kuriuos jis **laikė paslėpęs** nuo sukilėlių lyderių per visą karo laikotarpį
28. And what we're learning is going to **shed some light on** what the romantic writers and poets described as the "celestial openness" of the child's mind - Ir tai, ko mes mokomės **nušvies** tai, ką romantiniai rašytojai ir poetai vadina vaikų proto "dangiškuoju atvirumu".
29. We've got to **put back** what's been lost - Turime **grįžti** prie to, kas prarasta
30. There is a very personal price to public humiliation, and the growth of the Internet has **jacked up** that price - Viešas pažeminimas turi savo asmeninę kainą, ir interneto augimas tą kainą **pakėlė**

31. One of them actually, fittingly enough, found me when I **checked into** a deli at a restaurant in New Yorkon foursquare. - Viena iš jų, tiesą pasakius, gana patogiai mane atrado po to, kai aš **užsiregistravau** viename Niujorko restorane Foursquare programoje
32. And I think, with all of the problems in science, one of the best things that we can do is to lift up the lid, finger around in the mechanics and **peer in** - Aš manau, kai moksle tiek problemų, geriausia, ką galime padaryti, yra pakelti dangtį, apčiupinėti viską ir įdėmiai **pasižvalgyti**.
33. Finally, **think back to** this famous scene from election night 2008 back in the United States - Galų gale, **pagalvokite** apie šią žymią sceną ir rinkimų nakties 2008 Amerikoje
34. The problem is they all want to **roll out** what they're doing to the next school, but there's no cash - Problema, kad jie nori tai **pakartoti** ir kitoje mokykloje, ir dar kitoje. Bet nėra lėšų.
35. We need to recognize the experts and the angels quickly, identify them, and allow them to easily find the resource to keep **rolling out** what they're already doing, and doing well - Turime atpažinti ekspertus ir angelus greitai, juos identifikuoti, ir leisti jiems lengvai rasti resursų, kad galėtų **skleisti** tai, ką jie jau daro, ir daro puikiai
36. I was then **swept up** into the eye of a political, legal and media maelstrom like we had never seen before - **patekau** į politikos, teisės ir žiniasklaidos dėmesio sūkurį, kokio dar nebuvome regėję
37. The chairs you're sitting in, the lights in this auditorium, my microphone, the iPads and iPods that you **carry around** with you -- all are a result of cumulative cultural adaptation. - Kėdės, ant kurių sėdite, šviesos, šioje auditorijoje, mano mikrofonas, iPadai ir iPodai, kuriuos visur su savimi **nešiojatės** - viskas yra didėjančio kultūrinio prisitaikymo rezultatas.
38. Yeah, I was **hanging out** with some Google guys last night - Vakar **leidau laiką** su keletu vyrų iš Google
39. When the war **broke out**, the rebel leader demanded that the fund be given to him, my father insisted it was not in his possession, and he was killed because of his refusal to release the fund - Kai karas **prasisidėjo**, sukilėlių vadas pareikalavo, kad lėšos būtų atiduotos jam, o mano tėvas įtikinėjo, kad tų pinigų neturi, taigi, jis buvo nužudytas dėl to, kad atsisakė atiduoti pinigus
40. And **by the way**, our special aversion to the risk of truly existential disasters depends on a philosophical and ethical question - Ir **beje**, mūsų ypatingas egzistencinių nelaimių rizikos vengimas priklauso nuo filosofinio ir kartu etinio klausimo
41. I **came up** with a few games. - **Sukūriau** keletą žaidimų
42. And when we first met, one of the things that I remember is that he **took me out** on a date - Kai pirmą kartą susitikom, vienas dalykų, kuriuos prisimenu, buvo tai, kad jis mane **pakvietė** į pasimatymą

43. It was like having Mandarin relatives come and visit for a month and **move into** your house and talk to the babies for 12 sessions - Tai tarsi mandarinų kalba kalbantys giminaičiai atvyktų, **apsistotų** pas jus mėnesiui, ir kalbėtų su kūdikiais 12 užsiėmimų
44. And that's important to **keep in mind** - Nevalia to **pamiršti**
45. We had to run a control group **to make sure** that just coming into the laboratory didn't improve your Mandarin skills - Turėjome sudaryti kontrolinę grupę, **kad įsitikintumėme**, kad tiesiog atėjimas į laboratoriją nepagerino Jūsų mandarinų kalbos įgūdžių
46. It's a technical **tour de force** - Tai techninis **iššūkis**
47. I'm from Essex in England and for the last seven years I've worked fairly tirelessly to save lives **in my own way**. - Esu iš Esekso, Anglijos, ir pastaruosius septynerius metus dirbau bemaž neatsipūsdamas, saugodamas gyvybes **savu būdu**.
48. America, you're **at the top of your game**. This is one of the most unhealthy countries in the world - Amerika, **visur bepirmaujanti**, yra viena iš nesveikiausių šalių pasaulyje
49. I never **cut class** - Niekada **nebėgau iš pamokų**
50. So from this **vantage point**, I was able to find out a lot about what machine learning can do in the past, can do today, and what it could do in the future - Taigi **turėdamas pranašumą** aš galėjau daug sužinoti apie tai, ką besimokančios mašinos galėjo padaryti praeity, ką gali dabar, ir ką galėtų ateityje
51. And look at these solid, stable little soldiers facing the ocean and **keeping away** the elements - Ir pažvelkite į šiuos tvirtus, stabilius mažuosius karius žiūrinčius į vandenyną ir **sulaikančius** stichiją
52. And **in fact**, making things using technology -- and I'm being serious here - **Iš tikrųjų** kurti dalykus naudojant technologijas -- ir aš dabar rimtai kalbu
53. And you know, as we go to work and as life changes, and as life always evolves, we kind of have to look at it holistically -- **step back** for a moment - Ir žinote, kai mes einame į darbą ir gyvenimas keičias, ir viskas tobulėja, mes turime į tai pažvelgti istoriškai -- minutelei **sustoti**
54. And the awful thing is, there are so many other examples out there from all **walks of life** - Ir siaubingiausia tai, kad yra be galo daug tokių pavyzdžių, **visoje gyvenimo srityse**
55. I never had the courage to share my story, not because I thought what I am is wrong, but because of how the world treats those of us who wish to **break free**. – niekada nedrįsau pasidalinti savo istorija, ne dėl to, kad jaučiausi blogai dėl to, kuo esu, bet dėl to, kaip pasaulis elgiasi su tokiais kaip aš, kurie nori **išsilaisvinti**
56. Well first you need to **work out** where you want to set it up. - Pirma reikia **išsiaiškinti**, kur ją įsteigti

57. So, we **go ahead**, and we start scribbling, and -- so the idea is that you can really, you know, partake in this process, but watch something really crappy look beautiful - Taigi, **išbandykime** tai, ir -- idėja yra ta, kad jūs iš tiesų galite, žinote, iš dalies dalyvauti procese ir žiūrėti, kaip kažkas tikrai prasto tampa gražiu paveikslėliu
58. Those people are always the threat to the **status quo**, to what is considered acceptable - Tokie žmonės visada laikomi grėsme **esamai padėčiai** ir priimtinioms laikomoms normoms
59. They actually get to know each other, and it's sort of like low-threshold peripheral activities that I think are the key to **bringing up** some of our bonding social capital that we're lacking - Žmonės išties susipažįsta vienas su kitu geriau ir aš manau, kad plačiai prieinamos šalutinės veiklos yra pagrindas, kad **sukurtume** stipriu ryšiu pasižymintį socialinį kapitalą, kurio mums trūksta
60. **And at this point**, it's just a case of finding the small number that aren't classified correctly, and trying to understand why - **Šiuo momentu** tai tik problema, kaip surasti mažą kiekį, kuris nėra teisingai suklasifikuotas, ir pabandyti suprasti kodėl
61. We're all **hanging out** in malls and we're all moving to the suburbs, and out there, out in the suburbs, we can create our own architectural fantasies - Visi **tasomės** prekybos centruose, keliamės gyventi į rajonus už miesto, ir ten, rajonuose galime kurti savo architektūrines fantazijas
62. So here's an empty bag of chips that was lying on a table, and we're going to **turn** that bag of chips **into** a microphone by filming it with a video camera - Čia tuščias traškučių pakelis. Mes ketiname jį **paversti** mikrofonu filmuodami su video kamera
63. Here is a **side-by-side** comparison - Štai **analogiškas** palyginimas
64. And he says that he never would have become such an expert **in the first place** had he not been too introverted to leave the house when he was growing up – Jis sako, kad **pirmiausia**, niekada nebūtų tapęs profesionalu, jei jis nebūtų buvęs pernelyg uždaras nuo pat vaikystės
65. And **for years and years and years and years**, Ragu and Prego would have focus groups – Ir **daugybę metų** Ragu ir Prego sudarinėdavo tikslines grupes
66. and it's not because they **whipped some up** – Ne dėl to, kad jie **pagamino**
67. Along with that is a **kind of spirit of equality** - Kartu su ja ateina tam **tikras lygybės suvokimas**
68. there is no stronger **reference point** than people one was at school with - nėra stipresnio **atskaitos taško** už žmonės, su kuriais lankė mokyklą.
69. They **own their success** - Jie **įsigyvena į savo pasisekimą**
70. Now I am a **firm believer** in justice - Aš **tvirtai tikiu** teisingumu.

71. And it's that that I'm trying **to leave room for** - Būtent jam ir noriu **palikti erdvės**
72. And the Ragu would all go to the bottom, and the Prego would **sit on top** - Ragu nugrimzdavo į apačią, kol Prego **išlikdavo viršuje**
73. Now, **at this point** you might be imagining one of those lovely tropical island tax havens but here's the thing, shockingly, my own hometown, London - **Tikriausiai** jūs įsivaizduojate vieną iš tų tropinių salų su mažais mokesčiais, tačiau yra vienas dalykas, kuris jus apstulbins, mano gimtasis miestas Londonas
74. I would **pick up** that phone call and tell my mom, "Mom, can you call this woman?" - Aš **atsiliepdavau** ir paprašydavau savo mamos: „Mama, ar gali pasikalbėti su ta moterimi?“
75. And he brought in people **by the truckload** – Jis sukviėtė **daugybę** žmonių
76. And everyone's **take-home lesson** – Ir visi iš to **pasimokė**
77. And for that, as well, we owe Howard Moskowitz a **huge vote of thanks** - Ir dėl to mes **labai dėkingi** Howard'ui Moskowitz'ui.
78. Delaware, which is one of the easiest places in the world to **set up** an anonymous company. - Delaware, yra viena iš patogiausių vietų pasaulyje **įkurti** anoniminę įmonę
79. we have a **strong belief** that synthetic happiness is of an inferior kind - mes turime **įsišaknijusi įsitikinimą**, kad sintetinė laimė yra prastesnės rūšies
80. **With all apologies** to my friend Matthieu Ricard – **Atsiprašysiu** savo draugo Matthieu Ricard
81. The patients, **bless them**, say, – Pacientai, **dievaži**, sako
82. So English mania is a **turning point** – Tad anglų kalbos manija yra tarsi **persilaužimas**.
83. When the **coast was clear**, I emerged, crept into the classroom, and took from my teacher's desk the grade book - Kai **pavojaus nebebuvo** aš išlindau, įslinkau į klasę ir iš mokytojos stalo paėmiau pažymių žurnalą
84. I think it cuts very **close to the bone**, because let's think about what happens when we feel jealous - Manau, kad tai **arti tiesos**. Pagalvokime, kas nutinka, kai pavydime
85. These are the companies that can **set your one up** for you, and remember, it's all legal, routine business practice - yra įmonių kurios gali padėti jums **sukurti** ją, prisiminkite, jog tai legalu, tai kasdienė verslo veikla
86. They were coming at a pretty regular clip, but as the story was building, normally, as a reader, you control how fast you move through a text, but in this case, The New Yorker did, and they were sending you **bit by bit by bit**, and you had this suspense of waiting for the next line – Pranešimai išeidavo gana reguliariai, bet toliau vystantis istorijai, dažniausiai jūs, kaip skaitytojas, kontroliuojate

savo skaitymo greitį, bet šiuo atveju, tai kontroliavo "The New Yorker", išleisdami po **nedidelę** dalį teksto ir kiekvienas jautė nežinią, laukdamas kitos eilutės.

87. the choices that we make in every single job that we have, no matter how high or low you are in the **pecking order**, has an impact on all of these systems – ką mes renkamės kaip individai, bet sprendimai, kuriuos priimame kiekviename darbe, kurį turime, nesvarbu kokiom **sluoksniui** save priskiriame, įtakoja visas sistemas.
88. 1.5 billion mobile phones **roll off** production lines, and some companies report their production rate as being greater than the human birth rate – metais 1,5 milijardai mobiliųjų telefonų yra **išimami** iš produkcijos, o kai kurios kompanijos teigia, kad jų produkcijos mastai yra didesni už žmonių gimstamumo lygį
89. a few years ago I **found myself** at the end of yet another fantastic relationship – prieš kelis metus **atsidūriau** dar vienu fantastiškų santykių pabaigoje
90. that came **burning down** in a spectacular fashion – kurie **griuvo** įspūdingai liepsnodami
91. So obviously this was not the best way **to put** my most sexy foot **forward** – Akivaizdu, tai nebuvo geriausias būdas **atskleisti** savo seksualiausias savybes
92. So Steve the I.T. guy invited me out to one of Philadelphia's **white-table-cloth**, extremely expensive restaurants - Taigi IT mėgėjas Steve'as mane pakvietė į **aukšto lygio**, itin brangų Filadelfijos restoraną
93. our conversation really **wasn't taking flight**, but he was ordering a lot of food - pokalbis **nelabai vystėsi**, bet jis užsisakinėjo daug patiekalų
94. These things were also important to me but not necessarily **deal-breakers** – Į šią įtraukiau punktus, kurie man buvo irgi svarbūs, tačiau nebūtinai **lemtingi**.
95. When I released these men **into the wild**, I did follow some rules - Kai paleidau šiuos vyrų profilius į **laisvę**, laikiausi kelių taisyklių
96. why should this crucial information about company ownership stay **hidden away**? - kodėl ši esminė informacija, apie kompanijų savininkus turētu išlikti **paslapyje**?
97. So extroverts really crave large amounts of stimulation, whereas introverts feel at their most alive and their most switched-on and their most capable when they're in quieter, more **low-key** environments– Taigi ekstravertams dirgiklių reikia labai daug, tuo tarpu intravertai geriausiai jaučiasi ir geba daugiausiai padaryti, kai yra tylesnėje, **ramesnėje** aplinkoje
98. Today, I'm going to **take you through glimpses of** about eight of my projects, done in collaboration with Danish artist Soren Pors - Šiandien **pakviesiu jus žvilgtelėti** į aštuonis savo projektus, atliktus kartu su danų menininku Soren Pors

99. if we made it in a way that it would **topple over**, then it would damage itself, and if it didn't fall enough, it wouldn't instill that fatalism - jei būtume jį pagaminę taip, kad jis **apvirstų**, jis būtų sugadintas, tačiau jei jis nepasvirtų pakankamai - nesukeltų neišvengiamybės pojūčio
100. and you put it **side by side**, and you had 50,000 of them, you'd be the width of a human hair - ir tokias jas dėlėtume **vieną šalia kitos**, ir taip sudėtume 50000 dalelių, jos būtų žmogaus plauko storio
101. And this turns out to have a special power all its own, because people could feel that these leaders **were at the helm**, not because they enjoyed directing others and not out of the pleasure of being looked at - Tai turėjo ypatingai didelę įtaką, nes visuomenė jautė, kad šie lyderiai **atėjo į valdžią** ne todėl, kad jiems patiko vadovauti ir ne iš malonumo būti matomiems
102. somebody who had **not been blessed by fortune**, an unfortunate - žmogus, kurio **neaplankė sėkmė**; nesėkmingas
103. Hey Ze, if you ever come to Boulder, you should **rock out** with us, - Ei, Ze, jeigu kada nors užsuksi į Bolderį, turėtum su mumis **pasilinksminti**
104. And we're **talking** really **small** here - Ir čia mes **kalbame** apie itin mažus dalykus
105. We've **done away with** the caste system – **Atsikratėme** kastų sistemos
106. Three thousand very happy revelers, many of them teenagers, were **crammed into** a space meant for 1,000 - Apie tris tūkstančius besilinksminančių žmonių, daugelis jų paaugliai, buvo **suspausti** mažoje erdvėje kuri skirta, tik tūkstančiui
107. And the matchmaker would sort of **think through** all of this – Piršlys visa tai **apgalvojo**
108. Most people **make a strict correlation** between how much time, and if you like love - Dauguma žmonių **laikosi tokio principo** jums skiriamas laikas, jums skiriama meilė
109. Nothing **should hold you back** – Niekas jums **nesukliudys**
110. Now there's millions of people around the world like Samantha, millions, and we've only begun to **scratch the surface** - Pasaulyje yra milijonai žmonių panašių į Samantą, milijonai, ir mes vos **pradėjome darbą**
111. We have only, in government and in politics, started to **scratch the surface** of what people are doing in the commercial world with the information revolution - Vyriausybėje ir politikoje mes **dedame tik pirmuosius akmenis** to, kuo žmonės jau naudojami komercijoje pasitelkę informacinę revoliuciją
112. We've gone to this **world of many to many**, where access to the tools is the only barrier to broadcasting – Ir mes gyvename **pasaulyje**, kur priėjimas prie įrankių yra vienintelė kliūtis transliavimui

113. **I hate to break it to you all:** Consumption is the biggest problem - **Nenoriu jūsų liūdinti**, tačiau vartojimas yra didžiausia problema
114. And that's where everyone would **hang out** and watch TV, so that every time that I walked from my bedroom to the bathroom, everyone would see me - Ir ten visi **leisdavo laiką kartu** ir žiūrėdavo TV, todėl man kaskart einant iš miegamojo į tualetą visi mane matydavo.
115. My publishers **cut out** the question mark - Leidėjai **pašalino** klaustuką
116. We're going to use an unusual combination of tools from game theory and neuroscience to understand how people interact socially when value is **on the line** - Naudosime neįprastą įrankių kombinaciją, nuo lošimų teorijos iki neuromokslo, kad suprastume, kaip žmonės elgiasi, kai **kalbama** apie piniginę vertę
117. Let me show you how this **plays out** in a project that my firm recently completed - Leiskite parodyti kaip tai **vyksta** mano firmos neseniai baigtame projekte
118. I'm thinking also about **breaking out** of the box of the traditional book and pushing that linear format, and try to push the structure of the book itself so that the book can become fully sculptural - Taip pat mąstau apie **išėjimą** iš tradicinės knygos suvokimo ir šio linijinio formato pastūmimą, pabandyti pajudinti pačios knygos struktūrą, kad knyga taptų visiškai skulptūriška
119. "Is this guy really being fair or are they giving me a very low offer **in order to** get me to think that there's only one or two dollars available to split?" - ar oponentas elgiasi teisingai, ar siūlo itin mažai, **kad** patikėčiau, kad dalinamės tik 1 ar 2 dolerius.
120. And the way they bargain is to point on a number line that goes from zero to six dollars, and they're **bargaining over** how much the uninformed player gets, and the informed player's going to get the rest - O žaidėjai derasi parodydami tašką ant skaičių eilutės, kuri eina nuo 1 iki 6 dolerių ir jie **renkasi**, kiek gaus nežinantis sumos žaidėjas, o kitas žaidėjas pasiima likusius pinigus.
121. It would put us on a path to making sure all our students get a great education, find a career that's fulfilling and rewarding, and have a chance to **live out** their dreams - Tai užveda mus ant kelio, kuris užtikrins, kad visi moksleiviai gaus gerą išsilavinimą, ras įdomų bei pasitenkinimą teikiantį darbą ir galės **išpildyti** savo svajones
122. We have **run out of** money - mums **baigėsi** pinigai
123. But there are two things **at heart** that I think drive a conservative philosophy that are really relevant to this whole debate - , bet yra du **esminiai** dalykai, kurie, mano manymu, yra konservatyviosios filosofijos varomoji jėga ir kurie yra glaudžiai susiję su šia kalba
124. Imagine being threatened with losing your home sometimes over a debt of just a few hundred dollars, and not being able to find out who you were really **up against**. - Įsivaizduokite, jog būtumėte

ties namo praradimo riba, tik todėl, jog esate įsiskolinęs kelis šimtus dolerių, ir tiesiog negalėdami išsiaiškinti kas **išties slypi už visą to**

125. But they said, "No, but don't show anyone," but they **slipped up** - Bet jie sakė, "Ne, tik niekam to nerodyk," deja, jie **padarė klaidą**
126. It was an FBI agent's **wet dream** - Tikra FTB agento **svajonė**
127. And I have several dictionaries in my own studio, and I do use a computer every day, and if I need to **look up** a word, I'll go on the computer, because I can go directly and instantly to what I'm **looking up**. - Turiu keletą žodynų savo studijoje ir kasdien naudoju kompiuterį, jei man reikia **pasitikrinti** žodį, aš tai darau kompiuteriu, nes galiu tai **surasti** tiesiogiai ir tučtuojau
128. I think one of the reasons people are disturbed by destroying books, people don't want to rip books and nobody really wants to **throw away** a book, is that we think about books as living things - Manau, kad viena iš priežasčių kodėl žmonės sukrečiami knygų gadinimo, žmonės nenori knygų plėšyti ir niekas tikrai nenori **išmesti** knygos, nes apie knygas galvojame kaip gyvus dalykus
129. Scenario A **wipes out** 90 percent of humanity. Scenario B **wipes out** 100 percent - Scenarijuje A **išnaikinta** 90% visos žmonijos. Scenarijuje B **išnaikinta** visa žmonija
130. Well, you might well ask, what exactly is an anonymous company, and can I really **set one up**, and use it, without anyone knowing who I am? - Tikriausiai jūs paklausite, kas išties yra anoniminė įmonė, ir ar pats galėčiau ją **įsteigti** ir ja naudotis, niekam apie tai nežinant?
131. So that didn't **go over** so well - Na šįkart nelabai **pasisekė**
132. But we **came across** a new phenomenon - Bet mes **susidūrėme** su nauju reiškiniu
133. I wanted to see how they would seize **the bare bones** of certain stories – Norėjau sužinoti, kaip jie **interpretuotų** tam tikrus siužetus
134. I know the **ins and outs** of those ingredients - Aš išnarstęs visus tuos ingredientus

Calque translation

1. **I did my best** - **Dariau, ką galėjau**
2. For the past eight months, the mysterious content of these tapes has hung like the **Sword of Damocles** over my head - Pastaruosius 8 mėnesius paslaptingas šių juostų turinys kabėjo virš mano galvos kaip **Damoklo kardas**
3. In fact, the **Tower of Babel** story in the Bible is a fable and warning about the power of language - Tiesa sakant, **Babelio bokšto** istorija Biblijoje yra legenda ir perspėjimas apie kalbos galią
4. That's how we **end up with** buildings like this - Taip **apsistatome** pastatais kaip šis

5. And the answer is that architecture **works on** the principle of a pendulum - O atsakymas yra toks, kad architektūra **veikia** svyruoklės principu
6. The first is this: We believe that if you give people more power and control over their lives, if you give people more choice, if you **put them in the driving seat**, then actually, you can create a stronger and better society - Pirma, mes tikime kad jeigu tu suteiksi žmonėms daugiau galios ir galimybės kontroliuoti savo gyvenimus, jeigu duosi daugiau pasirinkimų, jeigu **pasodinsi juos į vairuotojo vietą** tada tikrai sukursi stipresnę ir geresnę visuomenę
7. Diagnosing areas where a teacher needs to improve is only **half the battle** - Nustatyti, kur mokytojas turi tobulėti tėra tik **pusė mūšio**
8. At the age of 22, I **fell in love** with my boss, and at the age of 24, I learned the devastating consequences - Būdama 22-ejų aš **įsimylėjau** savo vadovą, ir būdama 24 patyriau gniuždančias pasekmes
9. Now, it was French philosopher Louis Althusser who **pointed out** that ideology functions in such a way that it creates a veil of obviousness - Prancūzų filosofas Luis Althusser **pabrėžė**, jog ideologija funkcionuoja sukurdamą akivaizdumo šydą.
10. Dear brothers and sisters, we were striving for more rights for women, and we were struggling to have more, **more and more** space for the women in society - Brangūs broliai ir seserys, mes siekėme daugiau teisių moterims ir mes kovojome, kad turėtumėme vis daugiau, **daugiau ir daugiau** vietos moterims visuomenėje
11. So there are two things **going on** - O vyksta du dalykai
12. Now to be clear, I'm a journalist and not a technologist, so what I'd like to do briefly is paint a picture of what the present and the future are going to **look like** - Dabar, kad būtų aišku, aš esu žurnalistas, ne technologas, taigi ką aš trumpam norėčiau padaryti, tai nupasakoti vaizdą, **kaip atrodyt** dabartis ir ateitis
13. We're arguing from a mathematical standpoint that the learning of language material may **slow down** when our distributions stabilize - Mes argumentuojame iš matematinės pozicijos, kad kai mūsų pasiskirstymai stabilizuojasi kalbos medžiagos įsisavinimas gali **sulėtėti**
14. And **in particular**, we were talking about the civil war in Cambodia - **Tą kartą** kalbėjome apie karą Kambodžoje
15. The top note answer was and is because it's time: time to stop tip-toeing around my past; time to stop living a life of opprobrium; and time **to take back** my narrative - Pagrindinis atsakymas buvo ir yra – todėl, kad atėjo laikas: laikas sustabdyti strikinėjimą apie mano praeitį; laikas nustoti gyventi gėdos gyvenimą; ir laikas **atsiimti** savo pasakojimą.

16. But anonymous companies are making it difficult and sometimes impossible to **find out** the actual human beings responsible sometimes for really terrible crimes - Tačiau anoniminės įmonės apsunkina ir net padaro neįmanoma **rasti** tikruosius kaltininkus ir tuos, kurie yra atsakingi už įvairius, kartais net siaubingus nusikaltimus
17. Okay, so I would like you to please **bring up** your papers - Taigi, norėčiau, kad **pakeltumėte** savo lapus.
18. There is such an opportunity **right now - Dabar** turime tokią puikią galimybę
19. And as they **looked for** the owners of the club, they found instead anonymous companies, and confusion surrounded the identities of those involved with the companies - Jie **ieškojo** klubo savininko, vietoj to jie rado anoniminės įmonės, ir buvo neįtikėtina sunku nustatyti už tai atsakingų žmonių tapatybes
20. In case you **run over** time. I'd -- just one last thing I'd like to say - Jeigu netyčia **pritrūksta** laiko. Aš -- paskutinis dalykas, kurį noriu pasakyti
21. and we're going to **test it out** live today - Ir mes tai dabar čia **išbandysime**
22. And having made your choice, you then pick what type of company you want and then **fill in** a contact, name and address - Jūs pasirenkate kokio tipo įmonės norėtumėte, jie **užpildys** formą su jūsų vardu ir pavarde
23. I have five sisters, and none of them could go to school, and you will be astonished, two weeks before, when I was filling out the Canadian visa form, and I was **filling out** the family part of the form, I could not recall the surnames of some of my sisters - Aš turiu penkias seseris ir nei viena iš jų negalėjo eiti į mokyklą, ir jūs nustebsite – kai prieš dvi savaites pildžiau Kanados vizos formą, **pildydamas** šeimos dalį formoje, negalėjau prisiminti kelių savo seserų pavardžių.
24. That change is incredibly subtle, which is why, when you **look at** other people, when you **look at** the person sitting next to you, you don't see their skin or their face changing color - Šis pakitimas yra neįtikėtina subtilus. kai **žiūri į** kitą žmogų, sėdintį šalia tavęs, nepaisai kaip keičiasi jo veido spalva
25. Or the anonymous company, which bought up Americans' tax debts, piled on the legal fees and then gave homeowners a choice: **Pay up** or lose your home - Ar anoniminė įmonė, kuri išpirko Amerikiečių mokesčių skolas, po to užkraudami žmones mokesčiais ir liepdami pasirinkti: **susimokėti** arba tapti benamiais
26. and every time I **took a shower** and would come back in a towel, everyone would see me. - ir kai **eidavau į dušą** ar grįždavau su rankšluosčiu, visi mane matydavo
27. **gap between my hopes for myself** - spraga tarp mano asmeninių lūkesčių ir gyvenimo realybės didėja

28. He was **beaten up** when he refused to confess that he threw stones, and as a result, had internal injuries that caused his death soon after he was released from prison - Jis buvo **mušamas**, nes atsisakė pripažinti, jog tai darė ir galiausiai, vidaus sužalojimai, kuriuos jis patyrė buvo jo mirties priežastis, kai jis buvo paleistas
29. **comes into contact** – susiduria
30. A meritocratic society is one in which if you've got talent and energy and skill, you will **get to the top** - Meritokratiška visuomenė yra tokia visuomenė, kurioje jei turite talentą, energijos ir igūdžių, **pasiėksite viršūnė**
31. It's no longer the gods, it's us. **We're in the driving seat** - Dievai nebeatsakingi; mes atsakingi. **Mes esame vairuotojo vietoje**
32. In a way, if you like, **at one end of the spectrum** of sympathy, you've got the tabloid newspaper. - Tam tikra prasme galima pasakyti, kad **viename** vertinimo **spektro gale** yra bulvariniai laikraščiai
33. **At the other end of the spectrum** you've got tragedy and tragic art, and I suppose I'm arguing that we should learn a little bit about what's happening in tragic art – **Kitame spektro gale** yra tragedija ir tragiškasis menas. Manau, mes turėtume pasimokyti iš tragiškojo meno siužetų
34. it is you want and find out at the **end of a journey** - blogiau yra žinoti, ko nori, bet pačioje **kelionės pabaigoje**
35. Is English a **tsunami, wash away** other languages – Ar anglų kalba yra **cunamis, nuplaunantis** kitas kalbas
36. But I've always preferred [Inspector] Lestrade, who is the **rat-faced** head of Scotland Yard – Bet man visad atrodė, kad tai inspektorius Lestradas, **žiurkiškas** Skotland Jardo vadovas
37. So we do that, and you're happy, we feel like sellouts, so we start experimenting again and we **push** the pendulum **back** and **back** and **forth** and **back** and **forth** we've gone for the last 300 years - Mes taip padarome ir jūs jau laimingi, o mes jaučiamės lyg parsidavėliai, todėl vėl imame eksperimentuoti ir **stumti** svyruoklę **atgal, pirmyn atgal** kaip per paskutinius 300 metų
38. But I like **contingency plans** - Bet man patinka **planai nenumatytiems atvejams**
39. But people are often not thinking of something like this, which is the **other end of the spectrum** - Tačiau, žmonės dažniausiai nepagalvoja apie **kitą spektro pusę**
40. when **you're coming to judge people** - kai **sprendžiate apie kitus žmones**
41. I think what we all need to be thinking about is if we want that to become our reality -- and if so, what it means for a definition of life and everything that **comes after** it - aš manau kad mums

visiems reikia pagalvoti, ar norėtume, kad tai taptų realybė -- ir jeigu taip taps, ką tai reikš gyvenimo definicijai ir viskam, kas **vyksta po** gyvenimo

Translation by omission

1. 10 years ago, history repeated itself, interestingly, when risperidone, which was the first of the new-generation antipsychotic drugs, **came off** copyright, so anybody could make copies - Prieš 10 metų istorija pasikartojo, ir gana įdomiai, kai baigė galioti risperidono, kuris buvo pirmasis iš naujos kartos antipsichotinių vaistų, patentas, ir bet kas galėjo gaminti kopijas
2. I am a meritocrat **in that sense** –Aš pats esu meritokratas
3. This, I think, is the most important fact to **bear in mind** in British politics or American politics, and that is: We have run out of money - Čia, mano nuomone, yra vienas iš pačių svarbiausių faktų Britų ir Amerikos politikoje, tai, kad mums baigėsi pinigai
4. Now, they rank number one **across the board**, in reading, math and science, and one of the keys to Shanghai's incredible success is the way they help teachers keep improving - Šanchajaus provincija Kinijoje. Dabar jie yra nr. 1 pagal skaitymo, matematikos ir gamtos mokslų pasiekimus, ir viena iš Šanchajaus neįtikėtinai sėkmės priežasčių yra tai, kaip jie padeda mokytojams tobulėti
5. It's very straightforward -- you take a bunch of people, you split them in half, you treat one group one way, you treat the other group the other way, and a little while later, you **follow them up** and see what happened to each of them. - Tai labai paprasta - imat būrį žmonių, padalinat juos per pusę, su viena grupe elgiatės vienaip, su kita - kitaip, ir truputį vėliau pasižiūrit, kas kiekvienai iš jų nutiko
6. That if we combine the right political philosophy, the right political thinking, with the incredible information revolution that has **taken place**, and that all of you know so much more about than I do - kad jeigu mes sujungtume tinkamas politines filosofijas, tinkamą politinį mąstymą, su šia įspūdinga informacijos revoliucija, apie kurią daugelis jūsų žino daug geriau negu aš
7. You failed the **pop quiz**, and you're hardly five minutes into the lecture – Susimovėte, nors vargiai praėjo bent penkios paskaitos minutės
8. And you see activity in some regions we've seen today, medial prefrontal cortex, dorsomedial, however, up here, ventromedial prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate, an area that's involved in lots of types of conflict resolution, like if you're playing "Simon Says," and also the **right and left** temporoparietal junction - Ir matote, kad aktyvios vietos, kurias matėme šiandien, medialinė prefrontalinė žievė, dorsomedialinė, bet štai čia ventromedialinė prefrontalinė žievė, priekinė juostinė smegenų žievė, sritis, kuri dirba su konfliktų sprendimu, tarkim žaidžiant „Simonas pasakė“ ir taip pat temporoparietalinės jungtys
9. I think that they're just the **building blocks** - mano nuomone, jų yra daug daugiau

10. They have so much **locked up** inside them – Jų viduje tiek visko daug
11. after 15 to 18 months is the average time that people replace their phones, **by the way** — so if we're going to keep this kind of expedient mobile phone replacing, then we should be looking at closing the loop on these systems– po 15-18 mėnesių, tai yra vidutinė trukmė, kuriai prabėgus žmonės pakeičia savo telefoną nauju -- taigi, jei ir toliau ketiname keisti savo telefonus turėtume atsižvelgti ir į šios ekosistemos plyšių užkamšymą.
12. So if I have two possible strategies at this point I'm **sort of figuring out** – Tuo metu aš turėjau dvi galimas strategijas
13. Well, an example that really haunts me is one I **came across** recently - Pavyzdys, kuris man neduoda ramybės yra vienas iš naujausių
14. One, I can take my grandmother's advice and **sort of** least-expect my way into maybe bumping into the one out of 35 possible men in the entire 1.5 million-person city of Philadelphia – Pirma, aš galėčiau pasinaudoti savo senelės patarimu ir mažiausiai tikėtis, kol galbūt susidursiu su tuo vieninteliu iš visų galimų 35 vyrų visame 1,5 milijono gyventojų turinčiame Filadelfijos mieste
15. But in America's early days, we lived in what historians call a culture of character, where we still, **at that point**, valued people for their inner selves and their moral rectitude – Ankstyvaisiais laikais Amerikoje mes gyvenome, kaip tai istorikai vadina, charakterių visuomenėje, kur mes visgi vertinome žmones dėl jų vidinių įsitikinimų ir jų moralinio dorumo.

Strategy of compensation

