

Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English into Lithuanian

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Abstract. In this article the translation of English idioms into Lithuanian and difficulties that translator meets will be analyzed. The aim of the article is to compare English and Lithuanian idioms in general, to present the problem of no equivalence in the target language, to look through main translation strategies used in translation of idioms and examine the choice of translation strategies used by R. Kirvaitytė. The theoretical part is mostly based on M. Baker's, R. Moon's, P. Newmark's and G. Toury's theories. The analytical part is based on two A. Christie's novels *Appointment with Death* (2001)ⁱ and *Death on the Nile* (1977)ⁱⁱ and their translations made by R. Kirvaitytė from English into Lithuanian. Analysis was made of each book separately, however only overview of the most prevailing translation solutions used in all the translations from English into Lithuanian will be discussed in the article. The research has shown that there is a lack of equivalent idioms in Lithuanian language. In addition, the most prevailing translation strategy turned out to be paraphrasing both: stylistic and explanatory, also there were examples of an idiom with the same meaning and form, idiom with the similar meaning but different form and omission.

Key words: *idiom; translation strategies; idiom translation; equivalence.*

Introduction

In translating idioms, the translator meets various difficulties that are not so easy to overcome. The main problem is the lack of equivalence on the idiom level. It would be perfect if a translator could find an idiom in the target language which was the same in its form and meaning as that of the source language. However, even though each language has its idioms, it is still hard to find the exact equivalent.

Idioms are considered to be one of the hardest and most interesting parts of the English vocabulary. On the one hand, they are considered one of the most peculiar parts of the language; on the other hand, they are difficult because of their unpredictable meaning and grammar. Moreover, idioms may be culture bound and this may cause even greater problems for the translator. Therefore, in order to transfer a source idiom into the target language the translator must choose the most appropriate strategy.

The translator must learn a lot about the function of idioms in the source and the target languages, must know the characteristics of idioms in both languages. Moreover, in order to deal with the problems that arise in the process of translation, translators use various strategies. The examination and classification of strategies is very useful and helpful for the work of the translator.

The aim of the article is to overview the most frequently used translation strategies in idiom translation from English to Lithuanian.

Theoretical framework

The English language is very rich in the use of idioms. They are used in formal style and in slang. Idioms may appear in poetry, literature, in Shakespeare language and, even, in Bible. Therefore it is necessary to define and compare English and Lithuania idioms. J. Seidl McMordiew in her book *English Idioms and How to Use Them* (1983) provides a definition for the idiom:

"we can say that an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone".

(McMordiew, 1983, p.4)

Rosamund Moon in her book *Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: a Corpus-Based Approach* (1998) defines idiom as

"an ambiguous term, used in conflicting ways. In lay or general use, idiom has two main meanings. First, idiom is a particular means of expressing something in language, music, art, and so on, which characterizes a person or group. Secondly (and much less commonly in English), an idiom is a particular lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme, peculiar to a language".

(Moon, 1998, p.3)

Mona Baker in her book *In Other Words* distinguishes idiom from collocation by the transparency of meaning and flexibility patterning. According to Baker, idioms are

"frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which can not be deduced from their individual components".

(Baker, 1992, p.63)

Baker excluded five things that normally can not be done to an idiom as it will lose its sense: the translator can not change the order of the words in an idiom; can not delete a word from it, can not add a word to it; replace one word by another one and change its grammatical structure (Baker, 1992, p.63). While in Lithuanian language idioms formerly were called phraseologisms. Phraseology is a branch of science about the study of fixed expressions and phraseologisms. According to Jakaitienė's book *Lietuvių kalbos leksikologija* (1980) Lithuanian idioms are similar to English idioms. The meaning of an idiom can not be deduced from the separate words that it consists of, for example: "dėti į akį" (means 'to sleep'), "vėjo pamušalas" (means 'not serious'), "liežuvį pakišti" (means 'to tattle'), etc. In other words phraseologisms or idioms in Lithuanian language are

semantically frozen sets of words and they have general or solid meaning. Moreover, in Lithuanian language similar to English there are some phraseologisms that have fixed word order. For example, *gyvas sudegęs, nei į tvorą nei į mietą, ilgi pirštai*, etc. However, there are other types of phraseologisms where it is possible to change the word order in the phrase, for example if in the phrase unit *dantis kabinti ant lentynos* to switch places of some words it is possible to get six different variants of idiomatic expressions. It is also possible to insert other words that do not belong to the phraseological unit and still get grammatically correct idiom. In addition, it is clear from the examples that word order in phraseological units can be fixed and can be interchangeable (Paulauskas, 1977, p.7). To look further, both English and Lithuanian idioms are classified.

Moon (1998, p.4) claims, that idiom denotes a general term for many kinds of multi-word expressions 'whether semantically opaque or not'. To understand it better it is necessary to look at the typology that is proposed by Fernando (1996, p.35), who distinguishes three sub-classes of idioms:

1. **Pure Idioms.** Fernando defines pure idiom as 'a type of conventionalized, non literal multiword expression' (Fernando, 1996, p.36) Pure idioms are always non literal, however they may be either invariable or may have little variation. In addition, idioms are said to be opaque (Fernando, 1996, p.32). For example, pure idiom *to spill the beans* has nothing to do with the beans.
2. **Semi-idioms.** Semi-idioms are said to have one or more literal constituents and one with non literal sub sense. Therefore, this type of idioms is considered partially opaque (Fernando, 1996, p.60). For example, *foot the bill* which means 'pay' is semi-idiom.
3. **Literal idioms.** This sub-class of idioms are either invariable or allow little variation. In addition, literal idioms are considered to be transparent as they can be interpreted on the basis of their parts. For example, *of course, in any case, for certain*.

According to Jakaitienė's book *Lietuvių kalbos leksikologija* (1980), Lithuanian idioms, according to their meaning, are divided into two large groups: motivated phraseologisms and unmotivated phraseologisms. The motivation of phraseologism is determined by two factors: first is the relation between the meaning of separate words and set of words; the second is the relation between the phraseologism and the image that is created by phraseologism by using its direct meaning.

Unmotivated phraseologisms are called idioms that are totally fixed, rigid phraseologism whose meaning is very far removed from the meaning of its components. Words, that such idioms consist of, have totally lost their semantic meaning and are recognized only as one unit. For example, the idiom "beržinė košė" – "mušamoji rykštė, mušimas baudžiant" (strict warning to punish a child) has no direct meaning of separate words. It is a very old fixed idiomatic expression used as one unit.

Motivated phraseologisms are idioms where there is a relation between the whole phrase and the meaning of each word. This type of phraseologism is divided into three smaller

groups: tropical phraseologisms, comparative phraseologisms and phraseological combination (Jakaitienė, 1980, p.102). However, these are not incorporated into the analysis here as they are beyond the scope of the paper. Being conventional and figurative, idioms have their function in English language.

Another linguist, Newmark (1988, p.104), who considers idiom as an "extended" metaphor, claims, that it has two main functions: *pragmatic* and *referential*. *The pragmatic* function is to appeal to the senses, to interest, to surprise, to delight. According to Newmark, the first function is called cognitive, while the other is aesthetic. English idioms as well as Lithuanian idioms are considered to be figurative and, as Jakaitienė (1980) claims, expressiveness of idioms is considered to be the most important function. *The referential* function is 'to describe a mental process or state, a concept, a person, an object, a quality or an action more comprehensively and concisely than is possible in literal or physical language' (Newmark, 1988, p.104).

Furthermore, idioms may perform other functions in different discourse as in texts or interactions. It may convey thanks, apologies, agreements and greetings in interpersonal communication. Moreover, it may include actions, situations, emotions in their meaning. In this case, Fernando (1996, pp.72-214), distinguishes three more functions that are performed by idioms: *ideational*, *interpersonal* and *relational*. Idioms that have *ideational* function denote content which includes action (*pull an invisible string*), situation (*to be under the thumb of one's family*), people and things (*made rather a fool of myself*). The second function is *interpersonal* that fulfills interactional function through apologies (*I beg your pardon*), greetings (*good evening*), directives (*to put it straight*), etc. Finally, idioms with *relational* function are used to ensure cohesion and coherence of discourse. These are idioms that integrate information (*on the one hand...on the other hand, in addition*) and that sequence the information (*in the first/second place*). (Fernando, 1996, p.74) Contrary to the variety of functions that English idioms possess, Lithuanian idioms as it is stated in Jakaitienė's book *Lietuvių kalbos leksikologija* (1980), have three functions: emotional-expressive, nominative and motional function.

Emotional-expressive idioms are figurative, picturesque; suggestively and expressively expressing the idea.

The second function of Lithuanian phraseologisms is nominative. Such phraseologisms have the functions of verbs, adverbs, adjectives and nouns. The function of nominative phraseologisms usually is determined by their structure. That is because the idiom usually performs the function of the dominant part of speech (Jaikaitienė, 1980, p.112).

The last function of Lithuanian idioms is the emotional function. Such phraseologisms usually perform the function of interjections. Interjections in the Lithuanian language express the emotions of people. For example: "eik jau eik" is said when wanting to mock someone, "po šimts pypkių" is a very soft old fashioned form of cursing in Lithuanian, when something goes wrong. Into this category of emotional phraseologisms fall such forms of etiquette as greetings, saying goodbye, hello, etc. (Jaikaitienė, 1980, p.113)

The main difficulties translating idioms

Translating idiomatic expressions from English into another language translator usually meets some difficulties that are hard to overcome.

Therefore, it is necessary to overlook some arising difficulties and then discuss some solutions in order to deal with these problems. There are three main difficulties the translator meets that Mona Baker (1992, p.68) points out.

One of the main difficulties for the translator may be lack of equivalence in the target language. As Mona Baker (1992, p.68) writes, different languages express meanings using different linguistic means such as fixed expressions, idioms, words, etc and it is very hard to find an equivalent of the same meaning and form in the target language. The main problem that causes problems is culture specific idioms or expressions. They are not necessarily untranslatable, however, they may refer to some specific item or event common to that particular culture, and therefore it is hard to translate such idiom as well.

Another difficulty that Mona Baker (1992, p.69) points out is the use of the idiom similar in its form and meaning in different context in the target language. A lot of idioms are used in the literary texts in both English and Lithuanian languages. They mostly appear in dialogues, belong to the informal register and can be used both in their literal and idiomatic sense. To continue, Mona Baker (1992, p.69) writes that idioms may be used in both literal and idiomatic sense at the same time.

In this case, if the target-language idiom does not correspond to the source language idiom in its form and meaning, then it is hard to make a play of words and transfer the meaning. For example:

He had sufficient influence to be able to poke his nose into the private affairs of others where less aristocratic noses might have been speedily bloodied.

(Baker, 1992, p.70)

In this example Mona Baker introduces idiom 'to poke your nose' which is used in both literal and idiomatic sense. To translate such an idiom, translator must find an equivalent in the target language. Fortunately, in Lithuanian language there is an equivalent to this idiom- *kišti nosį* that enables translator to make good translation and transfer the pun.

Strategies used translating idioms

Trosborg in his edited book *Text Typology and Translation* (1997) includes the article of Henrik Gottlieb about translation strategies of English idioms called "Idioms in Subtitles vs Printed Translation". Gottlieb says that if the translator considers the original structure and element of the source text relevant for the wording of the translation, then "he must bring the reader to the text" (Gottlieb, 1997, p.317). That is the translator must try to transfer all the culture specific items and language specific elements, such as idioms, that are found in the original text. The purpose of such translation is not to adapt the original text to the target language style.

However, if it is not relevant for the translator to preserve the originality of the source text, then he "brings the text to

the reader" (Gottlieb, 1997, p.317). That means that a certain modification will be made to the text. For example, idioms may not be rendered as idioms at all. If the translator chooses the strategy not to keep as close to the original text then Gottlieb suggests two possible strategies: first, "focus on the meaning of the original text" second, "focus on the intended effect on the reader" (Gottlieb, 1997, p.317). In the first case, according to Gottlieb, "the translator opts for stylistic loyalty, recreating the verbal atmosphere of the original". In the second case, the translator opts for "conceptual loyalty, aiming at adapting the original text to a new communicative situation" (Gottlieb, 1997, p.317).

Idiomaticity in translation sometimes means that idioms should not be translated by idioms. Sometimes the search for the target language idiom may be all in vain. In English as in many other languages there may be no idiomatic concept. There are some opinions about the translation of idioms by Eckhard Roos that are presented by Gottlieb:

1. SL idioms matched by TL idioms:
 - a. Congruence (identical at word level)
 - b. Equivalence (differing at word level)
2. SL Idioms matched by other TL lexemes:
 - a. Single-word matches
 - b. Formula (non metaphorical multi-word matches)
 - c. Free form (encyclopedic renderings) (Gottlieb 1997, p.319)

Another scholar, Bo Svensen, suggests other four categories for translating idioms:

1. Idioms with identical metaphors in SL and TL
2. Idioms with related metaphors
3. Idioms with different metaphors
4. SL idioms with no metaphorical counterparts. (Gottlieb 1997, p.319)

Mona Baker, in her book *In Other Words* (1992), defines the following strategies for translating idiomatic expressions: 1) using an idiom with the same meaning and form, 2) using an idiom with the similar meaning but different form, 3) by paraphrase, 4) by omission.

(1) Translation by using an idiom with similar form and meaning in the target language

The first translation strategy by Mona Baker is translation using an idiom very similar in its form and meaning to the source language idiom. It must convey roughly the same meaning and be of equivalent lexical items. For instance, English idiom *nine times out of ten* has exact equivalent in Lithuanian for it *devyni kartai iš dešimties*:

1. *Devyniais atvejais iš dešimties – klausinėdamas neturėsime jokių problemų...*
(Kristi, 1998, p.139)
2. *Nine times out of ten they will come across...*
(Christie, 2001, p.195)

In addition, as in the example above an idiom should be similar not only in its form but also in meaning, because,

sometimes, an idiom that is of the same form may convey totally different meaning.

(2) *Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*

Another strategy suggested by Mona Baker is translation of idiom by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form in the target language. In this case the lexical items of an idiom are not preserved; it is translated as a semantic equivalent:

3. *He was like a cat on hot bricks.*
(Christie, 2001, p.64)
4. *Paprasčiausiai jam padai svilo.*
(Kristi, 1998, p.84)

The English idiom *a cat on hot bricks* means 'to be very nervous' (OALD, 2001, p.183). Even though, Lithuanian idiom has different lexical structure, however, according to its definition "darosi neramu" found in *Lietuvių frazeologijos žodynas* (2001), it conveys roughly the same meaning as English idiom.

(3) *Translation by paraphrase*

There are plenty of terms used to refer to this strategy: 'metaphor into non-metaphor' (Toury, 1995, p.82), 'communicative paraphrase' (Hervey and Higgins, 1992, p.32), 'reducing to metaphor to sense' (Newmark, 1988, p.109). Paraphrase is one of the most common strategies in the translation of idioms. As sometimes it is impossible to find the right equivalent or any idiom in the target language, therefore, a translator can use translation by paraphrase. Using this kind of strategy a translator transfers the meaning of an idiom using a single word or a group of words which roughly corresponds to the meaning of idiom but is not an idiom itself.

As it is seen in the example

- You came up here after Mortimer died, expecting to step into his shoes...*
(Christie, 2001, p.286)
- Po Mortimerio mirties tu buvai atvykęs čia, nes tikėjaisi užimti jo vietą...*
(Kristi, 1998, p.200),

the English idiom *to step into his shoes* is translated more neutrally into Lithuanian language by a group of words which are not idiom *tikėjaisi užimti jo vietą*.

However, the use of this strategy involves certain disadvantages of losing quality and stylistic flavour. Newmark (1988, p.109) says that while using this strategy not only components of sense will be missing or added, but the emotive or pragmatic impact will be reduced or lost. Still, paraphrase is usually descriptive and explanatory; sometimes it preserves the style of the original idiom as well. Therefore, it is relevant for this paper to distinguish two types of paraphrase: *stylistic paraphrase* and *explanatory paraphrase*.

(4) *Translation by omission*

Toury (1995, p.82) calls it 'metaphor to 0', as this strategy implies that sometimes an idiom may be omitted, leaving no traces in the target language. According to Baker (1992, p.77) omission is allowed only in some cases: first, when

there is no close equivalent in the target language; secondly, when it is difficult to paraphrase; finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons. This strategy is not used very frequently. In fact, it is not approved by many scholars and some of them do not include it among other translation strategies (Veisbergs, 1989). However, in the worst case the translator may omit some idiom if it is not possible to translate it using strategy by compensation, where he can put an idiom in another place of the clause, thus preserving the stylistic effect of idiom usage in the source text.

Literal translation occurs when

"the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context".

(Newmark, 1988, p.46)

Translating idioms literally it means to preserve the form of the source idiom in the target language. The result is an expression which is grammatical but unidiomatic in the TL because it is based on the structure of a source idiom. In addition, it can be said that this strategy puts in the form of the SL idiom in the first place.

To sum up, exact equivalents if such phenomena exist in the target language for a SL idiom can best serve the function of an original expression. Yet, it often happens that SL idioms do not have equivalents in the TL. In such cases, a translator has to choose appropriate strategy between paraphrasing, omission or literal translation. The choice of a particular strategy depends on several factors. These factors include the significance of the specific lexical items which make up the idiom as well as the appropriateness or inappropriateness of using idiomatic expressions in a given register in the target language (Baker, 1992 p.72).

The analytical part is based on two A. Christie's novels *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on the Nile* (1977) and their translations made by R. Kirvaitytė from English into Lithuanian.

Analysis of the most prevailing translation strategies used in the translations

According to the definitions of idioms provided previously, 64 different idioms have been found in the two novels. However, it can not be said that this is an exact number, as there were idioms such as *damned fool, make a fool of oneself, be on the spot, of course, as a matter of fact, etc.* that were found more than once in each of the analyzed books and were translated using different strategies by the translator. Moreover, some of the idioms could have been unintentionally omitted.

From the typological point of view all idioms collected from Agatha Christie's books may be classified into certain types. According to the classification proposed by Fernando (1996), idioms in the novels fall into three categories: pure idioms (50%), semi-idioms (19%) and literal idioms (31%) (see Appendix). However, it is necessary to notice that this division is rather subjective as some of the idioms may be ascribed to several categories.

The analysis of the translations of *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on the Nile* (1977) by Rasa Kirvaitytė

employed four basic translation strategies for translating idioms: *idiom to idiom translation* which comprises using an *idiom of similar meaning and form*, and using an *idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*, *paraphrasing*, which comprises *explanatory* and *stylistic paraphrase*, *literal translation* and *omission*.

Table 1. Strategies used for translation of idioms in *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on the Nile* (1977) (TT1ⁱⁱⁱ)

STRATEGIES	TT1	%
1. Idiom to idiom translation	12	18
Idiom of similar meaning and form	6	9
Idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form	6	9
2. Translation by paraphrase	31	49
Explanatory paraphrase	24	38
Stylistic paraphrase	7	11
3. Literal translation	20	31
4. Omission	1	2
TOTAL	64	100

Table 1 attempts to show frequency of use of translation strategies by R. Kirvaitytė in each translated book.

Table above shows the total number of collected idioms from source books^{iv}, also, shows how many idioms were translated applying four main translation strategies of idioms and their percentage.

Table 2. Strategies used for translating idioms in each of the analyzed book by A. Christie

STRATEGIES	Appointment with Death	Death on the Nile
	TT1	TT1
Idiom to idiom	4%	14%
Idiom of similar meaning and form	–	9%
Idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	4%	5%
Paraphrase	26%	23%
Explanatory paraphrase	18%	10%
Stylistic paraphrase	8%	13%
Literal translation	17%	14%
Omission	2%	–

Table 2 shows the percentage of applied strategies in both source books. The results indicate that paraphrasing was the most frequently applied strategy by the translator: in *Appointment with Death* (2001) – 26%, in *Death on the Nile* (1977) – 21%.

Despite the fact that the translator applied mostly paraphrasing strategy for translating idioms, however, there were many examples of the use of other translation strategies. The following figures will illustrate different preferences for strategies by the translator.

Figure 1 tends to show Kirvaitytė's preferences for translation strategies used in translation of *Death on the Nile* (1977), and *Appointment with Death* (2001).

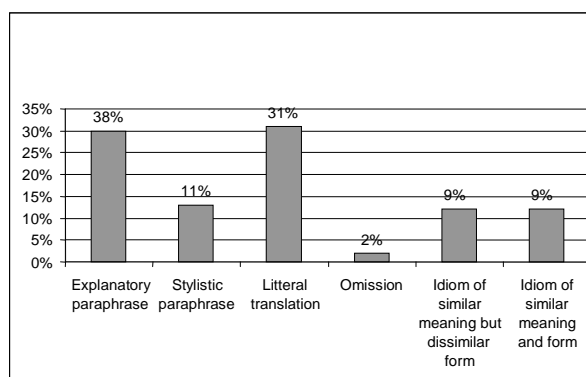


Figure 1. Strategies for translating idioms used by Rasa Kirvaitytė (1999; 2001)

It can be seen that the most prevailing strategy in translations by Kirvaitytė is *paraphrase*. It comprises even 49% of all applied strategies. In fact, Kirvaitytė used equally the same percentage of translation strategy by using *idiom of similar meaning and form*, *idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form* (9%). Moreover, it is very encouraging to see that these strategies do not take the last place in her translations. However, the least used strategy by Kirvaitytė is *omission*. The figure above shows the preferences given to translation strategies by Kirvaitytė in both source texts and points out the aim of the translator to stay as close to the original text as possible.

It is obvious that the biggest part of idioms were translated by paraphrasing which comprises 49% in TT1 by Kirvaitytė. In fact, the figure above shows that explanatory paraphrase (38%) was applied more often than stylistic paraphrase that comprises 11% in total number. Moreover, it is obvious that Kirvaitytė tries to avoid omission and finds other strategy for translating difficult places. *Omission* in her translations comprises only 2% of all used translation strategies. Furthermore, Kirvaitytė tends to use *idioms of similar meaning and form* and *idioms of similar meaning but different form*. Both of these strategies comprise 18% in her translations.

Before finishing this brief overview of the distribution of strategies used for translating idioms in two Agatha Christie's novels: *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on the Nile* (1977), two final remarks can be made. Firstly, paraphrase was the most frequently applied strategy for translating idioms from these novels. Secondly, statistical analysis of the distribution of strategies for translation idioms in TT1 (1999; 2001) shows that Kirvaitytė tries to stick to the original text as much as possible. Kirvaitytė used more *paraphrasing*, *literal translation*, *idioms of similar meaning and form*, *idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar forms*, what shows her effort to get closer to the reader, to transfer original meaning of the text. This analysis makes an assumption that Kirvaitytė tried to use as many equivalents as possible and avoided omission.

Conclusion

The aim of this study was to analyze the translation of idioms collected from two A. Christie's novels *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on the Nile* (1977) translated into Lithuanian by Rasa Kirvaitytė who translated *Death on the Nile* in 1999 and *Appointment with Death* in 2001. The main focus was to analyze translator's preferences for

strategies used for translating idioms. The analysis has showed that Kirvaitytė's translation of idioms involved four basic translation strategies: *paraphrasing*, which involves *explanatory* and *stylistic paraphrase*, *idiom to idiom translation*, which involves using *idiom of similar meaning and form* and using *idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*, *literal translation* and *omission*. The examples of idioms translated by applying various strategies were selected separately from each book in order to show the different kinds of examples. The analysis of particular samples was intended to illustrate the choices of particular strategies in Kirvaitytė's translations. It was noticed that such idioms as *one leg in the grave*, *not all is gold that glitters*, *the matter of life and death*, etc. have established equivalents in the Lithuanian language and were translated properly by the translator. The analysis of the translation of idioms in the A. Christie's novels has revealed certain tendencies concerning equivalence in translations. Kirvaitytė in her translation frequently tried to stick to the original text and was trying to apply existing equivalents. As a result, firstly, she was translating idioms by using idiom of similar form and meaning, or idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form in this way preserving the effect and meaning of the original idiom. Secondly, her paraphrases often contained the structure of the original idioms which cause an effect of interference of another language. Thirdly, in some places she used literal translation which also caused an effect of foreignization.

This analysis of the translation of idioms in Agatha Christie's novels *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on the Nile* (1977) has shown that translating idioms from these novels required a lot of knowledge about idioms and their translation problems on the part of the translator. On the whole, the usage of different strategies in translation of idioms in literary translation illustrates the diverse ways of

treatment of this interesting, peculiar and difficult part of language. However, idioms express the uniqueness of the language and culture in which they are originated and, therefore, the strategies for their translation need careful consideration and the translators need deep knowledge of the source and target languages and cultures.

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Idiomų vertimo iš anglų į lietuvių kalbą strategijų analizė

Santrauka

Straipsnyje analizuojamos vertimo strategijos verčiant iš lietuvių kalbos į anglų kalbą ir nagrinėjamos problemos, su kuriomis susiduria vertėjas versdamas idiomias. Straipsnio tikslas yra bendrai palyginti angliškas ir lietuviškas idiomias, apžvelgti atitikmenų trūkumą vertimo kalboje ir pagrindines idiomų vertimo strategijas bei išnagrinėti R. Kirvaitytės pasirinktas vertimo strategijas, verčiant A. Kristi knygas į lietuvių kalbą. Teorinė dalis paremta M. Baker'io, R. Moon'o, P. Newmark'o ir G. Toury teorijomis. Analizei buvo pasirinkti du A. Kristi romanai *Susitikimas su mirtimi* (2001) ir *Mirtis ant Nilo* (1977) bei jų vertimai į lietuvių kalbą. Kiekviena knyga buvo analizuojama atskirai, tačiau šiame straipsnyje pateikta tik labiausiai dominuojančių vertimo strategijų šiose knygose apžvalga. Nors buvo rasta pavyzdžių, kuriuose anglišku idiomų struktūra ir reikšmė buvo identiška vertimui į lietuvių kalbą, tyrimas parodė, kad jų yra labai mažai. Dominuojanti vertimo strategija šiose knygose pasirodė esanti perfrazavimo strategija.

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APPENDIX: Classification of idioms in Agatha Christie's novels based on the typology by Fernando (1996)

LITERAL IDIOMS	PURE IDIOMS	SEMI IDIOMS
That word makes me sick	poking her nose into things	To have an eye for
Making a fool of yourself	The whole thing is a mare's nest	Cast an eye over this
I am damned	It seems very fishy	To hold her tongue
Matter of life and death	Hard as nails	Give her a slip
Beg your pardon	the salt of the earth	Swept me off my feet
Damn it all	keeping it up our sleeves	As far as I can see
Good morning	barking up the wrong tree	Take place
Had the world at her feet	make no bones about it	To pay the price
	keep that dark	Go by the board
All is not the gold that glitters	to have something up my sleeve	Took it rather hard
I'm damned if	be my cup of tea	Broke the news
One leg in the grave	bit of shirt	Keep an eye on
Here you are	our present cup of tea	
Be at a loss	putting the cat among the pigeons	
As a matter of fact	I got a flea in the ear	
In the twinkle of an eye	on the spot	
I made a fool of myself	I poured cold water over my head	
had had in mind	Quite a dish	
Took courage in both hands	puts him right on the spot	
As a matter of fact	kicked the bucket	
dirty work	are keeping it up their sleeves	
	a dark horse	
	Pull an invisible string	
	<u>Took stock of</u>	
	To be under the thumb	
	off the beaten track	
	To kick over the traces	
	was down with	
	The whole thing's a mare's nest	
	Get into deep waters	
Total: 20/31%	Total: 32/50%	Total: 12/19%

ⁱ Source books are later editions of the original A. Christie novels.

ⁱⁱ Source books are later editions of the original A. Christie novels.

ⁱⁱⁱ TT1-tartget text 2 (translation by R. Kirvaitytė).

^{iv} Source books here are *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on the Nile* (1977).

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