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**Code-switching Tendencies amongst Vilnius university English Philology Students:
Gender Approach**

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Philology

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Table of Contents

Abstract.....	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Data & Methods	9
3. Results & Discussion.....	12
3.1. Interjection.....	15
3.2. Reiteration	18
3.3. Quoting Function.....	19
3.4. Personalization/objectivization.....	24
3.5. Message Qualification	25
3.6. Other Functions	27
4. Conclusions	31
5. Summary in Lithuanian	34
6. References	36
7. Appendices	40

Abstract

This paper focuses on gender differences in terms of the code-switching tendencies among Vilnius university English Philology students, whose native language is Lithuanian, throughout their spontaneous, private peer conversations. The research is carried out by analyzing the three main types and linguistic functions of code-switching throughout their frequencies amongst same-gender conversations. To detect these gender-based tendencies, frequencies, and similarities/differences in code-switching, 8 recordings of Vilnius university 4th-year English Philology student interactions were collected and transcribed through Text Encoding Initiatives (TEI) conventions and made up 10,546 words corpus. The code-switching approaches were identified manually and categorized into two different categories, i.e., according to their types (according to Poplack 1980), and the linguistic functions the switches carried within the sentence borders (according to Gumperz 1977). Both categories had the frequencies indicated that were contrasted in terms of male and female genders. The results of the study reveal that there are no statistical differences in male and female code-switching frequencies; however, some significant gender-based differences are seen in code-switching positions. It was observed that female students use intra-sentential type more frequently than male counterparts. On the contrary, male informants utilize the tag-switching approach, whereas there were no such instances detected in the sub-corpus of female conversations. The most significant differences in terms of the linguistic functions were seen in the utilization of interjection and reiteration. Interesting patterns were observed in quoting, where both male and female informants apply the pattern of code-switching regression within the borders of quotations. Moreover, some other linguistic types of code-switching are seen throughout the conversations, such as emphasis markers, filler phrases, etc.; they are illustrated in the results sections.

1. Introduction

Over the last decades, code-switching within sentence borders or between sentences has attained a great deal of attention in linguistics. One of the main figures in contemporary linguistics, Auer (1998: 1), claims that this phenomenon has been taken “into a subject matter which is recognized to be able to shed light on fundamental linguistic issues, from Universal Grammar to the formation of group identities and ethnic boundaries through verbal behavior.” Such observation emphasized the significance of language alternation in modern-day society. Whereas Auer outlined the possible linguistic research fields within the discourse of code-switching, nowadays scholars (Lowi 2005; Vyšniauskienė 2012; Azlan & Narusaman 2013; Yankova & Vassileva 2013; Stell & Yakpo 2015; Lubis et al. 2017; Farida et al. 2018; Kane 2020) take various and new linguistic, psycho- and sociolinguistic approaches into realization for the investigation of this phenomenon, leading to up-to-date outcomes.

The increasing interest in the code-switching phenomenon may be a result of society’s surge to be bilingual: the ability to acquire, comprehend and speak two or more languages. As Bialystok et al. (2012: 240) claim, the majority of the world’s population is bilingual. European Union’s countries had over 56 percent of bilingual population back in 2012 (ibid.), with an obvious possibility to be an even larger portion these days. The demand to be a bilingual speaker nowadays rises from the vast utilization of social media, and the urge to interact with people around the world; a larger number of bilingual people around the world leads to globalization, and thereby countries’ cultural, economic, and political dependency on it (Guzmán Johannessen 2019: 2). In other words, bilingualism became a link for a more rapid and convenient communication on global questions or problems. Moreover, education programs are arranged in such order so that younger generations would start foreign language acquisition as soon as possible (Guzmán Johannessen 2019: 2). Being bilingual permits a more convenient conversation with other people: in this way, an individual can either communicate more freely or change the code to express the idea more fluently than in the original language.

Whilst speaking about code-switching, it is necessary to elaborate on its definition. The pioneer of this field, Gumperz (1977: 1) presented it as the adjacent of two distinct grammatical systems (i.e., languages) within the exchange of speech passages and their boundaries. Thus, the scholar highlights that few or multiple languages can be contrasted in the same sentence or utterance in a correct grammatical form; however, as one of the first definitions proposed, back then it lacked precision and was expressed too complex. Poplack (1980: 583), on the other hand, defined code-switching as the alternation of two languages within the same sentence or a

constituent in it. The definition proposed by Poplack, however, is contradictory as it implies that code-switching and code-mixing are the same (the distinction is elaborated below). The most convenient notion for code-switching is proposed by Auer (1998: i), who states that it is "the alternating use of two or more languages within conversation", thus establishing the idea that the switch can occur amongst multiple languages. Another implication the author makes with the definition is that code-switching is a question of conversation discourse and does not occur on its own. Code-switching can be decoded as language alternation, which is applied in a single sentence or utterance.

Having established the definition of code-switching, it is crucial to review notions such as *bilingualism*, *(lexical) borrowings* and *code-mixing*, which are frequently misused or mistakenly applied whilst talking about language alternation. Whereas they both contribute to one's comprehension of language switching, code-mixing is more often confused with code-switching than bilingualism. Bilingual, as Grosjean (1997: 164) puts it, is a person who speaks two or more languages or dialects in his/her everyday life. Therefore, *bilingualism*, as a phenomenon, should be perceived as an ability to speak two or multiple languages. Without the skill to speak native and another language, code-switching as a phenomenon would not be possible and therefore would not exist at all. *(Lexical) borrowings* are foreign words that get assimilated in another language on morphological, syntactic, and phonological levels (Poplack 2004: 590). These words are also widespread among the community of both monolingual and bilingual speakers (*ibid.*). Therefore, there is no prerequisite for a community to be bilingual to know how to utilize these words in their language. Finally, *Code-mixing*, on the other hand, is often confused and interchangeably applied with code-switching. While some scholars tend to align these terms, there still is a thin line of distinction between them: in particular, as Ayeomoni (2006: 91) states, *code-mixing* is "the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses <...>". Thus, the mix happens in the borders of an utterance or the sentence by inserting lexical units from one language into another. To conclude, lexical borrowings are foreign stand-alone words that are assimilated to the grammatical norms of another language, whereas both bilingualism and code-mixing are closely related to code-switching but should not be utilized as substitutes for it.

The statement about code-switching attaining increasing linguistic research attention can be supported by works of scholars, such as Gumperz (1977), Poplack (1980), Auer (1998) and Azlan and Narasuman (2013). Gumperz (1977), who is considered the first scholar interested in code-switching as a subject and its sociolinguistic significance, introduces it as a communicative tool for bilingual people. By analyzing Spanish - English, Hindi - English, and

Slovenian - German speakers and their conversations, the author observes that code-switching permits people to substantiate their attitudes, opinions, and expressions towards their peers in interpersonal communications. The author also provides the main conversational functions of code-switching, such as quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization/objectivization (Gumperz 1977: 14-18). Hence, it seems that alternating between languages is not only a subconscious linguistic pattern the speakers take throughout the conversation but also a purpose-driven approach. A few years later, Poplack (1980) investigates (non)grammatical and syntactic violations of both, fluent and inarticulate bilinguals' code-switching approaches in Puerto Rico. The significant result of the study was what linguists now know as the types of code-switching: the position where language change occurs can be inter-, intra-, and extra-sentential (or tag-) switching. Auer (1998), on the other hand, recurs to the questions of conversation analysis, socio-motivations, and meanings of language alternation that were raised by Gumperz. Finally, Azlan and Narasuman (2013) observe the English literature course students and analyze this phenomenon as a tool for language acquisition; thereby, they propose code-switching to be a communicative tool that urges students to improve their language and interaction skills. To conclude, there are various studies carried out that contribute to the research of code-switching.

Particularly, the discourse of code-switching through the gender approach has been investigated through such spectrums as the construction of social identities (Vyšniauskienė 2012; Farida et al. 2018) or gender differences in terms of code-switching types (Kane 2020). For instance, Vyšniauskienė (2012) carried out the more proximal work on Lithuania as she investigates the linguistic features of English and Russian languages applied amongst teenagers of Vilnius for social identity construct. Her findings show that male respondents utilize Russian features more frequently, whilst females are more open to English; however, the research was rather concerned with code-mixing or extra-sentential switching at best and does not outline code-switching types or linguistic functions. On the contrary, Farida and her colleagues (2018) investigated how Pakistani women tend to alter their language with English to emphasize their political beliefs and social status. Their findings show us that code-switching could be applied as a tool to enrich one's expressions and substantiate the stance; however, their concern of the study was to research the links between code-switching and identity construction within the Pakistani community rather than outline the gender differences in this phenomenon. Study carried out by Kane (2020) outlined that male and female bilinguals' code-switching frequency differs according to its types in Wolof-French languages. The study had indicated that female informants code-switched more frequently than the males on both inter- and intra-sentential

types. Nevertheless, the research did not include the tag-switching (the extra-sentential) type, nor did it analyze the linguistic functions of code-switching. Overall, though some research on code-switching and gender approach has been carried out, there were no studies found particularly dealing with its utilization through linguistic functions in gender conversations abroad or in Lithuania. Moreover, the recently conducted research by Kane (2020) leads to a possible sociolinguistic niche of a barely touched topic in the field of code-switching functions and gender language differences.

To outline code-switching discrepancies through the spectrum of gender conversations occurring on a natural basis, a sociolinguistic study must be carried out. The leading figures in sociolinguistics and linguistic gender studies were Labov (1972) and Lakoff (1973), who paved the way for further research in these fields. The first scholar to carry out sociolinguistic research was Labov, who tried to investigate whether the pronunciation of an English phoneme /r/ depends on a person's social class. For this, he chose three department stores in Manhattan, which were from highest to lowest ranking. For natural speech occurrence, he asked the employees at the stores for directions to specifically the *fourth floor*, which contains two /r/s, and thus analyzed how different socioeconomic classes pronounce these words (Labov, 1972: 46). His findings show that employees in the highest-ranking store (which was on Saks fifth avenue) pronounced the /r/ more often than those who worked in the lower-class stores and thereby proved that the pronunciation of the sound depends on the person's social class (Labov, 1972: 52). In addition, nowadays Labov is considered to be the leading figure of sociolinguistics, as he applied field research and observation of interpersonal communications in the study. The second significant research was done by Lakoff (1973), who established the gender language study a decade later. She highlighted the problematics of linguistics back then, stating that the male sex occupied English language norms, thereby concealing females and their linguistic identities (Lakoff, 1973: 45). Lakoff focused on what lexicon, regarding "color terms, particles, evaluative adjectives" do females apply as well as investigated language's deep structure, particularly syntax (ibid.). The author also observed that question tags are common in female language, while rarer in male speaking manners (Lakoff, 1973: 53). Such observation also leads to the conjecture that females would apply the tag-switching approach in their conversations more than males. Her work and insights evinced females have a different communication style to that of males. Consequently, her book *Language and Woman's Place* attracted the attention of many scholars to investigate the differences in gender communication further on as well as to linguistics as a branch of gender studies: almost every research about gender language refers to her work up to date.

There is still a lack of research carried out concerning gender differences in terms of code-switching types and their functions. Hence, the niche I attempt to establish throughout this work is gender communication discrepancies in terms of the code-switching approach. Therefore, the **research questions** guiding this study are:

- Do female informants tend to apply code-switching more than males?
- Are there any gender-based differences in the utilization of code-switching types?
- What conversational (linguistic) functions of code-switching Vilnius university 4th-year male and female English Philology students apply throughout their interpersonal communications?
- What patterns are seen among male and female informants in code-switching linguistic functions?

Hence, **the aim** of the study was to analyze the frequencies and tendencies of code-switching throughout same-gender 4th-year English Philology students' conversations. To achieve the aim of the study, **the objectives** were set:

- To compile a corpus of same-gender conversations;
- To analyze the tendencies and frequencies of the code-switching types that occurred throughout the same-gender conversations;
- To analyze the frequencies of linguistic functions male and female informants utilized through code-switching approach;
- To compare the gender-based similarities and/or differences of code-switching linguistic functions detected throughout conversations.

The methods of how these questions and intentions will be answered or analyzed are presented in the following data and methods section.

2. Data & Methods

The data for this research was collected from Vilnius university 4th-year English Philology students through qualitative, quantitative, and comparative methods. The qualitative analysis of recordings permitted to observe same-gender conversations, which were later transcribed and utilized for corpus conduction, whereas a comparative approach permitted to contrast the differences in code-switching tendencies amongst genders. All methods provided an opportunity to carry out a sociolinguistic and gender language research by analyzing naturally

occurring code-switching patterns within interactions, observing its frequency through gender perspective and overview possible linguistic similarities and/or differences of these switches.

A stratified sampling method for qualitative data collection was applied to seek accuracy and balance in the study. University students falling into the stratum of Lithuanian as native (first) language, age (21-26), male or female genders, identical study field, and courses were taken as informants. They were asked in person or via messenger app to take part in the research, with the requirement to code-switch while participating in the data collection process; however, the intention to analyze the linguistic functions were not mentioned to collect as natural data as possible. Firstly, adulthood criterion permitted a straightforward way to get consent for audio recordings from students, rather than from underage parents or tutors. The criterion of study field was also applied due to the presumption that English Philology students tend to utilize the English language in their conversations more often than other groups of people, hence leading to more informative data. To attain a representative and a balanced number of same-gender conversations, gender requirement was indicated. This led to 8 pairs of informants in total: 4 duos per each gender category. The cross-gender category was omitted due to the small number of male students in the course. All these prerequisites prevented me from spoken data inaccuracy and sought balance and representativeness for this research.

All students, who participated in the research have given their consent for data collection and its utilization. Firstly, the informants gave their oral consents that they agree to take part in the research. Then they were all shortly introduced to the process of data collection (this is, recording their conversations) and its utilization for the research purposes. The participants' information sheets and written agreements conducted following the University of Oxford conventions and adapted according to research ethics principles in Lithuania (www.etikostarnyba.lt) (see appendices 1 & 2) were collected only after the introduction to the research objectives. The distributed documents fall under data protection and research ethics law, which is one of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union components. The participant's information sheets ensured informant rights to their recordings and their utilization as well as the safety of their privacy. Hereby, no identities were revealed or indicated throughout the data collection process and research; rather, they were indicated as *female 1*, *male 1*, etc.

The recordings' collection process took place within two weeks, during which internship seminars were thought remotely. Under such circumstances, students were asked to gather in pairs in one another's apartments after the seminars, make the recordings of their conversations with their phones and send them to me afterward. Such courses and recording areas were chosen

with a presumption that the recordings would be as similar as possible in terms of their context under the remote-teaching conditions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, the requirement of recordings' length was applied for them to be as similar in length as possible; however, there was no requirement to record the conversations for a particular time frame. Rather, the informants recorded their conversations for as long as they felt the need to feel comfortable with being recorded. Afterwards, the audio recordings had been shortened to an approximate length of 10 minutes. Such approach led to more natural speaking manners and individual patterns of code-switching.

Qualitative analysis carried out from students' conversations permitted to examine differences in code-switching types and linguistic functions approached by different genders. For this, 8 recordings with a length of approximately 10 minutes each, were analyzed. They were transcribed into texts following the established Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) conventions, which permit scholars to encode language expressed orally or via text. All the conversation transcripts are presented in the appendices (see Appendix 3). Thereby, all the empirical data conducted a corpus with a word count of 10,546. The sub-corpus of male conversations contained 4909 words, while female sub-corpus contained 5637 words.

Quantitative method permitted to compare the frequencies of code-switching types and functions amongst male and female conversations. Since their sub-corpora were different in terms of their sizes, the raw numbers had to be normalized per 10,000 words. Additionally, Log-likelihood test (developed by Rayson) was applied to show that whether the observed similarities and/or distinctions were important statistically. Hence, the critical value for this statistic at the 5% level utilized in this study was 3.84 ($p < 0.05$).

Finally, gender differences in terms of code-switching functions and their occurrences were outlined and compared through comparative approach in this study. The normalized frequencies permitted to contrast the frequencies of code-switching and its linguistic functions among gender conversations. Comparative analysis led to the more sophisticated conclusions on gender language differences in terms of code-switching approach.

All the instances given in this paper were translated into English by the author. It was attempted to provide not the literal translation but give an English equivalent to the Lithuanian utterance in terms of content and style. All the supplied findings in this paper are presented with a division into code-switching types and its conversational (linguistic) functions that occurred throughout the same-gender conversations. The analysis was supported with analytic commentary on code-switching types proposed by Poplack (1980), namely intra-, inter-sentential and tag-switching. The intra-sentential shift occurs in the middle of the sentence (Poplack 1980: 589) as in “norėjau

tavęs užklausti, **can you share the information**, kas buvo praeitam seminare?” (Eng. *I wanted to ask you, can you share the information what happened during the last seminar?*). Perhaps the more complex notion is inter-sentential type. Some of the researchers perceive it as the switch made outside the sentence or clause borders (Koban, 2013; Kashi, 2017), whilst the others tend to explain it as a switch made at the clausal or phrasal level that occurs at the beginning or at the end of the sentence (Ganji et al. 2020; Fadillah & Parmawati, 2020). This research focused on the second notion and dealt with the inter-sentential types that occurred within the sentence boundaries, i.e., “laba diena, kolega, **finally we meet again.**” (Eng. *Hello, colleague, finally we meet again*). Finally, the tag-switching includes tag elements from one language that are inserted into another language (Mabule, 2015: 343) as in “jis geriausias, **isn’t he?**” (Eng. *He is the best, isn’t he?*). Another set of commentary was in terms of linguistic functions, which were presented by Gumperz (1977: 14-18) that are as follows: quoting (citing of other individuals), addressee specification (the switch occurs when the conversation happens among three or more people and the speaker wants to address a specific person within that group), interjections (exclamations), reiterations (repetition of the previously mentioned information on another language), message qualifications (i.e., comments or elaborations on a particular topic) and personalization/objectivization (expressions to show subjectiveness or objective opinions). However, some other functions were also noticed throughout the research, which were discussed too.

3. Results & Discussion

The first step of the study analyzed the frequencies of code-switching types that occurred throughout male and female peer conversations. The statistical data is displayed in Table 1:

	Males		Females		Log-likelihood
	Raw	f/10,000	Raw	f/10,000	
Inter-sentential	119	242.41	119	211.11	+1,14
Intra-sentential	44	89.63	84	149.02	-7.79
Tag-switching	6	12.22	0	0	+9.18
Total:	169	344.27	203	360.12	-0.19

Table 1. Types of code-switching and their frequency amongst genders

As depicted in Table 1, there is a slight distinction between the genders’ code-switching approaches. The numbers show that female respondents tend to code-switch more: 344.27 occurrences throughout male conversations in comparison to 360.12 in female. However, the Log-likelihood test score (-0.19) does not seem to prove that the difference is statistically

significant in this case. The situation changes when looking at the separate code-switching types. For instance, numbers of instances in the table depict that the most prominently applied code-switching type among both genders was inter-sentential. Such frequency can be the result due to two possible positions for code-switching to occur in this type, which are either in the beginning or by the end of the sentence. Nevertheless, it is detected that male informants utilize code-switching on inter-sentential type more frequently than their female colleagues. The Log-likelihood test, however, depicts that the distinction between genders on this code-switching type is statistically insignificant (score +1.14). The greater differences are seen in the intra-sentential type and tag-switching frequencies. The intra-sentential type is more dominant in female cases, resulting in 149.02 instances throughout their conversations. The normalized numbers show that females were found to utilize code-switching on this type almost twice as frequently as the male informants. These findings correspond to the ones indicated in Kane (2020: 125), where female informants were found to code-switch on the intra-sentential type more frequently. Moreover, the likelihood value (-7.79) represents a statistically significant predominance of this code-switching type in female conversations. Nevertheless, the most significant differences are seen in tag-switching, which was observed only in male students' cases (frequency of 12.22), whereas no instances were found throughout female interactions. After having applied the log-likelihood test, the results have been rendered to be statistically significant (value +9.18). Finally, the results of code-switching frequency do not seem to answer the question whether female informants utilize it more often than their male counterparts. There is no statistical significance found in overall utilization of code-switching among genders; however, some significant gender language differences have been found under the few of the code-switching categories, namely the intra-sentential type and tag-switching.

As inter- and intra-sentential will be analyzed further in the analysis, particular attention must be drawn to the male tag-switching approaches. This type is phenomenal, as it takes place through question tags within the sentence boundaries and serves no other function than to engage the listener in a conversation. Throughout male student conversations, two patterns of tag-switching utilization have been observed. These approaches are linked to the formality of the English language and are illustrated as well as elaborated further:

(1) <u who="male 1"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> nu jo. Iš tikro, kam tau, kam tau studijuot <pause> teismą. Nes nu, tu studijuoji in the university, **right?** </u>

“Well yea. For real, why you need to, why you need to study the court. Because you are studying in the university, right?”

(2) <u who="male 7"> <...> Vis tiek, Žmogus voras yra geriausias, **isn't he?** </u>

“Anyway, Spider-Man is the best, isn’t he?”

What is seen in instances (1) and (2) is that both tags are applied by the end of the declarative sentence. In (1), one of the male students starts code-switching right before posing the informal tag-question “right”, which is considered to be the informal question tag form (Westphal 2020: 402). In the formal English language, the question tag should have ended up with the negative form “aren’t you?”. On the contrary, in (2) one of the male students employs the correct grammatical structure where the sentence starts with the positive statement and ends with the negative tag compiled of the auxiliary “is”, the abbreviation of “not” and a pronoun. Moreover, such findings seem to deny observations made by Lakoff (1973: 53) that question tags as such a grammatical structure are more common in female language as there were no tag-switching patterns detected in female informants’ conversations throughout this research.

The results of the linguistic functions that were underlying in code-switching applied by male and female informants are seen in Table 2. The functions, their raw and normalized frequencies as well as results of Log-likelihood test are supplied as follows:

	Males		Females		Log-likelihood
	Raw	f/10,000	Raw	f/10,000	
Quoting	19	38.7	30	53.22	-1.20
Addressee specification	0	0	0	0	0
Interjection	33	67.22	14	24.84	+10.76
Reiteration	1	2.04	7	12.42	-4.27
Message qualification	8	16.3	17	30.16	-2.19
Personalization/objectivization	19	38.7	17	30.16	+0.56
Other	83	169.08	118	209.33	-2.25

Table 2. Frequencies of the linguistic functions among male and female conversations

As seen in Table 2, the biggest female index in conversational code-switching functions that were proposed by Gumperz (1977) are seen in quoting. They take the lead with the normalized frequency number of 53.22 in comparison to less instances observed in conversations recorded by male students. Another discrepancy is seen in the function of interjection that are mostly utilized by male respondents. Personalization/objectivization is the only code-switching function that distributes almost equally within both genders, whereas message qualification number is almost twice higher in female conversations. The reiteration function is the least utilized approach of code-switching as there were no addressee specification patterns observed throughout the conversations. The absence of this function might be due to the reason that it

must involve a group of people or other individuals around the two speakers (Gumperz, 1977: 15). Nevertheless, the log-likelihood test shows that most of these discrepancies are statistically insignificant (below the critical value of 3.84). The only statistically significant differences are seen in the interjection and reiteration functions, which the test had calculated to be above the 3.84 score. Overall, both genders apply code-switching for all the indicated functions (except the addressee specification); however, most of their frequencies differ. Hence, the question whether both genders apply code-switching for different linguistic purposes can be answered partially. The log-likelihood test shows the significant differences in 2 out of 6 functions that were observed, which are interjection and reiteration. All the functions will be presented, elaborated upon, and compared in the following sections (see sections 3.1. – 3.6.).

3.1. Interjection

The first category with the most significant frequency differences among male and female conversations is the function of interjection. Noticeably, it has been more often utilized by male students (67.22 occurrences) to the contrary to female conversations, where the function occurred only in 24.84 instances. The Log-likelihood score (+10.76) have indicated that the predominance of male students in the utilization of this function was statistically significant. Moreover, the connotations the interjections have carried depended on the context of the topic. For instance, female 1 has utilized “yea” in her utterances, but their meanings varied. Examples (3) and (4) depict that:

(3) *<u who=“female 1”> <incident> <desc> ponders for a second> </desc> </incident> yea, po viso šito reikalo mes iš karto peršokom prie <pause> pratimų. <...>*
 “Yea, after all of this stuff we instantly jumped to exercises.”

(4) *<u who=“female 1”> <...> per kriminologiją kai mokėmės, tai ten ir šiaip ir žymiai įdomiau buvo ir labiau to tokio įsitraukimo <...> nes čia realiai fokusas yra gal ne tiek pats turinys, kaip sakant, nu, yea, <pause> fokusas ir yra legal terms, bet ką mes darom tai mes tuos tekstu verčiam, tai tipo, problema ta, kad mes nemokam normaliai tų tekstų išversti pagal lietuviškus atitikmenis or something like that. <...>*

“When we learned during the criminology course, it was way more interesting and it had more involvement <...> here, the focus is not on the content itself, how to say, well, yea- focus is on legal terms, but what we are doing Is that we translate those texts, like, the problem is that we don’t know how to normally translate them in accordance to Lithuanian terms or something like that.”

The complexity of the interjection raises not from the places in which it occurs (which are either inter- or intra-sentential types), but from the meaning within its application. It successfully serves the linguistic purpose of interjection; however, it also carries different connotations in

separate utterances. For instance, in (3) it has occurred as an answer to the previous question of whether female 1 could elaborate on what students did throughout the previous lecture. Hence the “yea” in the instance means an approval. Whereas, in example (4) the connotation changes to somewhat justification of subject’s necessity for education.

Both male and female informants have applied the adverb “anyway” and “anyhow” as interjections throughout their conversations. This is worth a more detailed examination:

(5) <u who=“female 2”> nu, **anyway**... bent vienintelis geras dalykas yra upcoming holidays! </u>

“Well, anyway... at least one good thing is the upcoming holidays!”

(6) <u who=“male 2”> kokie meilės reikalai? Aš dabar ace esu. </u>

<u who=“male 1”> A. Tu dabar tūzas norėjai pasakyt? </u>

<u who=“male 2”> jo. </u>

<u who=“male 1”> Tu dabar asas? </u>

<u who=“male 2”> <pause> jo. </u>

<u who=“male 1”> Top gun. Tu esi top gun. </u>

<u who=“male 2”> jo. **Anyway**, ką tu galvoji? Gal į kiną eiti? </u>

“What love life? Currently I’m ace.

Ah. You’re currently the ace, that’s what you meant?

Yeah.

Ace?

Yeah.

Top gun. You’re a top gun.

Yeah. Anyway, what are your plans? Let’s go to the cinema?”

(7) <u who=“male 5”> fair point, fair point. **Anyhow**, turi kokį gerą filmą pasiūlyti? I have no clue if I will do anything productive today, tai gal tiesiog reiks pasijungt, pachillint. </u>

“Fair point, fair point. Anyhow, do you have any good film to recommend? I have no clue if I will do anything productive today, so maybe I’ll watch a movie, chill.”

What can be observed in instances (5) – (7) is that the interchangeable adverbs take two roles. Firstly, they appear as code-switches on intra- and inter-sentential types. Also, these discourse particles are applied as interjections in these examples. Moreover, one can notice that they also lead to a topic shift later in the conversations. The connotations the adverbs carry in these instances differ as in (5) and (7) they are neutral topic shifters. On the contrary, in (6) the shift occurs rather from male 1’s irritation raised from the question about love life and male 2’s comments and/or jokes, thus leading to the adverb’s negative connotation. More interjections that carry negative connotations have been observed in the conversations of male and female

students; however, explicit interjections have been more frequent amongst male interviewees. Some of the instances are:

(8) <u who="female 1"> **woohoo, haha**, *aš per visas* <pause> *per visas šitas problemas aš realiai pamiršau, kad toks dalykas ir egzistuoja* <...>

“Woohoo, haha, through all of my problems I forgot that such thing exists”

(9) <u who="female 4"> **oh my god**, *that's so cringe, bet žinai kas blogiausia?* <pause> <incident> <desc> *female 4 gets interrupted as female 3 starts speaking and she does not elaborate further* </desc> </incident> </u>

“Oh my god, that's so cringe, but you know what's the worst?”

(10) <u who="male 2"> *Um, I don't know, but I was also gonna ask, pabaigė gal* <pause> *žiūrėti Drag Race?* </u>

<u who="male 1"> *Ai, ne žinok, dar liko final episode to watch.* </u>

<u who="male 2"> **what the fuck**, *ta prasme prieš kiek laiko išėjo?!* </u>

“Um, I don't know, but I was also gonna ask did you finish watching Drag Race?”

Oh, no, there's still the final episode to watch.

What the fuck, I mean, when did it air?”

(11) <u who="male 8"> **oh shit**, *buvau visiškai pamiršęs!* </u>

“Oh shit, I completely forgot!”

Interjections “woohoo” and “haha” in example (8), which occur on the inter- and intra-sentential types, could be misleading without the context here. To be more precise, though they most commonly carry the emotions of joy and laughter, here, they are rather applied ironically as they are followed with words such as “problemos” (Eng. *problems*), “pamiršau” (Eng. *I forgot*), which carry negative connotations. What is seen more is that female respondents apply more polite interjections to express their attitudes towards the topics discussed, whilst some males express the same feelings explicitly. Such interjections as “what the fuck” or “oh shit” denote strong and even aggressive emotions. Findings by Güvendir (2015: 5) imply that the female gender deals with the urge to express their negative emotions more greatly than males, thus leading to these gender differences in terms of swear word usage and speaking manners. Similar observations have been made by Lakoff (1973: 50), who outlines that the utilization of expletives was considered by society as inappropriate for women's language, but usual in male vocabulary back then. Such suggestions could explain why male informants of this study have seized such interjections even though the ones female respondents applied could have been chosen.

Though in many instances the connotations of interjections depended on the contexts they have occurred on, sometimes both genders have uttered them in a literal sense, as in:

(12) <u who="female 4"> **thank you**, *aš lygiai taip pat manau, tiktai life happens sometimes*. <...>

“Thank you, I think completely the same, just, life happens sometimes”

(13) <u who="male 5"> *taip, taip, exactly! Tik Kolą*. <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

“Yes, yes, exactly! Just Cola.”

What is seen in examples (12) – (13) is how students of both genders apply interjections to express literal feelings. For instance, in (12) the female expresses gratitude to her female colleague for understanding her. Moreover, in (13) the interjection meaning the affirmation is seen, where male 5 assures his colleague that he talked only about the Coca-Cola brand while naming it *coke* (for full context see appendix 3, conversation 7). What is noticed is that these code-switched interjections have occurred on the inter-sentential type.

3.2. Reiteration

Predominant distinctions among male and female informants are seen in code-switching approach where it is applied to repeat the information that was provided previously throughout the conversation. Reiterations have been observed throughout the female students’ conversations, with total of 12.42 instances, and only 2.04 occurrences in male counterparts’ interactions. Additionally, the difference in the occurrences has been proven to be statistically significant by Log-likelihood test (score -4.27). The approaches to how code-switching is applied to function as reiteration are presented as follows:

(14) <u who="female 1"> <...> *joo, nu, sakau, susipažindinom, and then we just did some exercises, mes gal tik porą padarėm realiai, tai, ten easy peasy lemon squeezy*. </u>

“Yeah, well, as I’m saying, we got to know each other, and then we just did some exercises, we did only a couple of them, really, so it’s easy peasy lemon squeezy.”

(15) <u who="female 7"> *okey. Šita, aš tenais skaičiau chat’e ten, kad buvo truputį diskusija dėl to <pause> tenai to, ten crime. Ta prasme, aš truputį nepagavau, kas ten <pause> kas tenai vyko, like... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident>* </u>

<...>

<u who="female 7"> **I was a little bit confused, to be fair, ir** <pause> nu ta prasme, dėl to, kad mes tai žinom puikiai, ta prasme, jauėjom visą šitą dalyką ir, ir, ir panašiai, bet <pause> kažkaip tai ten buvo visi sujudę truputį per tą chat'ą, tai, **like, what happened?** </u>

“Okay. Like, I read in that chat that there was a bit of discussion about that crime. I mean, I didn’t fully get it, what- what happened there, like...

<...>

I was a little bit confused to be fair, and, like, because we know very well, like that we already have one through this subject, and, and, and stuff, but somehow everyone had kinda started a movement in that chat, so, like, what happened?”

In example (14) the female restates the information provided previously in the conversation that the students did some exercises throughout the Legal English seminar. An implicature without the context is also detectible within the sentence, as the words “nu, sakau” (eng. *as I am saying*) indicate the fact that the information was uttered before and is now restated in English. The reiteration here occurs on the intra-sentential code-switching type. On the contrary, in (15), one of the females declares that she does not comprehend why the discussion about tort crime came up in a group chat. She later applies an intra-sentential code-switching approach to restate that she does not get the reason the topic occurred and asks for clarification. Moreover, the English reiterations are grammatically identical to those expressed in Lithuanian and occur with some new information provided between them in contrast to the first utterance. What is visible in both examples is that reiterations could be expressed on both types of code-switching.

A reiteration akin to pattern seen in (16) have been detected in one of the males’ conversations; however, the reiteration has occurred instantly after the idea was expressed in Lithuanian:

(16) <u who="male 1"> bet koks čia klubas? Žinok, nesugalvoju niekaip. Um, duok dar užuomeną, **give me a hint.** </u>

“But what club is this? You know, I can’t think of anything. Um, give me one more hint, give me a hint.”

Here, the code-switched reiteration appears on the inter-sentential type; however, this repetition was the only instance amongst male respondents that have occurred.

3.3. Quoting Function

With a frequency of 53.22 instances, code-switching has been frequently utilized to quote the 3rd party in female conversations. Such tendency has been observed particularly in cases of gossiping about the study environment, a workplace, or just quoting people that are not around. Some of the instances collected from all four female recordings are listed below:

(17) <...> *pridaviau aš įžangą įvertinti vadovei, <incident> <desc> chuckles>*
 </desc> </incident> *she went through it ir tiesiog <incident> <desc> thinks for a*
second> </desc> </incident> she said “naah, honey, you gonna rewrite all of it”.

“I had sent the introduction to the supervisor, she went through it and literally, she said “naah, honey, you gonna rewrite all of it”.”

(18) <...> *Aš <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> </u> blemba,*
man pasakojo draugas neseniai, um, nu vienu žodžiu he was like “there’s this term
called Flanderising”, jisai ateina iš Simpsonų, ten Ned Flanders <incident> <desc>
female 3 sighs> </desc> </incident> you know that guy, <...>

“I, fuck, a friend told me not so long ago, um, well anyway, he was like “there’s this term Called Flanderising”, it comes from the Simpsons, Ned Flanders, you know that guy...”

(19) <...> *Nes buvom, ten sedėjom, šnekėjom apie statutory rape, nes <pause> žinai,*
crime talk, whatever, <pause> ir jis paklausė kas tai yra ir mes paaiškinom ir jis toksai
“yea, for example I didn’t know she was 9”. <incident> <desc> female 7 starts laughing>
 </desc> </incident> *yikes. </u>*

“We were, we were sitting there, talked about the statutory rape, because, you know, crime talk, whatever, and he asked what it is and we explained it to him and he was like “yea, for example I didn’t know she was 9”. Yikes.”

The tendency seen throughout all utterances is that code-switching occurs when the students intend to quote other people (e.g., lecturers or friends) and take their roles. Moreover, this function occurs on both inter- and intra-sentential types. An interesting pattern is seen in examples (17) and (18) where pronouns “(s)he” and past tense verbs “said” and “was” (with an adverb “like”) are taken into code-switching approach before the quotation starts; however, this is not a necessity as in (19) expression “jisai toksai”, which would be identical to instance (18)’s expression before the quotation, is left untouched and follows the quotation in the English language. Such utilization of these reporting expressions might imply that they are not so significant in quoting function for code-switching.

Another interesting take seen in female conversations is the approach to take two different perspectives of one’s self and another person, where one of the parties and its perspectives are taken in Lithuanian, whilst the other one is quoted in the English language. The illustrations are:

(20) <u who=“female 3”> *blemba, kaip ten buvo, kad viena pana sėdėjo ir <pause>*
ir buvo man atrodo Ispanijos vėliava ant sienos ar kažkas panašaus <pause> whatever,
um, ir jisai klausia “are you in Spain?” and yadda yadda, jinai sako „ne, nu tipo tik
šiaip kažkada seniai buvau”, taip toliau, ir jisai <incident> <desc> corrects her
language> </desc> </incident> he’s like <incident> <desc> female 4 interrupts with „oh

no“ and female 3 repeats her> </desc> </incident> oh no <pause> **he goes “I’m in Spain too, but the S is silent”.** </u>

“How it was that one female was sitting and there was, I think, the flag of Spain on the wall or something like that, whatever, um, and he asks “are you in Spain?” and yadda yadda, she says “no, I’ve been there a long time ago” and so on, and he, he’s like, he goes “I’m in Spain too, but the S is silent”.”

- (21) <u who=“female 6”> *aha, aš ir galvoju iš tikrųjų, nes aš gavau žinutę iš TL’ės, she basically <pause> she basically wrote to me “have you heard about the night after the party? What happened?” and so on and so on. Ir aš tokia <incident> <desc> sighs> </desc> </incident> „atleisk, bet nedalyvavau party’je, tai kaip ir nelabai galiu ką pasakyti“. Parašiau, kad tipo „skaičiau iš tikrųjų ten kanaluose ką žmonės susirašinėjo“ ir visa kita, bet nu tipo „kaip ir informacijos kažkokios valid visiškai neturiu“. <pause> Ji man maždaug parašė, kad “yea, because we’re doing check-ins with our HRs to talk about this situation” and so on and so on, <....>*

“Yea, I’m thinking because I’ve got a message from TL, she basically, she basically wrote to me “have you heard about the night after the party? What happened?” and so on and so on. And I’m like “sorry, I didn’t attend the party so I don’t have anything to say”. I wrote that “For real, I’ve read what has been written in the channels, what people were chatting” and so on, but “I don’t have any valid information”. She wrote me that “yea, because we’re doing check-ins with our HRs to talk about this situation” and so on and so on, <...>”

- (22) <u who=“female 8“> <...> *Ir jisai toksai „nu tai gerai, kaip tenais baigė?“ ir aš tokia sakau, kad tipo “now McDonalds is blaming the lady because they’re saying that she should’ve been aware that the coffee was hot, and the lady is blaming McDonalds because they shouldn’t made coffee that hot in the first place”, ir jisai prisikabino, kad pasakiau žodį now, nes apparently “everything happened in the 90s”.* </u>

“And he’s like “well okay, how did it end up?” and I’m saying that “now McDonalds is blaming the lady because they’re saying that she should’ve been aware that the coffee was hot, and the lady is blaming McDonalds because they shouldn’t made coffee that hot in the first place”, and he caviled at the word “now”, because apparently “everything happened in 90s”.”

Such quoting pattern have been most prominent in the utterances made by female 6 (see appendix 3, conversation 3) as she always has separated the roles of various people; however, other females, though less, also have tended to follow a similar approach. For instance, in (20) the female quotes the lecturer on the code-switching approach, while the students’ perspective is taken in Lithuanian. The same female also varies between Lithuanian and English languages to refer to the pronouns jisai/he, expression “klausia” (Eng. *asks*) and/or quotatives “he’s like” and “he goes”. Quotatives, as Dailey-O’Cain (2000: 60) states, are applied for reported speech citing. The akin pattern is seen in example (21), where female reports her team lead’s (referred to as *TL*) messages through code-switching, whilst leaving her responses in her native language.

The female student also applies Lithuanian quotative “Ir aš tokia” (Eng. *And I’m like*). An interesting fact is that Dailey-O’Cain (2000: 76) outlines that the usage of grammaticalized “like” (i.e., *he was like*) was associated with females among the U.S. population. This claim could also correspond to findings of this research, as instances where a 3rd party has been involved and cited with quotatives were more commonly found in conversations of female students. Finally, perhaps the implicatures of deviation from the code-switching pattern are seen in (22) as the female student starts quoting the lecturer in Lithuanian but then ends the utterance with his presumable stance on a code-switching approach. The motivation behind this variation could be the need to emphasize and ironize the importance of the time the mentioned issue occurred.

Though less frequent (38.7 occurrences), identical findings where code-switching was utilized to cite someone, or something have been detected in some of the male conversations. For instance, one of the males have tended to code-switch while telling a story about what happened to him and his friend in the city center:

- (23) <u who=“male 4”> <...> aš buvau su draugu išėjęs į miestą <pause> ir prie mūsų kažkoks užsienietis priėjo. Bet begger’is žinai. Atėjo toksai “guys, you have pennies for change?” ir mes tokie „ne, neturim“. Sako ten “what the fuck did you forget in here? <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> **Get out**”. Ir mes tokie „what the fuck, seni?“ <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> tipo, „kas su tavim blogai? Tu mūsų beg’ini, mes sakom, kad mes studentai ir tau vis tiek kažkas nepatinka ir tu mus bandai išvaryti iš miesto?“. Tipo, why? </u>

“<...> I was at the city center with my friend and some foreigner came to us. But a beggar, you know. He came and was like “guys, do you have pennies for change?” and we were like “no, we don’t”. He goes “what the fuck did you forget in here? Get out”. And we were like “what the fuck, dude?”, like “what’s wrong with you? You’re begging us, we’re saying that we’re students and you don’t like something so thereby want to sack us out of the city? Like, why?”

What is seen here is that the male quotes a foreigner in English (though, logically, the speaker quoted him in his language), while leaving his and the friend’s responses in Lithuanian. It is not known whether the conversation happened literally in two different languages or the answers to the foreigner were expressed in English; however, the situation is still presented on a code-switching approach, where two different parties are cited in different languages.

Perhaps the most significant finding in terms of the quoting function is how male and female students have tended to switch the languages not only within the sentence structure but within the quotation boundaries. Instances of this interesting pattern are depicted below:

(24) <u who="female 4"> <...> *aš turėjau labai gerą idėją, ir tada mano darbo vadovas happened and he was like "no, this will not work", "this is not scientific", "you have to, you know, nu turi keisti savo metodus" ir dabar aš darau highly scientific darbą, <...>*

"<...> I had a very good idea and then my supervisor happened and he was like "no, this will not work", "this is not scientific enough", "you have to, you know, change your methods" and now I'm writing a highly scientific work"

(25) <u who="female 8"> *nu žodžiu, jįsai paklausė kuo skirias tort ir crime, ir mes pasakėm, kad tipo „tort, kai nebūtinai yra intent behind the action“ ir jįsai pakartojo tą patį šūdą, tiktai kitais žodžiais ir pasakė "not quite".*

"Anyway, he asked what's the difference between tort and crime and we all told that "tort is when there's not necessarily the intent behind the action" and he repeated the same shit, just in other words and told "not quite"."

(26) <u who="male 1"> *Jo jo, tai ką aš žinau. Aš tai, pavyzdžiui, nu jeigu tai būtų consensual, I would say "yea, shit in my bed", žinai, bet, bet... <incident> <desc> expressess gross verbally> </desc> </incident> </u>*

<u who="male 2"> *yea, yea... but I don't think it was consensual. </u>*

<u who="male 1"> *ne, nu tipo, žinai kaip sakoma, „m, meskit <pause> meskit į mane akmenį, who hasn't done that". Jo? </u>*

"Yea yea, I don't know. I, for example, if it would be consensual, I would say "yea, shit in my bed", you know, but, but...

Yea yea... but I don't think it was consensual.

No, I mean, you know how it is said, "throw, throw a rock at me, who hasn't done that". Yea?"

All three examples are worth elaboration due to their uniqueness. For example, in (24) a code-switching regression within the borders of quotation is seen as the sentence contains 3 citations, the first two consecutively expressed in English, whilst the third one contains English language and a re-switch to Lithuanian. Such a phenomenon could have occurred due to the fast linguistic barrier to end the quotation correctly. Such implicature raises from the filler phrase "you know" inserted between the English "you have to" and Lithuanian "nu turi keisti savo metodus" (Eng. *you must change your methods*) as if the speaker has intended to inform her interlocutor that she is not done expressing her idea yet. The female student in (25) have tried to quote the whole group's opinion in explaining the term *tort*. What she attempts to outline with the elaboration on the term is that particularly one can choose to have or not to have bad intentions to commit the crime. Thereby, the regressed insertion of "kai nebūtinai yra" (Eng. *when there is not necessarily*) could be implied to be an emphasis on what separates the tort from a crime. In addition, one of the males have utilized a similar approach when talking about famous actor Johnny Depp's and his ex-wife's trial and the revealed information about their toxic relationship

in illustration (26). The speaker applies code-switching within the quotation as he cites the Bible to somewhat defend both Depp's and ex's sides. The conjecture here could be made as such a pattern have been chosen for the purpose to emphasize the importance of judgement when every relationship contains somewhat toxic traits. Finally, it can be perceived that code-switching in such instances occurs not only inter- and intra-sententially within the sentences' boundaries but also inter-sententially within the quote. Worth to mention that such a code-switching approach have not been detected in any of the previous research carried out within this field. Overall, the pattern of code-switching where it happens within the structure of quotations can be motivated by psycholinguistic reasons or to emphasize some part of the information.

3.4. Personalization / Objectivization

Personalization/objectivization is the fourth conversational function that is utilized by male and female respondents. The results depict that both genders tend to code-switch to express their opinions on a similar frequency, with the results of 38.7 occurrences throughout male respondents' conversations and 30.16 in female conversations. Noticeably, the tendency was to express one's opinion based on personal perception, whereas there were no cases of discussions with objective views. Both male and female students utilize various expressions for personalization, as in:

- (27) <u who="female 2"> <...> kad ir su ta pačia legal English, tai, nu kq: čia tiesiog reikia įrašinėti žodžius, o pavyzdžiui darbe aš turiu tam tikras sutartis, kurias turiu verst į anglų kalbą ir taip toliau, tai ten aš turiu daugiau patirties, tai **personally, I don't find this useful at all.** </u>

"Taking into consideration the same legal English, well: here we need to fill the missing words, whereas for example I have to work with contracts, which have to be translated into English and so on, so I get more practice there, so personally, I don't find this useful at all"

- (28) <u who="female 8"> nu tipo, aš nežinau, bet **honestly, mano nuomone, tai jos motina nu nusipelnė, she had it coming, she had it coming the whole time. I don't give a shit.** </u>

"Well, I don't know, but honestly, in my opinion, her mother deserved that, she had it coming, she had it coming the whole time. I don't give a shit."

Two of the possible ways to express one's standpoint are seen in examples (27) and (28). In the first illustration, the opinion is expressed inter-sententially with the indicating adverb "personally" that is followed by an opinion that lectures are less valuable than job experience. A different approach where the implicature of upcoming opinion is expressed through intra-sentential "honestly", a Lithuanian insertion and the inter-sentential code-switching to express and thus emphasize the main point of the opinion is applied in (28). Moreover, the pre-

indication of an incoming opinion lies in the Lithuanian phrase “mano nuomone” (Eng. *in my opinion*). However, the omission of the Lithuanian insertion would have connected the different parts of code-switching and it would have still made a well-structured sentence and sense. In terms of lexical units and their contribution to the sentence, both adverbs carry subjective connotations that help to determine the perception the messages’ come from. Whereas females tend to apply such opinion indicators as were mentioned above, the situation is different on the male students’ side as they avoid such abstract, implying expressions and rather express their concerns directly as in:

(29) <u who=“male 1”> jo, tai čia ta, kur vaidina <pause> Scarlett Johansson, ane? She’s a groom. </u>

<u who=“male 2”> **I don’t think that’s Scarlett Johansson**, bet nu ta prasme, o koks skirtumas, ta prasme, visos tos bobos... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by male 1> </desc> </incident> </u>

“Yea, it’s her, who acts- Scarlett Johansson, yea? She’s a groom
I don’t think that’s Scarlett Johansson, but I mean, what’s the difference, I mean, all women are...”

(30) <u who=“male 1”> Aš tai <pause> visos bobos yra vienodos, **that’s what I say**. <...>

“I think- all women are the same, that’s what I say”

An interesting observation is that male respondents share their opinions in a direct declarative form and apply no adverbs (in comparison to females) that would help their peers to pre-indicate the subjectiveness in their beliefs. Also, another pattern of concluding an opinion on a code-switching approach is observed in (30). In such cases, the opinion itself is expressed in Lithuanian, while the speaker’s opinion that he thinks so is uttered in English. The direct statements of what one thinks create a perception of self-confidence, and the strength of the stance and leave no room for uncertainty. However, male informants tend to express their beliefs on the inter-sentential type, just as their female colleagues.

3.5. Message Qualification

Message qualifications are understood to be additional comments that help to qualify and/or clarify the already provided information. In code-switching, this linguistic function occurs when the topic was presented or discussed in one language sometime throughout the conversation, whereas the additional information on it appears in another language. The normalized frequency numbers have shown that male students apply code-switching for message qualification almost twice as less as the female informants (16.3 instances in male and 30.16 in female cases). After applying the log likelihood test, the score (-2.19) has rendered to

be statistically insignificant. It is still worth analyzing some of the examples. Instances (31) - (33) perfectly illustrate the cases how the function is utilized:

(31) <u who="female 1"> tai jo, dėl to pirmo seminaro, **literally that's exactly what happened**, <pause> jisai pamiršo prisijungti, <...>

"So yeah, for that first seminar, literally that's exactly what happened, he forgot to join."

(32) <u who="female 1"> <...> Tai, **basically, we had to fill in** <pause> **blank s** <incident> <desc> does not end the word </desc> </incident> **blank slots, I guess, su visais legal terminais** <...>

"So, basically, we had to fill in blank s- blank slots, I guess, with all the legal terms."

(33) <u who="female 3"> I'm going to The States, dude. </u>

<u who="female 4"> What? Why, wh <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 3> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 3"> <...> Yea, prieš du metus jau turėjau važiuot. </u>

<u who="female 4"> pala pala, kas nutiko? Plačiau biškį. </u>

<u who="female 3"> **Covid happened, shit went down, vizos ne** <pause> **nedavė, niekam nedalino vizų.** </u>

"I'm going to the States, dude.

Why, wh-

<...> Yeah, I was supposed to go two years ago.

Wait, wait, what happened? Tell me more, please.

Covid happened, shit went down, they didn't give the visas- they didn't give the visas to anybody."

Instances (31) and (32) are expressed as message qualifications, which are presented through a code-switching approach, and both occur on the intra-sentential type. An interesting take is that in both utterances, "basically" and "literally" are involved in the language switch and both of them serve as a term "shortly"; hence, an implication could be made that applying those words before code-switching takes place could help to make an easier grammatical transit from language one to language two. However, this is not necessarily the prerequisite. Meanwhile, as seen from the context in (33), the female student (female 3) reveals her plans to go to the USA, which leads her counterpart into questioning the reasons behind that. The conversation then follows with another question raised by female 4 to elaborate on why her colleague did not leave earlier, which is followed by an inter-sentential commentary (message qualification function) about the pandemic and the stuck process of visa issuing. Different from those expressions with message qualification function in (31) and (32), this one appears on the inter-sentential type and without the adverbs "basically" or "literally".

On the contrary, one of the code-switched message qualifiers took a completely different approach in male conversation. A gripping situation occurred when both students started to discuss RuPaul's DragRace TV series' producer's, host's, and judge's RuPaul's appearance and masculinity. One can notice, how in example (34) both male students tend to apply message qualification function through code-switching to discuss the star and thus support each other's mutual opinion:

- (34) <u who="male 1"> ne, tai blemba gal rimtai jisai yra tipo **straight in the closet**.
 <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>
 <u who="male 2"> ta prasme, manęs nenustebintų. </u>
 <u who="male 1"> žinai ką? Manęs irgi. Nes kai aš žiūriu į jį, aš matau tokį **proper** <pause> **proper man**. </u>
 <u who="male 2"> jo, toks rimtas bičas, kuris **doesn't fuck around**. </u>
 "No, fuck, maybe he's seriously, like, straight in the closet.
 I mean, I wouldn't be surprised.
 You know what? Neither would I. Because when I look at him, I see this proper man.
 Yeah, a serious dude that doesn't fuck around."

The observation seen here is that both males attempt to supply the opinion via message qualification function that the drag queen looks rather masculine than feminine. Both also apply the code-switching approach on the inter-sentential type and switch the language only to provide the new commentary on the topic. Moreover, again, explicit language occurs.

3.6. Other Functions

There have been instances where the code-switching approach was utilized for other linguistic purposes the pioneer Gumperz (1977) did not outline in his study. The section "other" contains the largest portion of entries through both genders: 169.08 occurrences per male conversations, whereas female interactions contain 209.33 entries. These numbers are conducted by other, smaller indexes of linguistic functions that are apportioned further. However, the Log-likelihood test results (-2.25) indicate a statistically insignificant difference in code-switching utilization of these functions among male and female informants. The most noticeable function of code-switching applied amongst male and female students is the marker of emphasis to highlight the importance of thought, a particular piece of the oral message, etc. The emphasis is put in such instances as:

- (35) <u who="female 7"> O šita, žiūrėk, kalbant apie uni <pause> **which is, you know, always great and fun talk**, <pause> aš nebuvaū prisijungus nė prie vieno seminaro. </u>
 "Also, look, speaking about uni- which is, you know, always great and fun talk, I have never joined a single seminar"

(36) <u who="male 1"> ten, ten, ten RuPaul... RuPaul'as yra senesnis **than my grandmother.** <...>

"There, there, there RuPaul... RuPaul is older than my grandmother"

(37) <u who="male 3"> nu, turbūt pati gražiau <pause> pats gražiausias planas <pause> **buy a fucking car.** I really, really, really need one. <...>

"Like, probably the most beaut- the most beautiful plan, buy a fucking car. I really, really, really need one."

It is evident that in illustrations (35) - (37) code-switching approach is utilized to signify a particular piece of information. In the (35), one of the females attempts to ironically outline that university talks are entertaining. The information here occurred on intra-sentential type of switching. Moreover, in (35) the code-switch could be omitted leaving no grammatical errors in the main, Lithuanian, sentence structure. In comparison, male students in instances (36) and (37) emphasize the age gap between the relative and the pop star as well as the main summer goal. Here, both code-switching approaches occur on the inter-sentential type. Hence, it is seen that the emphasis on a code-switching approach can occur on both inter- and intra-sentential types; however, inter-sentential omission would ruin the grammatical structure of the sentence.

Another way to highlight something is to utilize a discourse marker "I mean". In such instances, the speaker has intended to signify one's opinion. The phrase has been employed by both genders and Table 3 displays its distribution throughout the conversations:

	Males		Females		Log-likelihood
	Raw	f/10.000	Raw	f/10.000	
<i>I mean</i>	3	6.11	4	7.1	-0.04

Table 3. The frequency of "I mean" among genders

The normalized frequencies in Table 3 depict both genders employ this phrase almost alike. This evidence can be supported by log-likelihood score (-0.04) indicates that the difference is indeed statistically insignificant. Such observation becomes close to contradictory to Laserna et al. (2014: 333) findings, as the author and her colleagues indicated that in their late college years females tend to utilize such discourse markers as "I mean", "you know" and other more frequently than their male counterparts. However, some of the examples illustrate the utilization of this phrase:

(38) <u who="female 1"> <...> it's kinda our fault iš tikrujų, kad mes šito nepradėjom daryt nuo pat rugsėjo mėnesio, **I mean, we were warned,** nu bet tipo, vis tiek kažkaip norėjos tada, kad nebūtų tų seminarų visų praktikos, <...>

“It’s kinda our fault, to be honest, that we didn’t start doing this right from September. I mean, we were warned, but, like, it was still desired, that those internship seminars weren’t there”

- (39) *<u who=“male 7”> jo. Nu čia matai, kai sugalvoja filmą padaryt pritaikytą dabartiniam laikam, kai jis yra realiai prieš dvidešimt metų padarytas. I mean, čia visiška nesąmonė. </u>*

“Yeah. Well, you see, when they think of making a movie adapted to the modern times when it was made 20 years ago, I mean, it’s a complete non-sense”

In both provided instances, the phrase “I mean” is applied as a tool to substantiate the speaker’s opinion and is expressed on both inter- and intra-sentential types of code-switching. Nevertheless, some grammatical differences are seen among male and female students, as “I mean” is employed with other code-switched clause “we were warned” by female 1, whereas one of the males code-switch only the phrase and ends the sentence in Lithuanian.

Another portion of code-switching approach have been observed when expressing agreement. Such expressions are mostly utilized in contexts where the student wants to show support to another one’s opinion and thus engage in the conversation. Some of the instances are:

- (40) *<u who=“female 2”> yea, yea, I agree, kad <pause> kad taip ir turėtų būt. </u>*

“Yea, yea, I agree that that’s how it should be”

- (41) *<u who=“female 3”> <...> Ne, šiaip realiai I get it, I get it, visi mes struglinam. </u>*

“Nah, honestly, I get it, I get it, we’re all struggling”

- (42) *<u who=“male 2”> I couldn’t agree more, ypatingai dabar kaip Ukrainoje suvaro gerai, ukrainiečiams. </u>*

“I couldn’t agree more, especially now, how it works well in Ukraine, for the Ukrainians.”

- (43) *<u who=“male 3”> fair enough, bet I mean, dažniausiai kiek ten cigarai <pause> twenty cents difference? Ar, ar jie tikrai ten pirks tuos cigus už... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>*

“Fair enough, but I mean, how much do those cigars- 20 cents difference? Will, will they really buy those cigs for-”

There are various approaches to how phrases of agreement could be expressed, as seen in the examples above. Such expressions allow the speaker to engage in the ongoing conversation as well as enable one to start debates, as seen in (43): even though “fair enough” is expressed as an agreement, it follows a counterargument about the cigarette prices. What is also noticed is that phrases of agreement can occur on both inter- and intra-sentential types of code-switching.

Code-switching is also applied to share one’s uncertainty via the expression “I don’t know”. Such pattern is mostly seen in the conversations of male students, but occurs in female interactions, too:

(44) <u who=“female 1”> <...> *Ramiai, gražiai, be visokių tokių nesąmonių, nu bet tipo <incident> <desc> inhales> </desc> </incident> I don’t know. <...>*

“Calmly, beautifully, without any of that non-sense, but, like, I don’t know.”

(45) <u who=“male 1”> *o ten tipo <pause> daug bus cameos and stuff? </u>*
 <u who=“male 2”> *I don’t know, but I know, kad ten tas Scarlet Witch bus charater’is, o ji yra such a fucking fag hag, ta prasme, bet man ji žiauriai patinka visai. </u>*

“Is it gonna, like, have a lot of cameos and stuff?”

I don’t know, but I know that Scarlet Witch character is gonna be there, and she’s such a fucking fag hag, like, but I really like her.”

In such instances, where the phrase “I don’t know” occurs, the speakers intend to express their lack of information (the uncertainty). In (44) the female respondent utters the expression as if it was an implicature to the speaker colleague that she might have another opinion, whereas in (45) the male student is uncertain whether the film will contain cameos and something akin to that. Hence, he answers the colleague’s question that he does not have any information about that, but he is certain that his favorite character will arrive in the film.

The situation has shifted with the utilization of a filler phrase “you know”, which appeared more frequently amongst female informants. Lakoff (1975: 53) declares that this phrase is a hedge that conveys the meaning of the speaker’s uncertainty in a statement s/he utters. The frequencies of the phrase among different genders are depicted in Table 4:

	Males		Females		Log-likelihood
	Raw	f/10.000	Raw	f/10.000	
<i>You know</i>	2	4.07	5	8.87	-0.95

Table 4. The distribution of “you know” among males and females

As seen in the table, female informants express this phrase twice as frequent as the male students. The filler phrase is applied either to inform the listener colleague that the person has not ended speaking and has some more ideas to express or as a phrase that helps to end the sentence when the speaker runs out of the ideas throughout the conversations:

(46) <u who=“female 1”> <...> *Tai toks, you know, man tai nelabai kažką <pause> kažką buvo ką veikti, bet čia tipo, it’s my personal opinion. </u>*

“Like, you know, for me there wasn’t much- much to do, but, like, it’s my personal opinion”

(47) <u who="female 4"> ai tiksliai! Taigi ten užsidarė and nobody could, **you know** <pause> mhm, atsimenu. </u>

“Oh right! It closed down, and nobody could- mhm, I remember it.”

(48) <u who="male 5"> <incident> <desc> sighs> </desc> </incident> nu, aš žadėjau daryt, bet tai kuro kainos dabartinės tai iš viso ašara. Tokia ten, nežinau, <incident> <desc> says something incomprehensible> </desc> </incident> tai, **you know**... </u>

“Well, I wanted to do it, but the current gas prices are tear-jerking. It’s like- so, you know...”

Both approaches of employing “you know” as a filler phrase become evident from the above-mentioned illustrations. In (46) the phrase follows a continuation of the sentence, whereas, in the subsequent instances, it is rather applied as a tool to end the sentence, when the speaker does not have anything else to say in the utterance. Worth mentioning, the log-likelihood score (-0.95) indicates no statistical significance in this study. Hence, the findings in the utilization of this filler phrase in female cases seem to contradict the Laserna et al. (2014: 333) and Lakoff (1975: 53) research, which outlined that it is more frequent among females; however, the reason for such dichotomy could be that the overall occurrences of the phrase in this study were at low rate. Overall, the phrase was utilized on both inter- and intra-sentential types throughout the instances, depicting that the speaker can employ it in any position within the sentence to fulfill the need for time to express the remaining part of the idea.

4. Conclusions

The gender conversation analysis through the spectrum of code-switching revealed that male informants tend to utilize this approach similarly as their female colleagues. However, statistically significant distinctions are seen in two out of three types of code-switching, namely in the utilization of intra-sentential in and tag-switching types. The intra-sentential type is predominantly utilized by female informants, whereas the absolute majority of occurrences in tag-switching is seen male informants’ conversations. The following findings suggests reconsidering observations made by Lakoff (1973) that tag questions as a grammatical structure are female speaking manner. However, according to the Log-likelihood test scores, male and female students tend to apply code-switching on different types throughout their conversations. Hence, it can be answered that there are some gender-based differences in terms of code-switching types. Other findings depict those male and female informants tended to utilize the code-switching approach for different linguistic functions. In the light of linguistic functions that were proposed by Gumperz (1977), the statistically significant differences among genders

were found in the utilization of interjection and reiteration functions. The counted instances show that male informants utilize code-switching more frequently to insert English interjections within Lithuanian sentence's borders. An observation worth highlighting is that male informants tend to express their emotions more explicitly, whilst more polite expressions are seen throughout female students' conversations. Moreover, some of the interjections, such as "anyway" or "anyhow", "woohoo" or "haha" and their connotations are context-dependent and not necessarily carry a positive connotation. Finally, the function of reiterations showed that female informants tend to utilize code-switching for information restatement more frequently than the male colleagues. Some of them restate the information later throughout the conversation, while the pattern to reiterate information on the same grammatical translation is seen too.

Some peculiar patterns throughout other functions were observed. For instance, female students tend to switch languages most frequently to report other individuals' stances. Some engaging patterns are detected, such as when female informants take more than one person's role to talk about a situation, one of their expressions are taken on Lithuanian, whilst the other party is quoted on a code-switching approach. Another interesting pattern of quoting is seen throughout both genders' speaking manners, where the code-switching approach takes a path of regression: instead of expressing the reported thought in the English language, some informants utter it in both, Lithuanian and English. Hence, the code-switching occurs not only within the sentence boundaries but within its quotation borders, too. The function of personalization (as there were no instances of objectivization found) is the closest to being equally utilized among males and females and the findings in this category outline the difference in expressing their opinions: female informants tend to utilize adverbs such as "personally", "honestly", etc. to highlight the subjectiveness, while the male informants are direct with their opinions and avoid such expressions. In terms of message qualifications, that are more prominent in the feminine conversations, the usage of adverbs "basically" or "literally" is observed that might help the speakers to transit from one language to another more conveniently. To summarize, the question whether there are gender-based peculiarities throughout the code-switching functions can be answered.

To conclude, the research on the code-switching approach and its similarities and/or discrepancies amongst different genders could contribute to gender conversation studies. The results of this research suggest that male and female informants' frequency of code-switching utilization is similar, but the types of this phenomenon tend to differ as well as both genders apply this approach for different linguistic purposes. The limitation of this study was that 4 out

of 6 linguistic functions that were observed showed no statistical significance among male and female genders. A study in which bigger number of male and female respondents would be taken could be carried out to look whether the statistics would change. In addition to this, research, where informants of different genders would speak to each other, could be carried out. This could possibly lead to brand new findings and thereby widen the data about gender language and code-switching. Due to the narrow number of male students in the 4th course of English Philology at Vilnius university, such research could not have been conducted.

5. Summary in Lithuanian

Kodų kaita kaip lingvistinė disciplina sulaukia vis daugiau kalbotyrininkų dėmesio. Šis fenomenas tiriamas tokiose kalbotyros šakose kaip lingvistika, sociolingvistika, psicholingvistika bei lyčių kalbos studijose (Lowi 2005; Azlan & Narusaman 2013; Farida et al. 2018; Kane 2020). Būtent šiame straipsnyje tyrinėjami lyčių kalbos skirtumai kodų kaitos atžvilgiu pokalbių metu. Tyrimas buvo atliktas remiantis Gumperz (1977) bei Poplack (1980) įžvalgomis apie kodų kaitos lingvistines pokalbių funkcijas bei šio fenomeno tipus sakinio rėmuose. Kokybinė analizė buvo atlikta surenkant apytiksliai 10-ies minučių skirtingų lyčių pokalbių įrašus iš Vilniaus universiteto anglų filologijos 4 kurso studentų. Iš 8 nagrinėtų įrašų buvo nustatyta, jog moterys peršoka iš vienos kalbos į kitą dažniau nei informantai vyrai, tačiau šie skirtumai nėra statistiškai svarbūs šiame tyrime. Taip pat skiriasi ir lyčių lingvistiniai šio fenomeno tikslai, kuriais siekiama išryškinti vieną ar kitą informaciją per kodų kaitą.

Tyrimo metu buvo atliktos trys analizės rūšys, siekiant išskirti moterų bei vyrų kodų kaitos ypatumus: kokybinė, kiekybinė ir lyginamoji. Kiekybinė analizė išryškino kiek ir kokių tipų bei lingvistinių funkcijų vartoja viena ar kita lytis; Kokybinė analizė padėjo surinkti moterų bei vyrų pokalbių tekstyną bei apžvelgti kodų kaitos statistinę reikšmę, tuo tarpu lyginamoji analizė leido palyginti kokie panašumai ir/ar esminiai skirtumai yra pastebimi kodų kaitoje moterų ir/ar vyrų pokalbiuose.

Išanalizavus informantų pokalbius buvo išskirti bei lyginami kodų kaitos tipai bei lingvistinės funkcijos. Verta paminėti, jog šie kalbiniai tikslai buvo pastebimi abiejų lyčių įrašuose, tačiau jų dažniai skyrėsi. Ryškūs skirtumai pastebėti kodų kaitos tipuose buvo tikrinamųjų klausimų vartojime kitoje kalboje (angl. *tag-switching*), kurie buvo pastebimi tik vyrų pokalbiuose, o taip pat ir intra-sentential tipe, kuriuos dominuojančiai vartojo moterys. Kalbant apie lingvistinių funkcijų skirtumus, statistinė reikšmė skirtumuose buvo pastebėta jaustukų bei pakartojimų naudojime. Moterų pokalbiuose vyravo dažna tendencija cituoti kitus asmenis naudojant anglų kalbą, o vyrai informantai dažniau naudodavo jaustukus išreikšti savo emocijoms. Kalbant apie kitus asmenis ir jų citavimą, buvo pastebėtas itin įdomus reiškinys, kai citatos rėmuose buvo grįžtama į lietuvių kalbą (t. y. kodų kaita įvykdavo ne tik sakinio, tačiau ir citatų rėmuose). Esminis panašumas tarp abiejų lyčių informantų buvo pastebėtas reiškiant savo nuomones: abi lytys jas reikšdavo subjektyviu, o ne objektyviu spektru. Būtina pažymėti, jog nepaisant to fakto, kad tiek moterys tiek vyrai naudodavo tas pačias kalbines kodų kaitos funkcijas, jų dažnumas skyrėsi.

Tyrimas parodė, jog anglų filologijos studentės bei studentai naudoja kodų kaitos principą savo kalbose panašiu dažniu. Taip pat buvo pastebėta, jog moteriškoji lytis dažniau cituoja kitus asmenis anglų kalboje norėdamos perteikti jų poziciją. Tuo tarpu vaikinai apkalbinėti kitų žmonių nebuvo linkę. Kitas pastebėjimas buvo tai, kad vyriškoji lytis dažniau vartoja necenzūrinės išraiškas reikšdami savo emocijas, o merginos tai daro subtilesniu būdu. Taip pat, buvo pastebėta, jog moterys ir vyrai naudojo kodų kaitos principą ir dėl kitų priežasčių, tokių kaip noras išryškinti vieną ar kitą informacijos dalį arba naudoja tokias frazes kaip „you know“, „I mean“ kai nori užglaistyti bei laimėti laiko, kai nežino kaip tinkamai pabaigti sakinį.

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Appendix 1



VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS

Filologijos fakultetas

Dalyvio vardas, pavardė:

Dalyvio kontaktai (el. paštas ir / arba tel. nr.):

**Kodų kaitos ypatumai tarp Vilniaus universiteto anglų filologijos studentų: lyties
perspektyva
INFORMACIJOS APIE MOKSLINĮ TYRIMĄ LAPAS DALYVIUI**

1. Kodėl atliekamas šis tyrimas?

Šio tyrimo tikslas yra stebėti bei analizuoti moterų ir vyrų kalbų kaitos (code-switching) ypatumus bei šio fenomeno vartojimo dažnį.

2. Kodėl esu pakviestas (-a) dalyvauti šiame tyrime?

Jus pakvietė, nes atitinkate šio tyrimo tiksluose iškeltiems kriterijams: studijų programai (anglų filologija), kursui (4 k.), studijuojamiems dalykams/pasirinktai praktikai (vertimas, anglų kaip antrosios užsienio kalbos mokymas), amžiaus grupei (21-25) bei lyčiai (moteris/vyras).

3. Ar aš privalau dalyvauti tyrime?

Ne. Prieš priimdamas (-a) sprendimą dalyvauti ar ne, galite užduoti klausimus apie tyrimą. Jei Jūs sutinkate dalyvauti, bet kuriuo metu galite pasitraukti iš tyrimo, nenurodydamas (-a) priežasties, apie savo sprendimą pranešdamas (-a) man. Jūs galite pasitraukti iš tyrimo ir atsiimti bet kokią informaciją, kuria pasidalijote, per 30 dienų nuo dalyvavimo tyrime dienos. Prašymo pasitraukti atveju, iš Jūsų surinkti duomenys bus sunaikinti: ištrintos žinutės/įrašai, asmeninė informacija be galimybės susigražinti šiuos duomenis.

4. Kokia bus tyrimo eiga, jei aš sutiksiu dalyvauti tyrime?

Tyrimo, kuriame dalyvausite, metu reikės įrašyti ir bus analizuojami Jūsų bendravimo bei kodų kaitos principai: kiek kartų, kokių lingvistiniu tikslu ar funkcija buvo pereinama iš gimtosios (lietuvių) į užsienio (anglų) kalbą. Jei sutikssite dalyvauti tyrime, aptarsiu tyrimo procedūras ir

suteiksiu galimybę užduoti bet kokius klausimus, susijusius su tyrimu telefonu, el. paštu, Facebook programėle ar susitikus gyvai.

Kad padėtumėte man įgyvendinti šį tikslą, turėsite susitikti su savo kurso draugu vieno iš Jūsų namuose po aukščiau paminėto dėstomo dalyko. Įrašą turėsite atsiųsti į mano el. paštą sauliusgomas1@gmail.com, kurio prieiga yra pasaugota mano telefono numeriu bandant prisijungti.

Jūsų atsiųsti įrašai bus pateikiami tik rašytine forma mano bakalauro baigiamajame darbe kaip pavyzdžiai, norint paremti hipotezes, jog vyrai ir moterys skirtingai bendrauja bei keičia kalbas savo pokalbiuose. Taip pat, audio įrašai nebus viešinami kitiems asmenims.

Įrašinėjimo sesija turėtų trukti maždaug 10 minučių, priklausomai nuo aplinkybių, kada Jūs ir Jūsų kolega kursioakas (-ė) nuspręsite įrašą pradėti.

Turėdamas Jūsų sutikimą, norėčiau gauti Jūsų garso įrašą(-us), nes juos man reikės pateikti transkripcijų forma (t. y. pateikti rašytinę įrašo formą) savo bakalauro baigiamajame darbe. Šios transkripcijos bus atliktos pagal Text Encoding Initiatives (TEI) instrukcijas, kurios yra plačiai naudojamos lingvistiniuose tyrimuose. Visi garso įrašai bus saugomi laikmenoje, kuri bus apsaugota slaptažodžiu. Taip bus siekiama išlaikyti maksimalų galimą Jūsų informacijos konfidencialumą.

5. Ar yra kokia nors rizika dalyvauti tyrime?

Dalyvavimas tyrime yra susijęs su šia rizika: konfidencialumo pažeidimas.

Norėdamas sumažinti bet kokią galimą riziką, Jūsų įrašus persikelsiu į USB laikmeną su dokumentu, kuris bus apsaugotas slaptažodžiu. Atsiųstus laiškus tel. nr. apsaugotame pašte ištrinsiu. Taip pat, Jūsų tapatybė mano baigiamajame darbe nebus atskleista ir bus užkoduota lyties bei numerio slapyvardžiu (pvz.: male 1, female 1 ir pan.).

6. Ar yra kokia nors nauda dalyvaujant tyrime?

Dalyvaudamas(-a) šiame tyrime Jūs negausite nei tiesioginės, nei asmeninės naudos, tačiau padėsite kalbotyrininkams geriau suprasti moterų bei vyrų kodų kaitos principus bei lingvistines motyvacijas.

7. Kaip bus valdomi surinkti duomenys?

Informacija, kurią pateikiate tyrimo metu, yra tyrimo duomenys. Bet kokie tyrimo duomenys, iš kurių galite būti identifikuoti (Jūsų vardas, pavardė, telefono numeris/el. paštas, balso įrašai), yra traktuojami kaip asmens duomenys.

Asmeniniai / neskelbtini duomenys bus saugomi USB laikmenos dokumente, kuris yra apsaugotas slaptažodžiu. Duomenys bus saugomi iki mano baigiamojo darbo gynimosi dienos pabaigos. Po to, šie duomenys bus panaikinti iš laikmenos.

Kiti tyrimų duomenys (įskaitant sutikimo formas) bus taip pat saugomi iki baigiamojo darbo gynimosi dienos pabaigos. Tyrimo duomenys bus atverti Vilniaus universitetui ir bus prieinami darbo recenzentui bei vertinimo komisijai.

Tyrimo dalyvis turi teisę atšaukti sutikimą dėl asmens duomenų tvarkymo 2022 m. gegužės 10 d.

Tyrėjas ir jo darbo vadovas turės prieigą prie tyrimo duomenų. Atsakingiems Vilniaus universiteto nariams gali būti suteikta prieiga prie duomenų, skirtų tyrimams stebėti ir / arba auditui atlikti ir Akademinės etikos ir procedūrų kontrolieriaus tarnybai nagrinėjant galimą akademinės etikos ir / ar procedūrų pažeidimą.

Norėčiau gauti Jūsų sutikimą naudoti tiesiogines citatas, įsipareigojant, kad Jūsų vardas bus užkoduotas bet kuriame tyrimo etape.

Norėčiau gauti Jūsų sutikimą būsimuose tyrimuose naudoti nuasmenintus duomenis ir dalytis duomenimis su kitais tyrėjais (pvz., internetinėse duomenų bazėse). Visa asmeninė informacija, iš kurios būtų galima Jus identifikuoti, bus pašalinta arba pakeista.

8. Ar tyrimas bus paskelbtas?

Vilniaus universitetas yra įsipareigojęs skleisti savo tyrimus visuomenei, todėl tyrimo medžiagą / surinktus duomenis skelbia *Lietuvos akademinėje elektroninėje bibliotekoje*, nuoroda www.lvb.lt. Informacija internete reikalinga tam, kad tyrėjai galėtų lengvai naudotis visu laisvai prieinamų darbų tekstu, taip padidindami galimą tų tyrimų poveikį ir mažindami mokslui skirtų išteklių švaistymą.

9. Su kuo galėčiau susisiekti, jei norėčiau pranešti apie tyrimą?

Jei nerimaujate dėl šio tyrimo aspektų, susisiekite su *manimi el. paštu* sauliusgomas1@gmail.com. Sprendimas dėl Jūsų kreipimosi bus priimtas ir apie tai būsite informuotas per 10 darbo dienų. Jei norėsite pateikti oficialų skundą, susisiekite su *Vilniaus universiteto filologijos fakulteto* studijų skyriumi el. paštu studijos@flf.vu.lt

10. Duomenų apsauga

Vilniaus universitetas tvarkys Jūsų asmens duomenis aukščiau nurodyto tyrimo tikslais.

Informacija apie teises į Jūsų asmens duomenis:

- kreiptis į universitetą su prašymu suteikti informaciją apie universiteto tvarkomus Jūsų asmens duomenis ir jų tvarkymo tikslus;
- reikalauti ištaisyti neteisingus, neišsamius arba netikslius Jūsų asmens duomenis ir (arba) sustabdyti tokių asmens duomenų tvarkymo veiksmus, kai, susipažinę su asmens duomenimis, Jūs nustatote, kad duomenys yra neteisingi, neišsamūs ar netikslūs;
- apriboti Jūsų asmens duomenų tvarkymą, kol Jūsų prašymu bus patikrintas jų tvarkymo teisėtumas;
- reikalauti ištrinti asmens duomenis („būti pamirštam“);
- nesutikti, kad Jūsų asmens duomenys būtų tvarkomi tiesioginės rinkodaros tikslais, įskaitant profiliavimą;
- reikalauti perkelti Jūsų asmens duomenis kitam duomenų valdytojui arba pateikti tiesiogiai Jums patogia forma (taikoma tiems asmens duomenims, kuriuos pateikėte Jūs pats/pati ir kurie automatizuotomis priemonėmis tvarkomi sutikimo pagrindu arba sutarties sudarymo ir vykdymo pagrindu);

- teisę atšaukti Jūsų duotą sutikimą, nedarant poveikio iki sutikimo atšaukimo vykdytam Jūsų asmens duomenų naudojimui.

Skundas dėl asmens duomenų tvarkymo gali būti teikiamas *Vilniaus universiteto filologijos fakultetui studijos@flf.vu.lt, asmens duomenų pareigūnui dap@vu.lt*; adresas korespondencijai: *Universiteto g. 3, LT-01513 Vilnius*.

11. Kontaktinė informacija ir / ar kita informacija

Jei norite iš anksto aptarti tyrimą (arba jei turėsite klausimų po tyrimo), susisiekite:

Saulius Gomas, Vilniaus universitetas, Universiteto g. 3, Vilnius.

Tyrėjo tel. nr.: 869889693

Tyrėjo el. paštas: *sauliusgomas1@gmail.com*

Gavau

Parašas

Data

Appendix 2



VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS

Filologijos fakultetas

Dalyvio vardas, pavardė:

Dalyvio kontaktai (el. paštas, tel. nr.):

Tyrėjo vardas, pavardė: Saulius Gomas

Tyrėjo tel. nr.: 869889693

Tyrėjo el. paštas: sauliusgomas1@gmail.com

INFORMUOTO ASMENS SUTIKIMO FORMA

Kodų kaitos ypatumai tarp Vilniaus universiteto anglų filologijos studentų: lyties perspektyva

Projekto ir mokslinio tyrimo aprašymas: šio darbo tikslas yra analizuoti, palyginti bei išskirti moterų ir vyrų kodų kaitos (angl. code-switching) ypatumus, kurie išryškėja pokalbių metu. Tyrimo metu siekiama pastebėti skirtingus kodų kaitos tipus bei skirtingas lingvistines funkcijas, kurias naudoja moterys ir/ar vyrai.

		Jei sutinkate, pažymėkite varnelę	Jei nesutinkate, pažymėkite varnelę
1.	Aš patvirtinu, kad perskaičiau ir suprantu minėto projekto / mokslinio tyrimo „Kodų kaitos ypatumai tarp Vilniaus universiteto anglų filologijos studentų: lyties perspektyva“ informacinį lapą. Turėjau galimybę susipažinti su informacija, užduoti klausimus ir į juos gauti atsakymus.		
2.	Aš esu informuotas, kad mano dalyvavimas yra savanoriškas ir kad aš galiu iš tyrimo pasitraukti bet kuriuo metu, nenurodydamas priežasties, nepatirdamas jokių neigiamų padarinių ar negaudamas baudų.		
3.	Aš esu informuotas, kad tyrimo metu surinktus duomenis gali peržiūrėti įgalioti asmenys, nepriklausantys tyrėjų grupei (pvz., apsaugos pareigūnas, ginamojo darbo vertinimo komisija ir pan.).		
4.	Aš esu informuotas, kas turės prieigą prie mano pateiktų asmens duomenų, kaip duomenys bus saugomi ir kas bus su duomenimis pasibaigus projektui.		

5.	Aš esu informuotas, kad tyrimo rezultatai gali būti paskelbti viešai.		
6.	Aš esu informuotas, kur kreiptis dėl tyrimo.		
7.	Aš sutinku, kad būtų daromas garso įrašas.		
8.	Aš esu informuotas, kaip garso įrašai bus naudojami apibendrinant tyrimų rezultatus.		
8.1.	Aš sutinku, kad mano pasisakymai / citatos būtų cituojamos tik <i>nenurodant mano asmens duomenų.</i>		
9.	Aš sutinku dalyvauti tyrime.		

Dalyvio vardas, pavardė

Data

Parašas

SAULIUS GOMAS

Atsakingo asmens vardas, pavardė

2022-03-18

Data

Parašas

Appendix 3

Transcripts of the recordings

Conversation 1

<u who=“female 1”> tai laba diena, kolega, finally we meet again. Kur buvai? </u>

<u who=“female 2”> <incident> <desc> heaves a sigh</desc> </incident> buvau namie, bet, nu, ką galiu pasakyti <incident> <desc> chuckles</desc> </incident> I’m still, I’m still alive and kicking, and what happens next <incident> <desc> chuckles again</desc> </incident> we’ll never know. </u>

<u who=“female 1”> kaip sakoma, “It’s gonna be between me and God” </u>

<u who=“female 2”> yes, yes, exactly. Tai, norėjau dar truputį tave susistabdyt prieš nueinant <pause> prieš nueinant savais keliais. Norėjau paklausti, ką jūs veikėt praeitą savaitę seminaruose, nes aš praeit <incident> <desc> does not end the word</desc> </incident> užpraeitą savaitę tai aš prisijungiau, bet kadangi niekas neprisijungė, tai nusprendžiau, kad nereikia ten sudalyvaut ir paskui praeitą savaitę negalėjau atvartyt. Tai, please, enlighten me what happened. </u>

<u who=“female 1”> tai jo, dėl to pirmo seminaro, literally that’s exactly what happened, <pause> jisai pamiršo prisijungti, tai mes realiai tiesiog ir nesijungėm, pasakėm “fuck it”. <incident> <desc> inhales</desc> </incident> o praeitą savaitę tai <pause> praeitą savaitę tai <pause> tiesiog susipažindinom <pause> dėstytojas literally sakė “let’s get to know each other better”, <incident> <desc> chuckles</desc> </incident> ir mes tokie “absolutely not”. <pause> nu jo, žinai, žinai kaip visą laiką būna su tais, kaip pasakyt, susipažinimo užduotim tokiom, maž <incident> <desc> does not end the word</desc> </incident> nu žiauriai awkward. </u>

<u who=“female 2”> o tai jis davė kažkokių užduočių, galėtum gal biškį daugiau papasakot? </u>

<u who=“female 1”> <incident> <desc> ponders for a second</desc> </incident> yea, po viso šito reikalo mes iš karto peršokom prie <pause> pratimų. Tai, basically, we had to fill in <pause> blank s <incident> <desc> does not end the word</desc> </incident> blank slots, I guess, su visais legal terminais kas ten yra susiję <incident> <desc> inhales</desc> </incident> tai realiai, man ta užduotis buvo <pause> baisiai lengva, because I knew everything from criminology, ką ir <incident> <desc> corrects herself</desc> </incident> mes ten mokėmės, ten daug kas buvo pažįstama. Tai toks, you know, man tai nelabai kažką <pause> kažką buvo ką veikti, bet čia tipo, it’s my personal opinion. </u>

<u who="female 2"> okey, tai let me clarify: jūs realiai neveikėt nieko naudingo apart terms'ų įrašymo į <pause> į, į slots. </u>

<u who="female 1"> <incident> <desc> inhales </desc> </incident> joo, nu, sakau, susipažindinom, and then we just did some exercises, mes gal tik porą padarėm realiai, tai, ten easy peasy lemon squeezy. </u>

<u who="female 2"> cool, so <incident> <desc> chuckles </desc> </incident> basically I didn't miss anything. <incident> <desc> laughs </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 1"> jo realiai. </u>

<u who="female 2"> cool, cool. Okey, o kaip šiaip sekasi? Kaip bakis?

<u who="female 1"> mmm <incident> <desc> chuckles </desc> </incident> can I go cry in a corner right now? A, ne, jokes aside tai, nu puse velnio, realiai turiu įžangą pasirašiusi, turiu susirinkusi visus podcast'us ko man reikia, <incident> <desc> incomprehensible words and chuckling </desc> </incident> pridaviau aš įžangą įvertinti vadovei, <incident> <desc> chuckles </desc> </incident> she went through it ir tiesiog <incident> <desc> thinks for a second </desc> </incident> she said "naah, honey, you gonna rewrite all of it". <incident> <desc> female 2 chuckles </desc> </incident> Nieks netinka, ir aš tokia „okey, važiuojam“. Aa, yea, taip tai tiesiog labai, kaip pasakyti, labai tą deadline'ų bijau, bijau, kad nespėsiu at this point to bakio užbaigti, nu bet I'll <incident> <desc> corrects herself </desc> </incident> we'll see how it goes. O kaip tau? </u>

<u who="female 2"> nu, basically susideda mano visi darbai tai iš all-nighter'io pavienio tokio, buvau nuvarius pas dėstytoją, tai irgi, parodžiau savo darbą ten kiek esu parašius, tai <incident> <desc> chuckles </desc> </incident> she was like "I don't get it, I don't get it <incident> <desc> female 1 interrupts with „oh noo“ </desc> </incident> I don't get it, I don't get it". <incident> <desc> female 1 laughs </desc> </incident> joo, tiesiog, tiesiog tai tesėsi belekiek, bet nu, aš, aš labai appreciate'nau tą, kad jinai, nu, man parodė visas klaidas, nes jeigu jinai teisog, nu, žiūrėtų <pause> ne taip <pause> ne taip atsakingai ir ne taip priekabiai, tai I guess I would write a piece of crap. <incident> <desc> both laugh </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 1"> honestly, same. Nu tipo, aš džiaugiuos, kad mum tą feedback'ą duoda vis, kad there's still room for improvement visam šitam reikale, bet tipo <incident> <desc> inhales </desc> </incident> baisiai negerai gal man iš tos pusės, kad viskas yra paliekame vos ne paskutinei sekunde, realiai, mes galėjom, nu tipo, it's kinda our fault iš tikrųjų, kad mes šito nepradėjom daryt nuo pat rugsėjo mėnesio, I mean we were warned, nu bet tipo, vis tiek kažkaip norėjos tada, kad nebūtų tų seminarų visų praktikos, kad grynai nuo pat rugsėjo pradedi bakį rašyt ir iki gegužės rašai. Ramiai, gražiai, be visokių tokių nesąmonių,

nu bet tipo <incident> <desc> inhales</desc> </incident> I don't know. Kaip nors jau reikia kapstyti iš tos duobės, hopefully, we'll manage somehow. </u>

<u who="female 2"> jo jo, sutinku, tik tiek, kad, nu, man pavyzdžiui, asmeniškai, trukdo va tie seminarai. Basically, ką aš iš jų gaunu, tai kažkokias labai vangiai išdėstytas žinias <incident> <desc> female 1 accomponies with „mhm“</desc> </incident> </u> pavienes, kurias realiai esu jau tarkim, kad ir su ta pačia legal English, tai, nu ką: čia tiesiog reikia įrašynėt žodžius, o pavyzdžiui darbe aš turiu tam tikras sutartis, kurias turiu verst į anglų kalbą ir taip toliau, tai ten aš turiu daugiau patirties, tai personally I don't find this useful at all. </u>

<u who="female 1"> aš irgi, realiai, nes pavyzdžiui mes per kriminologiją kai mokėmės, tai ten ir šiaip ir žymiai įdomiau buvo ir labiau to tokio įsitraukimo į tuos tekstus, nu bet I kinda get it, nes čia realiai fokusas yra gal ne tiek pats turinys, kaip sakant, nu, yea, <pause> fokusas ir yra legal terms, bet ką mes darom tai mes tuos tekstu verčiam, tai tipo, problema ta, kad mes nemokam normaliai tų tekstų išversti pagal lietuviškus atitikmenis or something like that. <incident> <desc> inhales</desc> </incident> bet tipo, maybe I'm just too picky. </u>

<u who="female 2"> yea, but don't you think, kad mes tai turėjom padaryt, nu, mes turėjom keturis <incident> <desc> corrects herself</desc> </incident> tris metus iš tikro tuos dalykus daryt, o gavom kažkokias teorines literatūrinės žinias ir taip toliau, kai mes galėjom visą šitą pereit daug lėčiau, daug labiau, nu, I mean in depth, <pause> ir tada jau pasilikit tą patį paskutinį semestrą tiktai bakalaurui, kuris ir taip nu, skriaudžia. Ir bakalauras ir praktika, it's fucking p <incident> <desc> corrects herself</desc> </incident> pain in the ass, I'm sorry, but it is. Tai nežinau... </u>

<u who="female 1"> yea, yea, I get you. Um, jo, šiaip gerai, kad pasakei su praktika: priminimas man, kad reikia susipildyti dienoraštį ir <pause> ir panašiai. Nepasilikti visko paskutinę naktį eilinį kartą. Bet <pause> yea, I completely agree with you. <pause> kiek žinau, ekonomistai man rodos panašiai ir daro, kad pas juos net nėra tokių dalykų, kaip praktikos seminarų. Jie literaliai tiesiog atlikinėja praktiką and that's it. <incident> <desc> inhales</desc> </incident> <pause> tame, ketvirto kurso pirmoj pusėj, o <pause> pabaiga ir yra skirta bakiui. </u>

<u who="female 2"> yea, yea, I agree, kad <pause> kad taip ir turėtų būt. </u>

<u who="female 1"> jo. </u>

<u who="female 2"> nu, anyway... bent vienintėlis geras dalykas yra upcoming holidays! </u>

<u who="female 1"> wohoo, haha, aš per visas <pause> per visas šitas problemas aš realiai pamiršau, kad toks dalykas ir egzistuoja <incident> <desc> laughs </desc> </incident> kaip <pause> just like my birthday. <incident> <desc> female 2 accomponies with „I know right“ </desc> </incident> o ką tu veiksi per Vėlykas? Namu važiuosi? </u>

<u who="female 2"> jo, važiuosiu namo. Tikriausiai šiek tiek papoilsiausiu su tėvais <incident> <desc> female 1 interrups with “mhm” </desc> </incident> and then <pause> on Monday I’ll cry, on Tuesday I’ll cry <incident> <desc> female 1 starts laughing </desc> </incident> on Wednesday I’ll sob <incident> <desc> female 1 continues laughing </desc> </incident> and so on and so on and so on. Kokie tavo planai? </u>

<u who="female 1"> aš irgi, realiai atidirbsiu ir bandysiu kažkaip, prieš pat Vėlykas varyt namo <pause> gavau per pačias Vėlykas gavau laisvas, tada porą dienų iš namų padirbsiu ir tada vėl išėginės. Ir grynai ant savo gimtadienio grįšiu. O taip tai žiūrėsiu, iš tikrųjų ką aš veiksiu. Nu aišku, Vėlykos yra šventa diena, kaip sakant, it’s gonna be only relaxation for me, bet taip tai žiūrėsiu kokį feedback’ą gausiu iš vadovės, jeigu ką reikės prie bakio vėl sėstis, ai tiesiog gonna cry all night long. </u>

<u who="female 2"> you know, I thought, kad galėtume per atostogas, I don’t know, we should go for a drink sometime. </u>

<u who="female 1"> tai va, aš kaip tik norėjau pasikviesti <pause> į savo gimtadienį. Nes 2 <incident> <desc> female 2 starts awing and female 1 starts laughing and does not end the sentence </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 2"> thanks. </u>

<u who="female 1"> no problem. Kaip tik jisai 23 d. išpuola, kas dar man rodos skaitos kaip atostogos, kinda. Man kaip tik laisva bus, tai susikviesiu draugelius, kas galės atvykti, of course, you’re invited, ir mes galėsime varyti į kokį bariuką prisėsti ir kokį kokteiliuką išgerti už mano <incident> <desc> female 2 interrups </desc> </incident> dar vienus metelius šitoj žemėj. <incident> <desc> starts laughing </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 2"> girl, please, be aware, I’m broke, so I’ll just bring myself <incident> <desc> both start to giggle and laugh > </desc> </incident> as a gift. </u>

<u who="female 1"> pastatysiu porą kokteiliukų and that’s it. We gonna be fine. </u>

<u who="female 2"> okay, sure. Bet kiek mes čia jau laiko stovim prie tų durų? Gal jau reikia ne už ilgo mum kraustyti, man <pause> man į darbą. <incident> <desc> female 1 interrups and it is not hearable how the sentence ends </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 1"> jo, reikės jau po truputį judėt. Šalta čia yra, baisiai ne fainiai. Aš jau noriu namo grįžti. Biškį pareisiu ir čiuju panap’insiu, o paskui reikės man pačiai judėti į darbus. <incident> <desc> exhales </desc> </incident> kada tau dabar laisva bus? </u>

<u who="female 2"> man savaitgaliai. Aš, aš dabar konkrečiai, I'm working office hours as a big girl. <incident> <desc> female 1 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 1"> look at you being an adult. Koksai jausmas? </u>

<u who="female 2"> <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> crying myself to sleep every night. <incident> <desc> both start giggling> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 1"> same. <incident> <desc> exhales> </desc> </incident> nu tai gerai, ką aš žinau tada, tai jau aš tavęs nebelaikysiu. Jaučiu reikia eit žiūrėts tvarkaraštį, kada čia tas mano trūlas atvažiuoja, reikia į pardę užsukti ir tadaa namučiaus. I guess, I'll see you next week? </u>

<u who="female 2"> <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> or not. <incident> <desc> both giggle> </desc> </incident> You never know when I'll come to the seminars. <incident> <desc> both giggle again> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 1"> it's gonna be between you and God. Man tai patinka. Gerai, bye. </u>

<u who="female 2"> bye, iki. </u>

Conversation 2

<u who="female 3"> blemba, kaip tau tas seminaras? </u>

<u who="female 4"> nežinau, I had high hopes, <pause> bet tada aš atėjau ir tas bajeris happened and it <incident> <desc> stammers> </desc> </incident> it just killed me. Bet palauk, kas ten buvo <incident> <desc> female 3 says something incomprehensible> </desc> </incident> ne, aš bi <incident> <desc> stammers> </desc> </incident> biškį telefone sėdėjau ir neprisimenu kaip tai įvyko <incident> <desc> female 3 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> aš tik tą bajerį atsimenu, but what happened there? </u>

<u who="female 3"> blemba, kaip ten buvo, kad viena pana sėdėjo ir <pause> ir buvo man atrodo Ispanijos vėliava ant sienos ar kažkas panašaus <pause> whatever, um, ir jisai klausia "are you in Spain?" and yadda yadda, jinai sako „ne, nu tipo tik šiaip kažkada seniai buvau“, taip toliau, ir jisai <incident> <desc> corrects her language> </desc> </incident> he's like <incident> <desc> female 4 interrupts with „oh no“ and female 3 repeats her> </desc> </incident> oh no <pause> he goes "I'm in Spain too, but the S is silent". </u>

<u who="female 4"> oh my god, that's so cringe, bet žinai kas blogiausia? <pause> <incident> <desc> female 4 gets interrupted as female 3 starts speaking and she does not elaborate further> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 3"> literally insert tą <pause> inserting tą Lietuvos policijos bajori „nejuokinga“. <incident> <desc> female 4 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> facebook‘o komentara. </u>

<u who="female 4"> ne, tai jisai nesupras. Reiketu <pause> išphotoshopinti, kad butu „not funny“, žinai. </u>

<u who="female 3"> <pause> jo, jis basically <incident> <desc> female 4 interrupts> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 4"> ne ne, mane <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> bet aš dar iš pradzių pradėjau žvengt, nes žinai, dėstytojas, reikia visada žvengt iš tų bajorių <incident> <desc> female 3 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> ir, ir tada aš taip <pause> tipo viena žiūriu, niekas nesijuokia. I look around and everybody <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 3> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 3"> I just remember making eye contact with someone literally through the camera, he was like „okay, good one <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 4> </desc> </incident> you should be a standup comedian“. Anyway, I don‘t see why we need it, I don‘t wanna talk about it, let‘s move on. What you gonna do for this summer? </u>

<u who="female 4"> <pause> I don‘t know. Jeigu pasibaigsiu <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 3 with “you planning on finishing it?”> </desc> </incident> jo jo jo, jeigu pasibaigsiu, then I‘m gonna celebrate a lot. <pause> gal kažkokie tai travels, possibly, maybe. </u>

<u who="female 3"> uu, same. </u>

<u who="female 4"> same? </u>

<u who="female 3"> I‘m going to The States, dude. </u>

<u who="female 4"> What? Why, wh <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 3> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 3"> Basically, <pause> i‘m going on work and travel. <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 4 with “oh, žiauriai gerai“> </desc> </incident> Ocean city, Maryland. Yea, prieš du metus jau turėjau važiuot. </u>

<u who="female 4"> pala pala, kas nutiko? Plačiau biškį. </u>

<u who="female 3"> Covid happened, shit went down, vizos ne <pause> nedavė, niekam nedalino vizų. </u>

<u who="female 4"> ai tiksliai! Taigi ten užsidarė and nobody could, you know <pause> mhm, atsimenu. </u>

<u who="female 3"> exactly. Anyway, how‘s the BA? </u>

<u who="female 4"> Stop. <incident> <desc> starts laughing> </desc> </incident> Nežinau, aš nežinau ką daryt, atrodo atsisėdi, atsidarai tą kompiuterį and I just don't have it in me to open the document. Nežinau, daryk ką nori. Aš bandžiau bibliotekoj, aš bandžiau namie, aš bandžiau visur iš eilės and nothing works, nothing helps me. Tai jo, vienu žodžiu, nežinau <pause> jeigu pasibaig <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> va čia tas, nu grynai, as I said, jeigu pasibaigsiu bakalaurą, tada bus labai gerai, bet yra labai didelis „jeigu“. There's a huge question mark on that. Kaip tau?</u>

<u who="female 3"> Well, I think I might be able to do it, but also when I try, YouTube happens, and I Find myself watching weird Saturday Night Live sketches, <pause> </u>

<u who="female 4"> Aš nemanau, kad it's a very bad idea to... you know. <incident> <desc> laughs> </desc> </incident> Ne, man tiesiog ramiau ant širdies, when I know that someone else is struggling <incident> <desc> female 3 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> with me. </u>

<u who="female 3"> thank you! <incident> <desc> female 4 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> thank you so much for it. Kaip miela iš tavo pusės, sakyčiau. <incident> <desc> both start laughing> </desc> </incident> Ne, šiaip realiai I get it, I get it, visi mes struginam.</u>

<u who="female 4"> o kiek tu <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> tu turi kažkiek pasirašius to, nu, teksto? </u>

<u who="female 3"> yeah, kinda, aš turiu dalį <pause> well, most of the introduction, dalį data and methods, but I need to update that, cause I found new shit I could work with, which is <pause> quite comforting. </u>

<u who="female 4"> visai jo, visai gerai sakmba. </u>

<u who="female 3"> ir jo, ir aš dabar rašau apie serialą. </u>

<u who="female 4"> kokį? </u>

<u who="female 3"> Frasier. Nineteen ninety sitcom, it's better than FRIENDS, fight me. </u>

<u who="female 4"> viskas yra better than FRIENDS. </u>

<u who="female 3"> <incident> <desc> gets in shock> </desc> </incident> ahh, girl, I respect that. </u>

<u who="female 4"> ne, žiūrėk, siena yra better than FRIENDS, in my opinion.

<u who="female 3"> ne, ten ta prasme, serialas: du psichiatrai, tokie abu <incident> <desc> does not end the word> </desc> </incident> abudu bougie, abudu snobish. <pause> </u>

<u who="female 4"> labai girdėtas! </u>

<u who="female 3"> <pause> nu jis blemba gal 34 emius paėmė per vienuoliką sezonų. </u>

<u who="female 4"> daugiau, daugiau papasakok, palauk. Kas vaidina? </u>

<u who="female 3"> Kalsey Grammer, Jane Leeves, David hyde Pierce. </u>

<u who="female 4"> jo jo jo, aš atsimenu kažką, but I've never watched it, though. </u>

<u who="female 3"> it's so good: the humour is so intellectual. </u>

<u who="female 4"> kiek jie sezonų turi? </u>

<u who="female 3"> vienuoliką </u>

<u who="female 4"> vienuoliką, oh my god, <incident> <desc> wants to say something more but gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 3"> it's sitcom. 24 minutės per, per, p <incident> <desc> starts laughing from not being able to pronounce the word> </desc> </incident> per seriją, I had a stroke right there, ir, jo, dar keturios kažkur tai serijos per sezoną, tai sueina. </u>

<u who="female 4"> I would rather kill myself, vienuolika sezonų, tu rimtai? </u>

<u who="female 3"> jo... that's a good series. </u>

<u who="female 4"> ir tu iš visų sezonų rašai? </u>

<u who="female 3"> no, aš rašau iš vieno sezono. </u>

<u who="female 4"> kurio? </u>

<u who="female 3"> pirmo. </u>

<u who="female 4"> kodėl? </u>

<u who="female 3"> <incident> <desc> inhales> </desc> </incident> todėl <incident> <desc> starts laughing> </desc> </incident> jesus, are you interrogating me, detective? Am, realiai nes mano logika yra ta, kad pačioj pradžioj, as the era introducing the characters, since I'm writing about sociolects, well, social dialects, since the main characters are bougie ir tada ateina ten tokie working class <pause> ir galvoju, kad pirmam sezone, kada juos pristato, the introduction happens <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> more <pause> not exaggerating more <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 4"> <incident> <desc> sighs> </desc> </incident> žinau apie ką tu šneki! Aš <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> </u> blemba, man pasakojo draugas neseniai, um, nu vienu žodžiu he was like "there's this term called Flanderising", jisai ateina iš Simpsonų, ten Ned Flanders <incident> <desc> female 3 sighs> </desc> </incident> you know that guy, ir Flanderising basically means um, kad paimi veikėją ir žiauriai išpūti jo kažkokius <pause> quirky manners, tam kad, nu tipo, būtų juokingiau. Tai, man atrodo logiškiau imt tada pirmą sezoną. </u>

<u who="female 3"> wait, tipo quirky? Nu, tipo išpūst? Ne, nepričiom. </u>

<u who="female 4"> nu, ne, palauk. Lemme just restate, <pause> nu kai paimi veikėją ir jisai pradžioj turi kažkokį quirk ir <incident> <desc> female 3 goes „aah“> </desc> </incident>

ir tada the audience catches on, ir „o, šitas... <incident> <desc> female 3 interrupts> </desc>
</incident> </u>

<u who=“female 3”> the pilot <pause> the first episode, is, nu, pagrindas pristatyt veikėją,
ir jo, dėl to aš galvoju, nes vis tiek tai labai daug <pause> net viena ta veikėja Daphne yra
atseit iš Manchester, kur working class accent ir literally jie, prodiuseriai bandė tą parodyt.
Tai, nu, vis tiek, pačioj pradžioj tenai <incident> <desc> does an impression> </desc>
</incident> “caught me with my hand in the biscuit tin” <incident> <desc> both start laughing>
</desc> </incident> nu va su tokiu debilišku akcentu, bet nu ne debilišku, bet let’s not
judge... </u>

<u who=“female 4”> su ukrainietišku akcentu, jojojo. </u>

<u who=“female 3”> nu tipo ale jo, and that was the point. Ir pati aktorė, nes jinai ten RP
šneka vos ne, realybėj. </u>

<u who=“female 4”> Wait, but how did she get th, the the accent, though? </u>

<u who=“female 3”> Well, um, she’s a talented actress. People like to do accents, so do I,
ir tiesiog ir tas vienas tas kitas aktorius šiaip tai iš Mančesterio bet pa’borrow’inęs
amerikietišką akcentą, tai jis ten biški ją pamokė, bet šiaip jo, jinai išmoko ir <pause> ir
darė. Ten esmė <pause> esmė ir yra tame, kad supriešint different social classes and the shit
goes down. </u>

<u who=“female 4”> nice, jo, civilinį karą startinam, because it hasn’t happened. </u>

<u who=“female 3”> in a way, in a way, nes “this chair does not belong in this room”.
That’s frasier for you. “a rug?” to quote him, “a rug? A rug where it doesn’t belong?”
<incident> <desc> starts laughing> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“female 4”> jo, man tai atrodo, kad žiauriai nice, kad you’re actually excited in the
material you’re working with. That’s <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident>
</u>

<u who=“female 3”> I tried, I wanted to be, cause I <pause> yea. </u>

<u who=“female 4”> jo jo jo, nes man tai atrodė <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc>
</incident> ne, man tipo su bakiu, aš iš pirmo galvojau, kad it would be very nice, it would
be very cool, aš turėjau labai gerą idėją, ir tada mano darbo vadovas happened and he was
like “no, this will not work”, “this is not scientific”, “you have to, you know, nu turi keisti
savo metodus” ir dabar aš darau highly scientific darbą, which is a very good thing, but
<pause> aš norėjau biškį kitaip, tai, I don’t know. </u>

<u who=“female 3”> i think i found a way to make mine scientific <pause> <incident>
<desc> pronounces in goofy voice> </desc> </incident> enough. </u>

<u who="female 4"> <incident> <desc> does the exact same intonation> </desc> </incident>
,,enough“. Wait, what’s your <pause> ką tu <pause> actually tiri, tipo what’s your...
<pause> </u>

<u who="female 3"> The title itself is the study of sociolects as it is portrayed in the
American 1990s sitcom “Frisier”. </u>

<u who="female 4"> <pause> yea, that sounds scientific enough. </u>

<u who="female 3"> yea, but the method itself, I’ll be <pause> I’ll be doing some study on
the vowel <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> the vowel system and
<incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 4"> the vowel system, tai pala, čia fonetinis reikalas? </u>

<u who="female 3"> čia sociolingvistika ir fonologija, fonetika with things that I actually
understood and kinda liked. </u>

<u who="female 4"> okay, good luck to you. </u>

<u who="female 3"> bet jo, norėjau kažką daryt, kad I would actually put some of my heart
and sould into it. </u>

<u who="female 4"> tai vat būtent, nes dabar tai nežinau... <incident> <desc> gets
interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 3"> Nes kad nesigautų toks visiškai dry, žinai, ale I have to do this just to
get this over it. </u>

<u who="female 4"> thank you, aš lygiai taip pat manau, tiktai life happens sometimes.
<incident> <desc> female 3 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> Nežinau, aš dabar jeigu
keisčiau bakį, <pause> ką noriu padaryt, but it’s not possible at the moment or ever, aš
pasiimčiau visų pirmą tai literatūrinį. </u>

<u who="female 3"> oi ne... </u>

<u who="female 4"> ne? Why? </u>

<u who="female 3"> cause that’s hard. </u>

<u who="female 4"> nu bet tai vis kažkas įd <incident> <desc> does not end the word> </desc>
</incident> žiūrėt, tavo visas <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> visa tavo
data yra perskaityt vieną knygą, and what are we doing right now, you know. </u>

<u who="female 3"> nu bet paskui, žodžiu vien commi <incident> <desc> does not end the
word> </desc> </incident> ne, aš... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident>
</u>

<u who="female 4"> okey. </u>

<u who="female 3"> I respect your opinion, but <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc>
</incident> no. </u>

<u who="female 4"> gerai, I gotta go. </u>

<u who="female 3"> bye. </u>

<u who="female 4"> aš tau parašysiu paskui. </u>

<u who="female 3"> okey. </u>

<u who="female 4"> bye </u>

<u who="female 3"> bye. </u>

Conversation 3

<u who="female 5"> hey, tai kaip tau <pause> kaip tau seminaras? What are the experiences? <incident> <desc> both females laugh </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 6"> hey hey, ką aš žinau, šiaip iš esmės šitas seminaras, to be honest, buvo kinda geresnis nei praeitas, nes per šį seminarą dėstytojas bent jau nebashino mūsų, studentų, dėl, dėl, dėl to kad mums reikia dirbti ir kad atlikinėti savo task'us. Aš nežinau, <pause> man rodos, kad tu nedalyvavai praeitame, jo? </u>

<u who="female 5"> jo, jo, aš kinda busy with my work. <incident> <desc> female 6 murmurs </desc> </incident> Tai, deja, bet teko praleisti. <pause> jo, aš kaip tik, gerai, kad pasakei, nes norėjau tavęs užklausti, can you share the information, kas buvo <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> praeitam seminare, because <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 6 and both starth giggling </desc> </incident> I'm lost and confused. </u>

<u who="female 6"> share the information or share the tea? </u>

<u who="female 5"> share the tea. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 6"> nes, šiaip informacijos, overall, nu tipo jos nebuvo labai daug. <pause> iš esmės ką mes darėm tai tiktais atlikinėjom, tipo, praktines užduotis, ten jis buvo davęs savo excercises book ir mes tiesiog tipo atlikinėjom tas užduotis, nieko absoliučiai rimto, pasižiūrėjom keletą ten, ten, nu tų <pause> terms <pause> legal terms ir kas labiausiai užstrigo, tai tas faktas, kad kaip jis mus bashino per patį seminarą. Nes mes turėjom keletą žmonių, kurie <pause> turėjo išvykti anksčiau, nes jiems reikėjo, pavyzdžiui, į darbą – nepamirškime to fakto, kad jis buvo pamiršęs vieną seminarą, kad jisai vyksta - <incident> <desc> female 5 interrupts </desc> </incident> ooh, how the tables have turned, ir žodžiu, tipo <pause> buvom tam antram ir išėjo žmonės kadangi keli į darbą, parašė, kad turi vykti į darbą, ir bičas legit, tiesiog šovė tokį mums, kad "I hope that it won't happen again", ir mes tokie visi „ką?“ <incident> <desc> both giggle </desc> </incident> visi tokie lost, visi pasimetę, žiūriu, heads are turning ir taip toliau, nes su vaizdu buvom visi pasijungę, <pause> ir bičas legit tiesiog pasakė, sako "please, don't schedule your work during the

seminars“. Tai, realiai, čia yra the only highlight of the seminar that I can remember as of now. </u>

<u who=“female 5”> <pause> tiesiog klasika, tiesiog juokinga. Jo, tai <pause> šiaip it’s really sad, kad, kad nesusitinkam per seminarus. Kad <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“female 6”> is it? <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“female 5”> is it? <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> it is. It is really sad, bet užtat smagu, kad susitinkam darbe. Tai, kaip ir manau, kad everything is fine. Ir, I have some really, really good tea about work. </u>

<u who=“female 6”> spicy news, okey. <incident> <desc> both giggle> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“female 5”> spicy news. </u>

<u who=“female 6”> drum the tea. </u>

<u who=“female 5”> Tai, kaip tu turbūt nežinojai, pas mus buvo Cyber Care gimtadienis. </u>

<u who=“female 6”> mhm, aš nedalyvavau jame, jo. </u>

<u who=“female 5”> jo. Ir ten tikrai buvo labai labai labai daug įdomių dalykų, kadangi everyone got drunk. Like, really really drunk. Ir visi buvo tokie „wohoo, geriam, šėlstam“ visa kita, ir visai pamiršo kad kitą dieną <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> tiksliau, kitą naktį mum į darbą, ir <pause> kaip tu manai, kas atsitiko? Tai aišku, vienas iš mūsų kolegų <pause> sugebėjo get really really really drunk, kad jisai atvažiavęs į ofisą nulūžo dviem valandom, tada atsikėlė, nuėjo į tualetą išsivemti <incident> <desc> female 6 murmurs> </desc> </incident> tada tūl <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> in the bathroom basically he got undressed, because he wanted to throw up <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 6> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“female 6”> okey, okey, wait a minute. No! He got undressed?! </u>

<u who=“female 5”> <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> yea, like, he was <incident> <desc> gets interrupted by female 6> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“female 6”> Jis legit nusirengė? </u>

<u who=“female 5”> Jo. Jisai tiesiog buvo su tiesiog apatiniais <pause> ofise. In the Fn office. Ta prasme, ant tiek žmogus. Ir jo, ir tada visi buvo tokie „wowsies, kas čia vyksta?“, „kaip čia kas?“. Ir, jo, jisai tada išvažiavo namo. Dar kažkuriuo metu jisai ten kabino vieną mūsų kolegę, nu žodžiu irgi <pause> the whole another story. </u>

<u who=“female 6”> I’ve heard a rumour that he kissed one of our colleagues, ar tai tiesa? </u>

<u who="female 5"> What? He did?! </u>

<u who="female 6"> yes! </u>

<u who="female 5"> I'm not aware of that! </u>

<u who="female 6"> That's another story, for another day. </u>

<u who="female 5"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> oh my god, okay. Wow, tai iš mano perspektyvos, kiek aš mačiau, kiek aš žinau, tai <pause> jo, buvo tokių atvejų ir juokingas dalykas tas, kad mūsų visas HR'as sužinojo ir darys meet'us su, su visais kolegom, kurie išgėrė ir kaip vienas mano kolega sakė, kad "it will be fucking bad", nes jam turi būti algos pakėlimas, jam turi būti ten check in'as ir taip toliau, ir jisai visas išsigandęs, panikoj ir <pause> žiūrėsim kaip bus. Tai va. </u>

<u who="female 6"> aha, aš ir galvoju iš tikrųjų, nes aš gavau žinutę iš TL'ės, she basically <pause> she basically wrote to me "have you heard about the night after the party? What happened?" and so on and so on. Ir aš tokia <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> „atleisk, bet nedalyvavau, party'je, tai kaip ir nelabai galiu ką pasakyti“. Parašiau, kad tipo „skaičiau iš tikrųjų ten kanaluose ką žmonės susirašinėjo“ ir visa kita, bet nu tipo „kaip ir informacijos kažkokios valid visiškai neturiu“. <pause> Ji man maždaug parašė, kad "yea, because we're doing check ins with our HRs to talk about this situation" and so on and so on, ir aš legit tiesiog parašiau, nu tipo, ji iš esmės kaip ir <pause> she was asking for names <pause> specific names. </u>

<u who="female 5"> pala pala, nesupratau. Ką? </u>

<u who="female 6"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> mhm, ji būtent specifinių vardų klausė, kas buvo girti, exactly. Ir aš tiesiog parašiau, nu tipo kiek žinojau iš esmės, kiek buvau perskaičius keletą vardų, bet parašiau, kad, sakau „negaliu nieko, kažkokio valid informacijos duoti“, and she basically said that "they can not <pause> they can not throw any people out due to the fact because they do not have any valid reason". She said that. So, "the only thing that they can do is to simply not give the raise to them". </u>

<u who="female 5"> ohh, čia tiesiog <incident> <desc> get interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 6"> So <incident> <desc> inhales </desc> </incident> sad days, but that's God's plan. </u>

<u who="female 5"> Ką mes galim dėl to padaryt. Tiesiog, I guess, reikėtų išmokti gerbt darbą <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> mūsų darbą gerbt, jeigu taip galima padaryt ir <pause> don't get drunk. </u>

<u who="female 6"> mhm, exactly. O, šiaip iš esmės ne, n <incident> <desc> stammers> </desc> </incident> nekalbant apie darbą tai, kaip tau su bakiu sekasi? Kaip, kaip bakio rašymas? </u>

<u who="female 5"> oh yea, about <incident> <desc> get interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 6"> are you, are you working about <incident> <desc> corrects herself> </desc> </incident> are you working for that degree? </u>

<u who="female 5"> <incident> <desc> frightened and stressed> </desc> </incident> yea, about that... <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> tai, šiaip, kadangi I'm so busy with work, I'm just <pause> I'm really bad at time management ir, ir, sunku truputėlį susidėlioti ir darbą ir bakio rašymą ir ten <pause> individual life, kad tiesiog biškį struggleinu, but I'm working on it, I promise <incident> <desc> laughs> </desc> </incident> I'm trying my best. </u>

<u who="female 6"> I surely hope so. </u>

<u who="female 5"> <incident> <desc> giggles and repeats female 6> </desc> </incident> I surely hope so. Tai, jo, tai <pause> nu, manau, kad viskas bus gerai. Tipo, it is what it is. <incident> <desc> laughs> </desc> </incident> Tai jo, o kaip tau? Kaip, girdėjau šiaip ir turėjai tokį mini meet'ą su mūsų miela Tlyde, ar pokalbį, kažkokį communication'ą? </u>

<u who="female 6"> Aa, čia dėl vadovės gražiosios šnekam, tai jo, iš emės, mes kaip ir <pause> nu mes daromės tokius žinai kiek <pause> kiekvieną savaitę check-in'us būtent su dėstytoja, a, max keista, nes iš esmės <pause> she always bashes my, m <incident> <desc> stammers> </desc> </incident> my work, tai kas buvo labai labai miela tai, kad iš esmės kaip ir siunčiau introduction'ą. It was wrong. Siunčiau, karočia, teorinė dalį, <pause> it was partly wrong, bet kas buvo žiauriai miela, kad <pause> ji man parašė žinutę, kad tipo <pause> "the theoretical framework that you have provided to me is very very strong, it just simply needs some additional information", ir aš tokia „wohoo“. </u>

<u who="female 5"> she really said that? </u>

<u who="female 6"> Exactly! She said that "the theoretical framework is very strong" and I only need to add some additional information, so, iš esmės čia buvo toks pirmas komplimentas iš jos pusės, tai jaučiuosi labai pamaloninta. </u>

<u who="female 5"> wow. </u>

<u who="female 6"> jo, ir, ir šiaip tai ką aš žinau. Liko dabar tiktai analizę nusiųsti ir manau, kad conclusion'ai. Iš esmės kaip ir prižiūri jinai mane labai, <pause> bet iš esmės man labai patinka tas dalykas, kad pas mus time management'as yra labai geras, nes turim

tam tikrus, tam tikrus deadlines iki kada reikia priduoti tam tikrus dalykus, tai, tai, kinda nežinau, moving forward, working for that degree and so on. </u>

<u who="female 5"> working for that degree, of course. <incident> <desc> both giggle> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 6"> tai va, žodžiu, buvo labai smagu iš tikrųjų pašnekėt. Lėksiu aš į darbą, ir, ir <pause> nežinau, susirašysime? </u>

<u who="female 5"> for sure. For sure, next Friday? <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> my place? Mes privalom dar kartą susitikti, nes baisiai pasiilgau ir po visko, vis tiek, reikės viską paminėt. Taigi, ačiū tau. </u>

<u who="female 6"> ačiū tau. <incident> <desc> both giggle> </desc> </incident> Iki susitikimo. </u>

Conversation 4

<u who="female 7"> O šita, žiūrėk, kalbant apie uni <pause> which is, you know, always great and fun talk, <pause> aš nebuva prisijungus nė prie vieno seminaro. </u>

<u who="female 8"> nu tai good luck. Bet šiaip nieko nepraleidai naudingo. Aš tau rimtai sakau, jisai, žodžiu labai <pause> interesting person. Nes buvom, ten sedėjom, šnekėjom apie statutory rape, nes <pause> žinai, crime talk, whatever, <pause> ir jis paklausė kas tai yra ir mes paaiškinom ir jis toksai "yea, for example I didn't know she was 9". <incident> <desc> female 7 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> yikes. Tiesiog oof moment. </u>

<u who="female 7"> oh, yea, man įdomu ta prasme, kurioj šaly devynmetės atrodo kaip <pause> grown-up people. Ta prasme, just like... </u>

<u who="female 8"> tipo suprasčiau, kad <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 7"> neturiu net, net, neturiu net, ta prasme, ką pasakyti. Jo, ką tu turi omeny, jeigu penkiolika – šešiolika, yeah, I didn't know that she was fifteen or sixteen, bet dabar <pause> dabar kai išgirsti tokį dalyką, kai pasako, kad "yea, I didn't know that she was nine", aš kinda esu glad, kad nebuva prisijungusi dėl to, kad... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 8"> jo, ta prasme, everything went silent, we were all just like really shook, niekas nežinojo ką sakyti ir tiesiog mes tokie "what the actual... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 7"> bet tai, I mean, ką tu atsakai į šitą dalyką, kai kalbi kalbi taip normaliai ir, ta prasme, apie tokį dalyką kaip statutory rape ir tada tau dėstytojas tiesiog random

atsisėda ir pasako “yea, well I didn’t know that she was nine”. I mean, geriausias pavyzdys
kokį turbūt esu girdėjęs. Not. <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> </u>
<u who=“female 8”> jo, buvo labai yikes momentas, aš tau nemeluosiu. </u>
<u who=“female 7”> o šita <pause> tu maždaug žinai kas tam testui bus? Nes, ta prasme,
like, ar <pause> pavyks praeiti iš pirmo karto jeigu tenai nebuvo ar, ar reikia kažką tai,
taip rimčiau pasiruošt? </u>
<u who=“female 8”> nu jeigu tu tuos failus atsidarysi, man atrodo, tai realiai tas ir bus: tie
visokie hereby, hereinafter. Kiek žinau, nu vis tiek vertimo paskaitos, tai vertimo kažkiek
reikėtų tikėtis ir dar tas <pause> vienu metu darėm exercise, kur tipo ką reiškia ten tie visi,
ten žmogūdystė, vagystė, ten padėgimai ir taip toliau. </u>
<u who=“female 7”> ai, okey, tai ta prasme visi tie dalykai tokie jau ten kur bus įrašyti ir
pateikti, tai turbūt nieko jisai, kaip sakant, <pause> he’s not gonna add anything to it. It’s
gonna be just like basic dry infomation. </u>
<u who=“female 8”> jo, nu tiesiog, realiai nu pagrindinė informacija, kurią jisai duos tai ir
bus. </u>
<u who=“female 7”> okey. Šita, aš tenais skaičiau chat’e ten, kad buvo truputį diskusija dėl
to <pause> tenai to, ten crime. Ta prasme, aš truputį nepagavau, kas ten <pause> kas tenai
vyko, like... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>
<u who=“female 8”> o dieve. <incident> <desc> female 7 starts laughing </desc> </incident>
</u>
<u who=“female 7”> I was a little bit confused, to be fair, ir <pause> nu ta prasme, dėl to,
kad mes tai žinom puikiai, ta prasme, jau ėjom visą šitą dalyką ir, ir, ir panašiai, bet <pause>
kažkaip tai ten buvo visi sujudę truputį per tą chat’ą, tai, like, what happened? </u>
<u who=“female 8”> nu žodžiu, jisai paklausė kuo skirias tort ir crime, ir mes pasakėm,
kad tipo „tort, kai nebūtinai yra intent behind the action“ ir jisai pakartojo tą patį šūdą, tiktai
kitais žodžiais ir pasakė “not quite”. Ir tipo, what the fuck, visiškai. </u>
<u who=“female 7”> jo mėgstamiausia frazė ane, “not quite”? </u>
<u who=“female 8”> jo, čiuju, ir tipo kame esmė, kad aš jaučiu net crime gali būti
accidental. Nu tipo, aš nelabai, nelabai suprantu to, bet... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted
</desc> </incident> </u>
<u who=“female 7”> nu tai jo, ta prasme, tenai, kai pavyzdžiui, jeigu eini by definition,
buvo parašyta, kad like “tort is like an act against a person and, like, private property”, and
the crime is when it goes like all of the society’s norms and against the laws and the
government, you know, th <pause> that the government has placed <pause> ir, ta prasme,

<pause> kai skaičiau ten chat'e, atrodo, kad bando žmogus kažką tai išradinėti šiek tiek.

</u>

<u who="female 8"> jo, nu tai tipo tame ir esmė, kad pirm <incident> <desc> corrects herself</desc> </incident> pradžioj mes bandėm tą sakyti, kad „tort yra realiai prieš žmogų“, nu tipo papradsą, civilinį gyventoją, o crime tai jau prieš vos ne visą visuomenę, vyriausybę, bet jisai tipo labai pushino tą idėją, kad „tort tai gali būti ir accidental, o crime tai būtinai turės intent“. </u>

<u who="female 7"> intended, ane? </u>

<u who="female 8"> jo. </u>

<u who="female 7"> oh my god, kind of, dabar pagalvojus, esu glad, kad <pause> nebuvo prisijungus. Ta prasme, neprisijungiau dėl darbo, ne dėl to, kad n, nenorėjau, ar kažką tai tokio, nu bet ta prasme, iš dalies iš nenorėjau, bet <pause> jo, tai reiškias, kad nelabai daug ką aš turbūt ir praleidau. </u>

<u who="female 8"> nu tai jo, žinok nieko naudingo tikrai nepraleidai. </u>

<u who="female 7"> tai okey, ta prasme, tenai tas testas kur bus, visa kita galima surast failuose, tie pagrindiniai žodžiai, kuriuos mes turėjom mokytis ir tada reikia žinot kažką apie visus tuos įvykius <pause> kažkokius tai pagrindinius, like, crimes ir panašiai? </u>

<u who="female 8"> ne, mes grynai konkrečių crimes nenagrinėjom. </u>

<u who="female 7"> ai, nenagrinėjot konkrečių, nes aš tenai kažką tai skaičiau ir buvo tenai paminėta pora, tai pagalvojau gal praleidau kažką tai tokio. </u>

<u who="female 8"> ne, mes vienu momentu šnekėjom apie McDonalds'o coffee case, bet nebus tikrai teste, nes ten buvo grynai pavyzdys, nu tipo crime talk, legal talk. </u>

<u who="female 7"> ai, okey, pavyzdžiai tiktai buvo. O šita <pause> k, kaip tenais tas pokalbis vyko apie tą case? <incident> <desc> giggles</desc> </incident> okey, aš matau iš tavo reakcijos, kad it wasn't really that much of a great conversation </u>

<u who="female 8"> buvo cringe labai, nes tipo, žodžiu, jisai paklausė „ar kažkas žinot?“ ir aš pasakiau, kad „aš žinau“ ir paaiškinau tenais kas buvo. Ir jisai toksai „nu tai gerai, kaip tenais baigės?“ ir aš tokia sakau, kad tipo “now McDonalds is blaming the lady because they're saying that she should've been aware that the coffee was hot, and the lady is blaming McDonalds because they shouldn't made coffee that hot in the first place”, ir jisai prisikabino, kad pasakiau žodį *now*, nes apparently “everything happened in the 90s”. </u>

<u who="female 7"> oh my god. <incident> <desc> starts laughing</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 8"> like, I'm aware. It's just like expression, a figure speech. Ta prasme, čia trijų raidžių žodis, nereikia prie to prisikabinti, manau. <incident> <desc> giggles</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 7"> ir tada prasidėjo, turbūt, tenai toksai, taip sakant, diskusija dėl to vieno žodžio, ne? </u>

<u who="female 8"> ta prasme, mum reikėjo su kamerom sėdėt, ir aš tą minutę tiesiog norėjau leavint, nes aš tiesiog <pause> galvojau ant veido matos, kad aš tiesiog noriu paimt ir paskerst. <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 7"> jo, ta prasme, labai ne, gal neminėk tokių žodžių kai pokalbis eina apie visas tas legal, like, legal language ir crime talk ir panašiai. </u>

<u who="female 8"> aš labai mėgstu hiperbolizuoti viską, jeigu nepastebėjai. </u>

<u who="female 7"> nu žinai, iš tavo išvaizdos sprendžiant tai čia, taip sakant, buvo toksai tikras rage. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 8"> jo, mane labai nervina, kai žmonės mane taiso dėl nereikšmingų detalių, kurios visumoje absoliučiai neturi jokio, nu tipo, realaus poveikio. </u>

<u who="female 7"> yea, exactly. Pointless details. Ta prasme, jo, dėl šito tai suprantu. Nu tai jo, vienu žodžiu okey, reiškias nieko daug nepraleidau. Visą galima bus pasižiūrėti failuose <pause> ir, probably, testas bu easy, ne? </u>

<u who="female 8"> mhm, jo, turėtų būti lengvas. Žodžiu, jeigu žiūrėjai kažkada kokį nors true crime show, tai išlaikysi. </u>

<u who="female 7"> well that's not gonna be a problem dėl to, kad nežinau, turbūt peržiūrėjau visas, kokias įmanoma rasti internete. </u>

<u who="female 8"> mes pradėjom žiūrėt labai daug apie Gypsy Rose Blanchard. </u>

<u who="female 7"> oh yea, it's fascinating. </u>

<u who="female 8"> žiauriai gera byla. Nu blemba, aš tik biškį „gera“ per daug laisvai sakau, because <incident> <desc> female 7 starts laughing </desc> </incident> what happened what happened was horrible. </u>

<u who="female 7"> <incident> <desc> ironically </desc> </incident> yea, something horrible happened. Like, it's lovely, I love it, it's fascinating. I could read about it all day, all night. Jo jo jo, ta prasme, that, that type of talk. </u>

<u who="female 8"> nu tipo, aš nežinau, bet honestly, mano nuomone, tai jos motina nu nusipelnė, she had it coming, she had it coming the whole time. I don't give a shit. </u>

<u who="female 7"> jo, tai sakau, aš čia labai panašiai, aš irgi kurį čia kartą peržiūrėjau tokį labai įdomų case. Buvo Ken Rex McElroy, ir tenai irgi buvo kinda toksai topic <pause> atseit, kad if, if a person had it coming for all of their actions, is the crime justified or not? Ir, most of the time aš nesutiku su tuo, bet kai perklausiau ir peržiūrėjau visą tiesiog informaciją ir kaip jisai elgėsi, like, he literally shot a person point blank – and the person lived, by the way – so, ten buvo žiauriai geras dalykas, bet už tuos visus dalykus, kuriuos

jisai padarė ir panašiai, yea, I think that he deserved the justice. Tai ta prasme, jeigu norėsi kada nors pasižiūrėt šitą, tai <pause> žiauriai rekomenduoju because it was really really great. Really really interesting watch. </u>

<u who="female 8"> reiks pasižiūrėt. Dar pamenu skaičiau, aš neprisimenu tiksliai pavardės, if I'm not mistaken it was the Martinez twins, aš realiai neprisimenu, tikrai iš M raidės. Žodžiu, irgi panaši istorija, kaip su Blanchard, kad tipo tėvas visą laiką buvo belekaip abusive ir jie tiesiog užmušė tą tėvą ir jie dabar iki gyvos galvos sėdi kalėjime ir tipo be galimybės išeiti with a parole. Ir tipo, kame esmė, kad he had it coming. </u>

<u who="female 7"> jo, nu tipo čia toksai dalykas, žinai. Galima žiauriai daug surast cases, kur, ta prasme, žmonės apsigynė ir ta prasme, sėdi tenai, like, in a jail, nors <pause> buvo žmogus nusipelnęs ar kažką tai tokio ir, ir, ir prieš juos gynėsi, bet <incident> <desc> sighs> </desc> </incident> whatever. Nu žinai, mes galim čia diskutuot ir diskutuot ir <pause> jo, viskas prasidėjo nuo testo kalbos ir pasibaigė tokia rimta tema. </u>

<u who="female 8"> nu jo. Kalbant apie rimtas temas, who do you think is the Zodiac killer, nes aš refusu <incident> <desc> female 7 starts laughing> </desc> </incident> I refuse to believe that some dude named Greg or Gary, I don't give a shit, yra zodiac killer. </u>

<u who="female 7"> aš sutinku vien dėl to, like, I refuse to think that he's the killer just because, aš manau, jog zodiac killer <pause> yra, buvo ir yra, nežinau, tikiuosi, kad dar yra, dėl to, kad būtų fascinating kinda įsivaizduot, kad jisai dar yra per daug protingas, kad leistų žmonėms išsiaiškinti, kas jisai toks. And, I'd just like to believe, kad šitas dalykas liks neišspręstas, dėl to, kad, I don't know, it's kinda annoyng to think that such an old case would be solved just like that. And there's a guy named Greg behind it. </u>

<u who="female 8"> Bet realiai, aš tau sakau, kad kažkoks Gregas, tai tiesiog n <incident> <desc> stammers> </desc> </incident> nėra absoliučiai jokios, ką aš žinau, prasmės šitam. Tipo, kokia prasmė žudyt žmones, slėptis po visokiom kodacijom, kai po to teisog paaiškėja, kad <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="female 7"> Bet iš kitos, bet pala, bet pala, jeigu iš kitos pusės pasižiūrėsi, tai tau neatrodo, kad jeigu būtų tavo vardas Greg, kad tu ir norėtum slėptis po kodais? </u>

<u who="female 8"> <incident> <desc> sighs> </desc> </incident> true. </u>

<u who="female 7"> yea. <incident> <desc> laughs > </desc> </incident> when you think about it... </u>

<u who="female 8"> imagine being named Greg. </u>

<u who="female 7"> yikes. <incident> <desc> both start laughing and snore> </desc> </incident> </u>

Conversation 5

<u who="male 1"> okay. Tai, wow! <pause> tas seminaras labai keistas buvo, I don't know about you. </u>

<u who="male 2"> nu ta prasme, aš tai nesuprantu ką mes ten veikėm. </u>

<u who="male 1"> iš viso, ta prasme, Legal English, ane? Nu tipo, why, why would I need it iš viso gyvenime? </u>

<u who="male 2"> e, exactly, like, kur aš jį naudosiu? Ta prasme, aš į teismą nesiruošiu važiuoti, tai kam man čia dabar studijuot jį? </u>

<u who="male 1"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> nu jo. Iš tikro, kam tau, kam tau studijuot <pause> teismą. Nes nu, tu studijuoji in the university, right? </u>

<u who="male 2"> exactly. </u>

<u who="male 1"> ir iš viso, duoda ten, žinai, a lot of things, kuriuos ten, žinai, reikia parašyti ir galvoji "w, what?" Žodžiu, aš tai manau, kad nesąmonė. Tu darysi iš viso namų darbus? </u>

<u who="male 2"> aišku, kad ne. Kada aš gyvenime namų darbus esu daręs? What the fuck, ta prasme, kas per klausimas? <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> I, last night? </u>

<u who="male 2"> no, never! Man taigi at, atsiuntė šperą. </u>

<u who="male 1"> ai, ai, atsiuntė <pause> ta blondynka, ane, th, the blond one? </u>

<u who="male 2"> yea yea yea, I don't remember her name. Ta prasme... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> I don't remember any women's names, nes žinai, kam, kam, kam rūpi jų nuomonė, am I right? Am I right?! <incident> <desc> starts laughing </desc> </incident> tai va, žodžiu, o ką šiaip galvoji savaitgalį? Um, gonna go to the club? </u>

<u who="male 2"> yea yea yea, ten tą, kur <pause> skamba kaip alus ispaniškai. </u>

<u who="male 1"> <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> Cerveza? </u>

<u who="male 2"> jo jo, panašu labai. </u>

<u who="male 1"> Cer, c, c, nežinau tokio klubo. </u>

<u who="male 2"> nu kitą žodį bandyk... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> What's the club? Kitas žodis. Corona? Ne Corona? You mean the virus? </u>

<u who="male 2"> um, exactly. Ta prasme jo jo <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> The club is the virus? incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> ac <pause> technically, yea, sakyčiau, kad virusas visiškas. </u>

<u who="male 1"> bet koks čia klubas? Žinok, nesugalvoju niekaip. Um, duok dar užuomeną, give me a hint. </u>

<u who="male 2"> Nu, tai La Birra aš turėjau omeny. </u>

<u who="male 1"> Ai! Tai... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted > </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> Nu žinai, trash'as visiškas. Toks, fuckin... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> Tai, o alus angliškai taigi jis, jis <pause> ne angliškai, fu, ispaniškai yra cerveza, you know that. </u>

<u who="male 2"> nu tai aš ispanų kalbą, rodos, mokinuos. </u>

<u who="male 1"> nu žinai <pause> ne. Nes paprastai žmonės, kurie moka ispanų kalbą, they usually good looking, žinai, nu... you k... <incident> <desc> does an impression of character Borat> </desc> </incident> "In my own country of Kazakhstan, they all go crazy for this one. It's not so much"! <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> in my own country of Lithuania, my cousin <pause> works as well. </u>

<u who="male 1"> nu supratau. Um, kaip <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> kaip sekasi meilės reikalai, you, lover boy? <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> kokie meilės reikalai? Aš dabar ace esu. </u>

<u who="male 1"> A. Tu dabar tūzas norėjai pasakyt? </u>

<u who="male 2"> jo. </u>

<u who="male 1"> Tu dabar asas? </u>

<u who="male 2"> <pause> jo. </u>

<u who="male 1"> Top gun. Tu esi top gun. </u>

<u who="male 2"> jo. Anyway, ką tu galvoji? Gal į kiną eiti? </u>

<u who="male 1"> um, I don't know. What are, what are <pause> gal yra kažko gero? </u>

<u who="male 2"> nu dabar aš šiaip norėjau Marvel žiūrėt. Žinai, tokie heteroseksualūs vyrai kaip aš, turi Marvel'sus pažiūrėt. </u>

<u who="male 1"> aš kaip tik norėjau sakyti. <incident> <desc> laughs> </desc> </incident> ne, o kas, kas, kas naujo dabar Marvel? Anything good? </u>

<u who="male 2"> tai bus ten tas Multiverse of Madness ir man atrodo ten super dope bus. </u>

<u who="male 1"> o ten tipo <pause> daug bus cameos and stuff? </u>

<u who="male 2"> I don't know, but I know, kad ten tas Scarlet Witch bus charater'is, o ji yra such a fucking fag hag, ta prasme, bet man ji žiauriai patinka visai. </u>

<u who="male 1"> um, who the F is Carla... who? </u>

<u who="male 2"> Scarlet Witch, the character. </u>

<u who="male 1"> Ai, Scarlet Witch! Aš galvoju, kažkokią sakai Carla Twitch, tipo kaip kokią ten, žinai, Twitch'o founder'è. </u>

<u who="male 2"> yea yea yea, like, Scarlet Witch, she's <pause> super fun character. </u>

<u who="male 1"> jo, tai čia ta, kur vaidina <pause> Scarlett Johansson, ane? She's a groom. </u>

<u who="male 2"> I don't think that's Scarlett Johansson, bet nu ta prasme, o koks skirtumas, ta prasme, visos tos bobos... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> Aš tai <pause> visos bobos yra vienodos, that's what I say. Jos turi teisog, žinai, <pause> nu, <pause> jos turi asmenybes, širdis, and a whole lotta... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> ne visos. </u>

<u who="male 1"> ne visos, nuo k <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> nu tu ką, nežiūrėjai ten to <pause> Johnny Depp ir, koks ten jos... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> Ai, tas jo bu, buvusios ten žmonos, ne žmonos... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> jo, ta psichè. Jie abudu psichai, aišku. </u>

<u who="male 1"> ten prišiko į lovą jam? </u>

<u who="male 2"> jo jo jo, fucking mental case! What the fuck? </u>

<u who="male 1"> Jo jo, tai ką aš žinau. Aš tai, pavyzdžiui, nu jeigu tai būtų consensual, I would say "yea, shit in my bed", žinai, bet, bet... <incident> <desc> expressess gross</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> yea, yea... but I don't think it was consensual. </u>

<u who="male 1"> ne, nu tipo, žinai kaip sakoma, „m, meskit <pause> meskit į mane akmenį, who hasn't done that“. Jo? </u>

<u who="male 2"> kur akmenį kokį surast, palauk. <incident> <desc> giggles</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> Taip sakoma, "get me stoned", ar ne. </u>

<u who="male 2"> Now that you have mentioned it... </u>

<u who="male 1"> tai, nežinau. Aš iš tikro tai Marvel'iaus net nemėgstu. I prefer these, DC. Yea, I prefer DC. <pause> Žinai šikšnosparnį žmogį? </u>

<u who="male 2"> um, jo jo, girdėtas. Aš kažkodėl vadinu Batman'as. </u>

<u who="male 1"> Ai! Nu nes jis blogas žmogus, tipo bad man. Dėl to. </u>

<u who="male 2"> Ne, dėl to, kad bat angliškai šikšnosparnis. </u>

<u who="male 1"> jo? </u>

<u who="male 2"> jo. </u>

<u who="male 1"> vat, vat, vat aš, supranti, keturis metus atrodo studijavau, ane, never, never knew that... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> dar ne visai keturis. Ai, palauk, daugiau. Tu dar pasilikęs buvai. <incident> <desc> both start laughing> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> I, I was left behind <pause> for a bit, yes, bet žinai, kaip sakoma vėlgi, „meskite į mane akmenį“. “Let he be the first to cast” ar kaip tenai. </u>

<u who="male 2"> “the stone of <pause> avalon”, whatever.</u>

<u who="male 1"> “the stone of gay”. <incident> <desc> both start laughing> </desc> </incident> varysim į Soho šį vakarą? </u>

<u who="male 2"> um... </u>

<u who="male 1"> what do you think? </u>

<u who="male 2"> I don't know. I'm a <pause> poor student with the low-paying job, ta prasme. </u>

<u who="male 1"> ne, nu tai tipo, I get it, bet... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> sumokėsi už mane? </u>

<u who="male 1"> um, oh hell no, aš esu, pats žinai, well, p, poor as a fiddle. Nežinau ar yra tokia ekspresija. </u>

<u who="male 2"> fiddler on the roof, or stuff? </u>

<u who="male 1"> ne, he was a jew, he was rich, bet... <incident> <desc> both start laughing> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> Iš tetelio nesakyčiau. </u>

<u who="male 1"> nu tarkim jo. </u>

<u who="male 2"> yea. </u>

<u who="male 1"> žodžiu. Bet žinai, iš tikro ką aš g, ką aš galvoju yra, tarkim sometimes I just feel like the poles are <pause> are... <pause> </u>

<u who="male 2"> are what? </u>

<u who="male 1"> are just a <pause> kaip aš sakau, yra amazing people. </u>

<u who="male 2"> I couldn't agree more, ypatingai dabar kaip Ukrainoje suvaro gerai, ukrainiečiams. </u>

<u who="male 1"> oi ne, tai čia visiškai, čia yra faktas, žinai. Čia <pause> čia brothers, brothers and us. </u>

<u who="male 2"> slavic brothers, slavic brotherhood. </u>

<u who="male 1"> slava <pause> slava Ukraina, taip? Kiek jau <pause> pa, padoneitina i, i, i Ukrainą, brolau? </u>

<u who="male 2"> nu turbūt jau <pause> kokius du šimtus. </u>

<u who="male 1"> nu... dabar aš nežinau kiek pats, I don't even know, man. Me thinks, like, kokius irgi gal du? Nes aš, kai buvo pradžia, padariau šimtą ir paskui dar gal kažkiek tokių, miniskų. Tai kažkur gal ir bus kokie two hundred, I don't know. </u>

<u who="male 2"> jo jo jo, aš irgi pradžioj gal šimta pem ir paskui jau po biškį, nes ta prasme, you know, reikia ir alkoholio prisipirkt. </u>

<u who="male 1"> nu žinai, kaip sakoma, "every cent counts", kiekvienas centas skaičiuoja. Um, tai, tai, tai... </u>

<u who="male 2"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> exactly. </u>

<u who="male 1"> Dar norėčiau, norėčiau pažymėti, kad net jeigu paaukoji tik vieną centaurą, you're still a good man. Um... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 2"> dukatą vieną. </u>

<u who="male 1"> lietuvišką ilgąjį. Um, tai, tai tu vis tiek esi <pause> tu turi lietuvišką ilgąjį tuomet. </u>

<u who="male 2"> būtent. Nu čia, aišku, tau niekas gyvenime nėra taip sakęs, bet... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 1"> boy. Mate, I've got loans of Tinder matches. Turiu daug <pause> degtukų. Um, Tinderio degtukų, I don't know. </u>

<u who="male 2"> Um, I don't know, but I was also gonna ask, pabaigei gal <pause> žiūrėti Drag Race? </u>

<u who="male 1"> Ai, ne žinok, dar liko final episode to watch. </u>

<u who="male 2"> what the fuck, ta prasme prieš kiek laiko išėjo?! </u>

<u who="male 1"> nu aš pamiršau, what am I supposed to do? </u>

<u who="male 2"> I don't know, watch it? </u>

<u who="male 1"> nu tai gerai, ačiū, kad priminei. <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> tai, nu tai gerai, o tai nespoil'ink. </u>

<u who="male 2"> nu ta prasme, prieš mėnesį išėjo, tai kiek galima nespoil'int? </u>
<u who="male 1"> nu tai gerai, sorry, jesus. </u>
<u who="male 2"> jo, dabar jau net amerikietiškas, jo pabaiga kaip tik išėjo. </u>
<u who="male 1"> nu tai tas amerikietiškas jau eina trisdešimt metų. </u>
<u who="male 2"> true, true, fucking cancer. </u>
<u who="male 1"> ten, ten, ten RuPaul... RuPaul'as yra senesnis than my grandmother. Ir, žinai... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>
<u who="male 2"> what about your grandpa... maybe he is your grandfather. </u>
<u who="male 1"> um... nu žinai, vat galvoju, tikriausiai, kad highly unlikely. <incident> <desc> starts laughing</desc> </incident> </u>
<u who="male 2"> ta prasme, bet pažiūrėjus iš tavo... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>
<u who="male 1"> net ne dėl skin complexion, o dėl kitų priežasčių manau, kad tai yra highly unlikely. </u>
<u who="male 2"> ką tu žinai, ką ten RuPaul'as veikė in <pause> in the early thirties. </u>
<u who="male 1"> ne, tai blemba gal rimtai jisai yra tipo straight in the closet. <incident> <desc> giggles</desc> </incident> </u>
<u who="male 2"> ta prasme, manęs nenustebintų. </u>
<u who="male 1"> žinai ką? Manęs irgi. Nes kai aš žiūriu į jį, aš matau tokį proper <pause> proper man. </u>
<u who="male 2"> jo, toks rimtas bičas, kuris doesn't fuck around. </u>
<u who="male 1"> ką aš ir sakau. Tai, tai RuPaul, žinai more <pause> more like <pause> get out the straight hole, Cheryl Hole? </u>
<u who="male 2"> Cheryl Hole be like "hi, Jaz". </u>
<u who="male 1"> jo. Tai, tai, um, nu žodžiu, varom į lauką parūkyt? </u>
<u who="male 2"> yea, good. </u>
<u who="male 1"> yea, so, so I'm just gonna grab the fag and then, then, then... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>
<u who="male 2"> and put it in my mouth. </u>
<u who="male 1"> grab a fag and put it in your mouth. Alright, okay. Slava Ukraina, Tėvynės labui. </u>

Conversation 6

<u who="male 3"> o, zeniau, nori pasakysiu priki? While studying right now, aš rašiau bakį, isn't that funny? </u>

<u who="male 4"> it is, it is funny, bet aš, aš bent jau klausiaus seminaro, nors man bakio pasakė <pause> dėstytojas, kad aš jį turiu padaryt per keturias dienas, nes aš neturiu daugiau laiko. Plius, unis labai greitai pasibaigs. <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 3"> o, damn, visiškai užmiršau, kad realiai kiek čia <pause> vos vos liko and we're free! Four years just <pause> phew! Gone. </u>

<u who="male 4"> jo, va taip va, phew ir gone. Keturi metai studijų tiesiog <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> į nieką. </u>

<u who="male 3"> Nu c'mon, nesakyk, kad į nieką, there must be something useful. </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu jo, jo. Labai something useful buvo toliau <pause> t, t, toliau daryti bakius, gerti kavą su energetiniu sumaišytą kartu, nes aš studentas. Reikia visą laiką, žinai, galvoti, taupyti viskam. Tai labai, labai interesting. </u>

<u who="male 3"> weird question, bet tu man taip ir niekad os neapaiskinai, <pause> kur tu exactly dirbi su šitom studijom? </u>

<u who="male 4"> aš dirbu degalinėj ir pas mane ne pilnu, ne <pause> labai suderinta su mokslais viskas. Tai, jo. </u>

<u who="male 3"> labai labai suderinta? </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu, nelabai suderinta, bet aš spėju dar pasimokint namuose. Bet, bet aš užtat gaunu pinigų. </u>

<u who="male 3"> jo, I can imagine. Turbūt labai šita minimalkė, labai padeda tau, ane? </u>

<u who="male 4"> erm, gyvenimiškai jo, bet studijos dabar ne labai padeda, nes labai sunku, kadangi aš labai limited laiką turiu su darbu, ir aš planuoju išeiti, nes man reikia pasiruoš bakiui, padaryt bakį ir man reikia visą tai padaryt per labai short term. </u>

<u who="male 3"> Išeit? Wait, really? O tu nenori tiesiog pasiimt, ką aš žinau, atostogas bakiui? </u>

<u who="male 4"> ne, negaliu. Aš mažai labai pradirbau. <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 3"> A, tai pala, nori pasakyt, kad tu just now pradėjai dirbt? </u>

<u who="male 4"> jo, ne per seniausiai, ir man taip dėstytojas „labas vakaras, tu turi bakį padaryti per keturias dienas“. </u>

<u who="male 3"> wow, that's unlucky. Bet, šiaip, quick question: kokius cigarus dažniausiai žmonės perka <pause> deganėj? </u>

<u who="male 4"> <incident> <desc> sighs> </desc> </incident> dažniausiai hebrytė perka pigesnius, nes nu <pause> Lietuva. Pas mus kainos kyla kas kasmet. Akcizai, taxes, labai daug kitų dalykų. Ir šiaip pas mus degalinėj viskas brangiau negu parduotuvėj. Jo. </u>

<u who="male 3"> fair enough, bet I mean, dažniausiai kiek ten cigarai <pause> twenty cents difference? Ar, ar jie tikrai ten pirks tuos cigus už... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 4"> na, bet žinai, aš pats, aš pats degalinėj savo dirbdamas <pause> aš neperku ten cigarečių. <incident> <desc> laughs> </desc> </incident> Nes reikia taupyti, reikia taupyti, reikia pragyvent. Dar darbas, tai dar gaunu algą, tai kažkiek padeda su viskuom, tai žinai. </u>

<u who="male 3"> o tai wait a second. Nori pasakyti, kad visiškai neduoda darbuotojams nuolaidos? </u>

<u who="male 4"> Duoda, bet ne tabako ir ne alkoholio prekėms. Duoda 15 procentų nuolaidą darbuotojams, įprastai maistui. Jo, tai viskas. </u>

<u who="male 3"> O, tai palauk. Ar tavo deganė parduoda alkoholi? Let me know t, that this one exists. <incident> <desc> claps> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu yra pas mus minimalus, myni, mynimalus kiekis alkoholio parduodamas. Bet vis tiek parduodam. </u>

<u who="male 3"> be tai, wait, wait, wait a second. This, this is <pause> nori pasakyti, kad tipo minimalus kiekis? Tipo, as in nealkoholinis ar ten nol nol nol <pause> šeši... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 4"> būtent alkoholio kiekis skirtingas. Skirtingas alkoholis. Pas mus kadangi dabar įstatymas greitai turėtų įsigaliooti dėl alkoholio, degalinėse neparduodam, tai, you know, <pause> not good. </u>

<u who="male 3"> mmm, I see, turbūt biškį slashing off profit'us, ar ne? </u>

<u who="male 4"> nelabai, nes dažniausiai tai išgėrę žmonės tai ateina apsipirkti, ir tai, žinai, n, nelabai jiems apsimoka dar, nes labai kainuoja nemažai pas mus alkoholis. Jo, pusantro karto daugiau negu parduotuvėse, tai... <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 3"> bet čia tokia biškį funny situacija, žinai, tipo deganas ir žmonės ateina jau girti apsipirkti alkoholio, į deganą. </u>

<u who="male 4"> taip, načnykas. <incident> <desc> both laugh> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 3"> fair enough. Bet žinai, mano teta dirba IKI, tai šitaip nėra. Aš tai tipo dirbu prekybos centre, žinai. </u>

<u who="male 4"> aha. </u>

<u who="male 3"> tai ten, jeigu žmonės ateina, tai dažniausiai prašo <pause> tokias pilkas, žinai <pause> skanias. </u>

<u who="male 4"> pilkas ką? <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 3"> nu žinai <pause> tokias. Honestly, net neįsidėmėjau niekad. Tiesiog sako „pilkas“ ir aš automatu pasiimu pilkas <pause> bet kokias. Ir jiems tinka. </u>

<u who="male 4"> nice, kad pas mane irgi tokia būtų. Nes pas mane tai dažniausiai ateina va tokia <incident> <desc> does an impression </desc> </incident> „man reikia <pause> man reikia valymo paslaugų ir aš turiu sumokėti už dujas“ ir sako „va, dar paimsiu šitą“ ir viskas, viso gero. </u>

<u who="male 3"> ah. Wait, wait. Tau tiesiog parodo?! Tiesiog vat, va, pirštu, taip negražiai, va tokia vat? </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu būna parodo, būna pasako. Aš tiesiog paklausinėju ar tas tikras ar ne. Tai yra, ne tikras, o ar šitas ar kitas man reikia jom paduot. Dar mes paroduodam ne po vieną pakelį būna, o paroduodam po <pause> tris ar keturis. </u>

<u who="male 3"> interesting, pas mane tai žinok ateina ir pasiima visą bloką jų. </u>

<u who="male 4"> cool cool, pas mus tai bloką <pause> nelabai kas ima, nes labai brangu.

<incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> Ir mes nuolaidų nelabai taikom, būna tenais va, ten, ten tarkim ateina <pause> pasako <pause> “I need to get to get two packs of those”. Like <pause> like “okay, sure thing”. „padarysiu aš tau tai, tiesiog pasakyk <pause> kokias cigaretes?“ <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> Ir dažniausiai jie net nesako pavadinimo užsieniečiai. Jie tiesiog pasako “uh, this one”. Parodo pirštais tiesiog. Bet jo, outside the work, <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> vasara prasideda. </u>

<u who="male 3"> oh. Finally, man! Negaliu patikėti, kad jau vasara, man! Oh. </u>

<u who="male 4"> Jo, very, very cool, galima bus pagaliau atidaryt maudymosi sezoną. Galima bus padaryti šašlykiukų, pabendraut su chebryte, žinai, linksmai praleist laiką. </u>

<u who="male 3"> tu turi omeny, kad tu dar neatidarei šašlykų sezono?! </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu, dar nespėjau. Reikia dirbti, man reikia ruošti bakiui, tai žinai, not cool. </u>

<u who="male 3"> nu tipo, fair enough pasiklausius, bet <pause> I don't know, aš dabar jeigu matau, kad savaitgalis laisvas, nu gerai. Maybe a little, little, time left for baki, you know, ten kai ką padaryt. Bet honestly, pasiimu tėvus, sakau <incident> <desc> claps </desc> </incident> „šašlykai“. </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu va, kaip tau smagu. Aš tai ne hang out'inu su savo šeima visiškai, tai būna dažniausiai tiesiog su koku draugeliu „varom kažkur“ <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> ir mes, opa, susitinkam ir hang out. Dar pas mane buvę tokių situacijų

ne per seniausiai <pause> aš buvau su draugu išėjęs į miestą <pause> ir prie mūsų kažkoks užsienietis priėjo. Bet begger'is žinai. Atėjo toksai "guys, you have pennies for change?" ir mes tokie „ne, neturim“. Sako ten "what the fuck did you forget in here? <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> Get out". Ir mes tokie „what the fuck, seni?“ <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> tipo, „kas su tavim blogai? Tu mūsų beg'ini, mes sakom, kad mes studentai ir tau vis tiek kažkas nepatinka ir tu mus bandai išvaryti iš miesto?“. Tipo, why? </u>

<u who="male 3"> bet isn't it scary? Tipo visiškai nebuvo baisu taip šnekėt su jais? </u>

<u who="male 4"> visiškai ne. <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 3"> woah, we got the baddies over here. </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu, erm, you have to do what you have to do, tai žinai, man irgi būna tokių situacijų, kad jo... Kaip, kokie pas tave planai vasarai? </u>

<u who="male 3"> nu, turbūt pati gražiaus <pause> pats gražiausias planas <pause> buy a fucking car. I really, really, really need one. Nes, I just... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> man tiesiog žiauriai reikia jos. Nu, žiauriai užknisa tiesiog iš <pause> iš, iš Vilniaus kažkokio tai gilaus užkampio važiuot į <pause> čionais. </u>

<u who="male 4"> autobusu, ane? Jo jo, aš įsivaizduoju koks, koks jausmas būna. Nu, pas mane best case būtų pradėtis vasarą kaip nors išsilaikyti teises su pinigais kuriuos aš gaunu iš savo darbo. Tai, <pause> irgi tokie expectations. <incident> <desc> laughs> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 3"> yea, bet ten, bet ten būna minimalkė. Nu ką tu ten iš jos pasiimsi. </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu bet žinai, vis tiek užtenka pinigų teisėm išsilaikyt, tai... </u>

<u who="male 3"> fair enough, fair enough. Bet žinai, dėl autobusų, funny story. Neseniai dabar važiavau kaip tik irgi į darbą ir įlipa grynai toks hobo, toks ubagas. </u>

<u who="male 4"> nu. </u>

<u who="male 3"> atėjo į galą, prisėda prie manęs. Toks, sėdi sėdi, važiuojam važiuojam ir tada, tiesiog girdžiu tokį <incident> <desc> does a fart noise> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 4"> oho. </u>

<u who="male 3"> ir aš toksai „ew, bro, ew! Kodėl?“. </u>

<u who="male 4"> wow, wow. Nu tipo, nu. Ko norėt, hobos will be hobos. Pas juos standartų nėra labai daug didelių, tai žinai. </u>

<u who="male 3"> <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> yea yea, biškį gaila šiaip dėl žmogaus. </u>

<u who="male 4"> eh, pas mane tai va irgi buvo, aš čia kažkuriuo momentu laukiau autobuso į darbą ir prie manęs priėjo senukas ir sako „gali tu man atidaryti jogurtuko

bonkė?“. Aš toks „jo, sure, not a problem“. Atidarau aš jam tą b, bonkė ir jisai toksai sako „nu tai va, ačiū, kad atidarei, karočia, take this“ ir duoda man tą, antrą bonkė neatidarytą jogurtuko, ir aš toksai „nice, bet aš negersiu, ačiū“. <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“male 3”> yippee, antra bonkė! <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“male 4”> jo... ten irgi nice... <pause> nu tai gal lendam parūkyt, ką? </u>

<u who=“male 3”> nu, žinai ką, važiuojam, drauguži. Let’s go! </u>

<u who=“male 4”> varom. </u>

Conversation 7

<u who=“male 5”> nu ok, galim čiuju ir gražiau, stilingiau, bet Kahoot’o gale aš vis vien noriu. Pradžiai galima ten kokią temą ten paimt, išdėstyt ir sudėliot, bet mano nuomone tai vis tiek tas Kahoot’as į naudą, if you get what I mean. </u>

<u who=“male 6”> yea, un, understandable. Nu jo, nu gerai tai tą temą jamam <pause> „ką nuveikėte per vasros atostogas?“ <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> ne, bet jo, reik kažką, reikia, reikėtų kažką <pause> more serious p, pa, pabreinstorm’inti. </u>

<u who=“male 5”> what the heck are you offering? </u>

<u who=“male 6”> for example, kids like colors an, and <pause> animations and, nu tipo, stuff like that. Tai tipo galim žaidimą kokį ten galim pakurt, su visais ten animation, colors, encouragement and “you’re doing great!”, whatever, whatever toks tipo. Nu toks, ką aš žinau... </u>

<u who=“male 5”> Yikes, nemanai, kad čia biškį persistengi? Kaip ten sako, “you’re trying way over the top”. </u>

<u who=“male 6”> <incident> <desc> clears his throat> </desc> </incident> tai vis tiek ten presentinam tiktais the i, idea, o viso pačio, nu, nereikės daryt. Tai, manau, kad čia nieko tokio. </u>

<u who=“male 5”> fair point, fair point. Anyhow, turi kokį gerą filmą pasiūlyti? I have no clue if I will do anything productive today, tai gal tiesiog reiks pasijungt, pachillint. </u>

<u who=“male 6”> erm, I don’t know, not a movie person myself. O šiaip tai rekuomenduočiau Šreką. <incident> <desc> both giggle> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who=“male 5”> right, we have a joker right here. </u>

<u who=“male 6”> nu tai ką, rimtai, ką, rimtai penkis kartus gal matęs, jomajo. Šeštą kartą žiūrėčiau tikrai, visai fun filmas tikrai. </u>

<u who=“male 5”> nu jo, man atrodo rimtą atsakymą čia iš tavęs gaut be šansų. </u>

<u who="male 6"> ai, nu tai, nu tipo visas dienas I don't feel anything serious, ar tiesiog thinkint nieko iš vis. Empty, I don't know. </u>

<u who="male 5"> bet jau atrodo nothing matters anymore. Ir oras per gražus ir dar mokytis reik. Kaip ten toj dainoj skambina, another brick in the wall. </u>

<u who="male 6"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> nu va, ir oras gražus, o tu dar filmus nori žiūrēt. Kas čia per logika? </u>

<u who="male 5"> o tai ką tu man dar siūlai? </u>

<u who="male 6"> erm, nu tai <pause> tai davai kokius dviračiais varom, kaip tik va, padangas susitaisiau. <pause> ir <pause> ir tas vintilis greičio prideda, ar kaip ten <pause> speed. <incident> <desc> laughs </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 5"> kike tu tą dviratį laužyt gali? Jau senii sakiau, kad metas normalų pasiimt. Neatlaikys rėmas vėl. </u>

<u who="male 6"> nu tai, eik tu nafik, it's gonna be fine. What could possibly go wrong? Nu bet, nu žinai. Sutariam šitaip: kai neatlaikys, tada galėsi moralą skaityt, bet kol važiuoja, tai tol važiuoja. Ir prie visko <pause> prie traškėjimo <pause> pri, pripratęs, tai, all good, all good. </u>

<u who="male 5"> tipo vėl paskutiniai metai? Kelinti čia jau paskutiniai metai tam dviračiui? </u>

<u who="male 6"> nežinau, bet man atrodo, kad tų paskutinių metų jau buvo daugiau nei normalių metų. <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 5"> nu tai dar dvigubai tiek ir va, žinosim kada the end of the day. </u>

<u who="male 6"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> jo jo. Tai va, tai va, tai <pause> ką, nežinau, kada maždaug galėsi šiandien <pause> išlįst šiandien vakare? </u>

<u who="male 5"> tai, čiuju susiruošiu ir galėsime varyt. Ką žinau, čia toks įdomesnis. Vis tiek nieko įdomaus nepadarysi ir nu tai <pause> it is what it is, you know. </u>

<u who="male 6"> tai, nežinau, do I or do you contact me? </u>

<u who="male 5"> ką gero vasarą planuoji? </u>

<u who="male 6"> ai <incident> <desc> clears his throat </desc> </incident> vasarą? Nu, gal į kokią Palangą nuvažiuot, bet ne, ten Palangoj tirštimai. </u>

<u who="male 5"> tai tipo feeling adventurous? Žinai kiek ten žmonių būna? </u>

<u who="male 6"> nu tai, <pause> nu reiks grūstis tada per žmones. Nusivešiu <pause> bytą ir varysiu per visus. </u>

<u who="male 5"> right, right. <incident> <desc> male 6 laughs </desc> </incident> blemba, nieko nežinau. Irgi galvoju ką čia prasmingo nuveikus. Turi gal idėjų kokių, ką pamatyti galima būtų, nes užkniso jau tuose namuose pastoviai sėdēt. </u>

<u who="male 6"> hm, o tu ne, nesakei, kad ten kažkokį Subarikų project'ą ten, ten darysi labai? </u>

<u who="male 5"> <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> nu, aš žadėjau daryt, bet tai kuro kainos dabartinės tai iš viso ašara. Tokia ten, nežinau, <incident> <desc> says something incomprehensible </desc> </incident> tai, you know... </u>

<u who="male 6"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> nu jo, toks biškį... pain in the ass tos kainos... </u>

<u who="male 5"> Tu Golf'uko neturbinsi? </u>

<u who="male 6"> nu bet <pause> tai žiūrėk, tai žiūrėk, tai jeigu kuro kainos yra bad, tai, um, padaryk, tai <pause> pasiconvertink Subariką į electric. Mačiau YouTubej kažkoks ten čiuvelis padarė conversion <pause> Wolswagen Passat conversion to electric. Ten amazing buvo. </u>

<u who="male 5"> jo, jau ką convertint, tai Subariką būtent. O ką tu <pause> su savo Golf'u? </u>

<u who="male 6"> ai, tai nieko. Kaip <pause> as the usual, gyvena servise ir tiek. </u>

<u who="male 5"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> bet tai čia, klausyk, kaip Mersas tampa. <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> one day in, another day back. </u>

<u who="male 6"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> Golf'as yra just another usual car and, and cars break, taip, kad čia taip turi būti. It's not a bug, it's a feature. </u>

<u who="male 5"> koks bug... ne, nežinau, ten kiši ir kiši į tą mašiną ir vis tiek nevažiuoja. Va, nusiperki Subariką, ramiai sau, niekur negali nuvažiuot, nes neįperki. <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 6"> jo jo, nes vis kitokios problemos. Tai <pause> blemba, jeigu tiek kavos nebegertum, kiek dabar, tai gal ir išeitų tau ir ant kuro, nežinau, nežinau. </u>

<u who="male 5"> okey, nestumk, nestumk jau. Kava – šventas reikalas, negaliu negert. </u>

<u who="male 6"> nu gerai, kiek, kiek tu šiandien išgėrei puodelių? </u>

<u who="male 5"> nu normaliai išgėriau. Ten dar dviženklis skaičiaus nepasiekiau, tai viskas ok. <incident> <desc> male 6 laughs </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 6"> Tai kiek? Tai bus 9. Statau 20 eurų, kad bus 9. </u>

<u who="male 5"> nu <pause> nu va, turėsiu 20 eurų į baką įsipilt. </u>

<u who="male 6"> ir, ir kiek <pause> gerai, ir kiek šaukštelių į kavą dedi, jei ne paslaptis? </u>

<u who="male 5"> Taip. Atsakymas „yes“. <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc>
</incident> </u>

<u who="male 6"> kas „taip“? Give me a normal answer, kas „taip“? <incident> <desc>
giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 5"> čia kaip mems'uose, žinai. <incident> <desc> both giggle </desc>
</incident> nieko, sakiau „žiūrėsim dar“. Galvoju, sakiau, kad į Nidą reikia nuvaryt kokią.
</u>

<u who="male 6"> ką ten gero, toj Nidoj? </u>

<u who="male 5"> to be fair, dar ne explorin'au, bet girdėjau, kad žmonių mažiau. </u>

<u who="male 6"> erm, I don't know, ten <pause> tiek Palangoj, tiek Nidoj man iš viso
tiek pat ten žmonių. </u>

<u who="male 5"> bet tai žinai, man ten neaišku, kaip persikelt ten vapšie? </u>

<u who="male 6"> ai, ten <pause> tai ten, ką aš žinau, nuvarai ten čiuju, kažką tenais pa,
pažiopini „hello, hello, I would like to <pause> keltas“ or something ir... <incident> <desc>
giggles and gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 5"> tai va, va, aš galvoju, kad ten atvažiuoji į keltą, įvažiavimai, mokesčiai,
yadda yadda yadda ir tokios nesąmonės. </u>

<u who="male 6"> eh, korona. Jo, geriausia į, į Jurmala važiuot kaip tik. </u>

<u who="male 5"> tai, kad tas pats velnias ten. </u>

<u who="male 6"> nu, aš k, kai gyvenu prie pasienio, tai man vat ir lengviau. Į Jurmala
man nuvažiuot kaip <pause> kaip, nežinau, kaip apsipirkt tiesiog pieno ar batono, vat,
ramiai. </u>

<u who="male 5"> o ką ten pamatyti įdomaus? </u>

<u who="male 6"> um, tai <pause> jūrą? Smėlis. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc>
</incident> </u>

<u who="male 5"> jūra, naxui. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 6"> nu tai Jurmala. Turėjai iš pavadinimo atspėt, kad Jurmala prie jūros
</u>

<u who="male 5"> right. Beach, sand, everything, you know, standartinis. </u>

<u who="male 6"> biškį take a rest nuo vis, nuo <pause> from all the burn out, nes, nu,
blemba, honestly, biškį too much, too much. </u>

<u who="male 5"> ten target. Visiškai ten target, totalus mood. </u>

<u who="male 6"> nežinau, jeigu gerčiau tiek pat kavos, kaip tu, tai gal ir <pause> gal ir
galėčiau kažką rimtesnio nuveikt. </u>

<u who="male 5"> nu, <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> you can always try.
</u>

<u who="male 6"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> ne ne, I'm afraid I'm
gonna get a heartattack nuo tokių kiekų. </u>

<u who="male 5"> normaliai. O jeigu gausi heartattack – nieko tokio. Busi done. </u>

<u who="male 6"> <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> ta prasme, honestly, ga,
galėčiau tave priskirti prie kokio drug addict'o su ta kava, nes... <incident> <desc> gets
interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 5"> nestumiam, nestumiam! <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident>
</u>

<u who="male 6"> nestumiam, taip kaip reikalas. </u>

<u who="male 5"> coffee is not a drug. Same can be said about Coke, right. <incident>
<desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 6"> oi, oi, oi, oi. Čia apie Kolą norėjau užsimint, taip? </u>

<u who="male 5"> taip, taip, exactly! Tik Kolą. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc>
</incident> </u>

<u who="male 6"> mamma mia. </u>

<u who="male 5"> tai jo. Varom tada, čiuju. Išlėksim vis tiek vakare, susirašysim daugiau.
</u>

<u who="male 6"> mhm, davai. </u>

<u who="male 5"> davai. </u>

Conversation 8

<u who="male 7"> zdarovkės! </u>

<u who="male 8"> sveikas, kaip tu? </u>

<u who="male 7"> erm <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> gerai. Po biškį, po
biškį. </u>

<u who="male 8"> kas naujesnio? </u>

<u who="male 7"> hm <pause> po darbo, nežinau. Nieko.

<u who="male 8"> kaip sekasi? </u>

<u who="male 7"> all good, naujas darbas. Stengiuosi. Žiauriai sunku kiekvieną dieną
atsikelt. Bet šiaip tai small steps at the time. O kaip tau?

<u who="male 8"> erm <incident> <desc> clears his throat </desc> </incident> aš <pause>
<incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> grįžinėjau va, grįžinėjau iš boulingo. Su draugu
buvau. </u>

<u who="male 7"> ir kaip boulinge? </u>

<u who="male 8"> ai, geriau neklausk. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> iš aštuonių partijų tiktais tris laimėjau. Literally. Fuckin... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 7"> nieko, būna ir geriau. Tu agi, žiūrėk, yra <pause> yra, kaip čia dabar. Nežinau, yra reikals, nu kadangi mes visai senai buvom susitikę, tai, tu žinai, kad išeina Dr. Strange <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> ketvirtadienį? </u>

<u who="male 8"> yes. </u>

<u who="male 7"> tai, mum būtina būtina reikia susiplanuot ir nulėkt. Pasižiūrėt ir nežinau, tai <pause> ketvirtadienį išeina, būtų gerai, kad ketvirtadienį ir nuvarytume, kad būtume first ones. </u>

<u who="male 8"> okey, okey. Tai <pause> o kelintą valandą? </u>

<u who="male 7"> o tu gali? </u>

<u who="male 8"> tai žinoma, of course I can. Kelintą laisvas? </u>

<u who="male 7"> realiai <pause> bet kada nuo penkių. Bet kada. Legit, bet kada nuo penkių galiu. Šeštą, septintą <pause> kažkada tam tarpe. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> gerai, tada planuojam <pause> aštuntą vakare. </u>

<u who="male 7"> mmm, gerai, bet agi <incident> <desc> clears his throat </desc> </incident> nu tipo, matai, kadangi tu vis tiek matęs, pirmas dvi dalis tai žinau, kad matęs, bet trečią <pause> tu žiūrėjai trečią? Čia Žmogaus voro dalį. </u>

<u who="male 8"> aš ir galvoju, blemba. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo jo jo, what the fuck. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> Žmogaus voro, jo, mačiau visas, beveik visas. Tr, trečios tiktai nesugebėjau peržiūrėt iki galo. </u>

<u who="male 7"> what the fuck, kodėl? </u>

<u who="male 8"> for other reasons. <incident> <desc> starts laughing </desc> </incident> Tiesiog, problemų iškilo. </u>

<u who="male 7"> m. </u>

<u who="male 8"> tu dar nematei trečios? </u>

<u who="male 7"> Ne. Nes matai, aš tiesiog Netflix'ą naudoju, o Netflix'e nėra. Ėjau, bet nenuėjau. </u>

<u who="male 8"> ai, so sad. </u>

<u who="male 7"> <incident> <desc> sighs</desc> </incident> jo, tai <pause> for fuck
sakes, taip gaila, nes tiesiog legit norėčiau pažiūrėt, bet <pause> nėra galimybės. Tai gal
nori kaž, kažką kitą, gal DisneyPlus pasiimti, tai išbandom ar kažką kitą, nežinau. Jo, tai,
bet anyway dabar <pause> ateinančios dienos mano bus mano <incident> <desc> clears his
throat</desc> </incident> kaip dabar pasakyt, užduotis pažiūrėt. Nes, jeigu esiim, tai aš
būtinai turiu pažiūrėt. Vis tiek, Žmogus voras yra geriausias, isn't he? </u>

<u who="male 8"> visai nieko, visai nieko, bet <pause> bet manau visgi <pause> Iron
Man'as jaučiu labiau patinka. Jaučiu pats geriausias veikėjas kuris yra iš viso Marvel
sukurtas, isn't he? </u>

<u who="male 7"> m, nu tipo. Gera gera istorija, seniausias daug padaręs. </u>

<u who="male 8"> visos trys dalys... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident>
</u>

<u who="male 7"> visos trys dalys ahuenos. </u>

<u who="male 8"> ahuenos. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo, iš tikrųjų, faktas. Bet <pause> nors ne, ne bet, šiaip jo... <incident>
<desc> gets interrupted</desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> what the fuck, aš pirmą dalį iš viso žiūrėjau gal kokius dešimt kartų.
</u>

<u who="male 7"> Sheesh, bet kitas klausimas shouldn't we buy tickets in advance? </u>

<u who="male 8"> jo, žinoma. Visada <pause> tai geriausias sprendimas yra. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo, vis tiek premjera. Ir <pause> visada flood, būtų bloga ir <pause> jo,
jau kelintą kartą <pause> aš atsimenu, ėjom mes į filmą ir nebuvo vietų gerų. Nu nebent tas
kartas, kai į „Grenlandiją“ ėjom. <incident> <desc> both burst to laugh</desc> </incident>
Tikrai buvo vietų. </u>

<u who="male 8"> jo, tas kartas buvo ahuenas tikrai. What the fuck, mes dviese visoj salėj
sėdėjom, tu primesk. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo. Čia tokia ok, čia tokia <pause> aš nežinau, galimybė once in a
lifetime, kitaip nepasakysi. Tiesiog, legit. </u>

<u who="male 8"> taip taip. </u>

<u who="male 7"> šitas visas dalykas priverčia mane susimąstyt ir prisimint, kai, kokią
mes klaidą esam padarę, kai nuėjom į „Matricą“ nuėjom ir tikėjomės, kad bus ahueniausias
pasaulio filmas. </u>

<u who="male 8"> oh my god, neišivaizduoji. Čia buvo tikrai pati didžiausia klaida
gyvenime. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo, mes tiesiog durni buvom, weren't we? </u>

<u who="male 8"> tikrai taip. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo. Nu čia matai, kai sugalvoja filmą padaryt pritaikytą dabartiniam laikam, kai jis yra realiai prieš dvidešimt metų padarytas. I mean, čia visiška nesąmonė. </u>

<u who="male 8"> visiškai pritariu. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo, agi žiūrėk, yra <pause> yra toks reikalas, kad today is a big day. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> Ir žinai, turbūt, kokio šandien diena? Ar neatsimeni? </u>

<u who="male 8"> actually, I don't. </u>

<u who="male 7"> <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> jo, tai šiandien Mato gimtadienis. </u>

<u who="male 8"> oh shit, buvau visiškai pamiršęs! </u>

<u who="male 7"> yea, I bet. Nu ta prasme, žiūrėk. Ką reikia padaryt tai reikia pasveikint. Aš norėčiau jam nupirkt torto, bet aš abejoju, kad mes <pause> ir nespėsime ir šiaip, nu, tiesiog galbūt tu ir laiko neturi, nežinau. Bet tiesiog gal užtektų parašyt? </u>

<u who="male 8"> šiaip aš neužsiėmęs, tai šiaip gal galim pasiplanuot kažką į vakarą. </u>

<u who="male 7"> awesome, jo, tai aišku. Nice būtų, ir galbūt net ir nuvažiuotume. Šiaip iš tikrųjų gera idėja būtų <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> jį pasveikint.

<u who="male 8"> nu, pagaliau, bent jau per šitus <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> metus verta prisimint. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo, iš tikrųjų šitie metai buvo pirmi metai, kada atsiminiau jo gimtadienį, kas yra kinda sad, bet <pause> iš kitos pusės, džiaugiuos, kad atsiminiau. </u>

<u who="male 8"> bet šiais metais matai aš pamiršau, tai yikes. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 7"> not good. E! Bet tai jisai dabar gi Corona serga, for fuck sake. Blet. </u>

<u who="male 8"> oh shit, rimtai. Tai tada reikia kažką sugalvot. Gal... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 7"> atviruką. <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> prie <pause> prie durų padėt kokią dėžę. Jam gi patinka visokie <pause> stalo žaidimai, dar kažkas, doesn't he? Tai <pause> gal reiktų sugalvot ir nupirkt kokį? </u>

<u who="male 7"> actually, aš neatsimenu ar jam patinka, good idea iš tiesų. Ir, jo. Šiaip iš tikrųjų legit gera idėja. </u>

<u who="male 8"> tai va. Tai galim pamąstyt tada, aš dabar užsiėmęs šiek tiek, tai po valandos, kitos. </u>

<u who="male 7"> sure, sounds like a plan. Nu ta prasme, tikrai gerai. Jo, ir agi, žiūrėk, aš čia visą laiką. Man čia knietėjo knietėjo knietėjo, aš taip norėjau paklausti, tik nežinojau kaip approach'inti visą šitą, bet <pause> gali man papasakot what the hell happeneded to your car? </u>

<u who="male 8"> oh shit. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 7"> tai jeigu, aš nežinau, jeigu tu supratai, tai aš apie lempuotę klausiu. Kodėl jinai sudužus? </u>

<u who="male 8"> erm, nu jo, čia įvyko tos įvykis, kad buvau su drauge ir užsižiūrėjau šiek tiek ne <incident> <desc> starts laughing </desc> </incident> ne ten, kur reikėjo. </u>

<u who="male 7"> tai kur jau įpisai? </u>

<u who="male 8"> erm, vairavau <incident> <desc> both start laughing </desc> </incident> ai, atbulom važiavau ir taip, taip gavosi, kad į akmenį <incident> <desc> both start laughing again </desc> </incident> įsirėžiau. </u>

<u who="male 7"> nieko gero. </u>

<u who="male 8"> jo. Tai dabar reiks važiuot pasikeist. Dar dažų neblogai būtų be to. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo. Tu tikrai kartais vairuoji kaip retard'as. Old habits never die, am I right? <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> Ei. Nereikia taip pizdelint. Pats ne ką geriau vairuoji. <incident> <desc> giggles </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 7"> Nu gerai. Turiu palengtą buferį, bet ten ne mano kaltė iš tikrųjų buvo. </u>

<u who="male 8"> o tai kieno? </u>

<u who="male 7"> nu kieme įvažiavo. </u>

<u who="male 8"> nu blemba. </u>

<u who="male 7"> nu aš nežinau, aš buvau palikęs mašiną ir tiesiog įvažiavo. Paliko raštelį, bet <incident> <desc> sighs </desc> </incident> tuo nepasibaigė ir... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> o tai ir n, nepaskambinai? Jei paliko raštelį, vis tiek turėjai. </u>

<u who="male 7"> skambinau. </u>

<u who="male 8"> ir kaip? </u>

<u who="male 7"> neatsiliepė. </u>

<u who="male 8"> oh shit. </u>

<u who="male 7"> aha, šūdina situacija. </u>

<u who="male 8"> tai taip ir ne, taip ir neatsiliepė? </u>

<u who="male 7"> ne, niekada. Niekada nenutiko ir <pause> ir viskas tiesiog. Tiesiog, nežinau, nebeneriu aš apie tai kalbėt. </u>

<u who="male 8"> okey. </u>

<u who="male 7"> Nu matai, čia tokia <pause> man jautri tema. Bet <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> iš kitos pusės, dar viena jautresnė yra. Tai, kaip tau bakis sekas? </u>

<u who="male 8"> <incident> <desc> inhales> </desc> </incident> oh shit, geriau neklausk tu manęs šito. <incident> <desc> both giggle> </desc> </incident> praktiškai beveik nepradėjau jo. Darbai ir visi kiti dar dega. </u>

<u who="male 7"> shouldn't you have started it already? </u>

<u who="male 8"> of course, but <pause> sunku prisiverst kai tai ir darbas ir draugai ir dar bakį reikia daryt. </u>

<u who="male 7"> I mean, tu gali paaukot kažką, kažkurią dalį. </u>

<u who="male 8"> galiu, bet <pause> nesinori. Norisi visiem laiko skirt. </u>

<u who="male 7"> <incident> <desc> giggles> </desc> </incident> jo, I feel you. Visiškai suprantamas dalykas, nes, nu jo, aš dėl to ir klausiau, nes norėjau sužinot ar iš tikrųjų kiti irgi nieko nedaro lygiai taip pat kaip ir aš. Tai, dabar šiek tiek geriau. </u>

<u who="male 8"> gerai, seni, visgi aš turiu varyt jau. Turiu dar nemažai darbo ir kitų reikalų. Tai susimatysim dar, susirašysim šiandien, taip? </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo, sure, nes susitariam šiandien: dovana plus ateinančios dienos – filmas, ir... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> tik irgi būtinai dėl filmų nepamiršk susitart, dėl vietos bent jau. </u>

<u who="male 7"> jo. Ir šiaip, ką aš žinau. Šiaip buvo <incident> <desc> corrects his self> </desc> </incident> džiaugiuos, kad susitikom. Buvo... <incident> <desc> gets interrupted> </desc> </incident> </u>

<u who="male 8"> me too. </u>

<u who="male 7"> buvo, buvo gera žinai. <pause> gerai, good. </u>