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**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES
USED IN THE TRANSLATION OF TEENS' SLANG
IN MELVIN BURGESS' NOVEL *DOING IT***

BACHELOR THESIS

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Šiauliai, 2012

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INTRODUCTION

Literary translation is a quickly growing sphere, more and more different kinds of literary works are translated into other languages. While translating various kinds of texts the translator not only has to be familiar with the particular language standards but also be able to use them in translation. Nevertheless, each language has its specific nonstandard aspects such as slang which arouse many difficulties in the translation process. Jolanta Lėgaudaitė (2010: 92) describes slang as a popular speech which is understood as “words and phrases that are below the level of standard and formal speech. Slang is a part of modern society mostly teenagers.” Another linguist Irving Allen (1993) points out that slang is social rather than a linguistic term and is used to mark social and cultural differences. Because of the differences in language and culture the translation of slang causes many problems, it cannot be translated word by word, however the meaning should still remain in the target language. For the reason different translation strategies help translators to avoid certain translation problems such as slang and to transfer the text into the target language without violating the norms of their own language and culture, but at the same time to conserve the value of the source text. Readjustment of the strategies into the translation have been widely analyzed by such linguists as E. Nida (1964), K. Ambrasas – Sasnava (1984), H. Basil (1984), O. Armalytė and L. Pažūsis (1990), P. Newmark (1998), M. Baker (2001).

However the translation strategies applied in the translation of teenagers’ slang have not been widely investigated. Thus, the **novelty** of this bachelor thesis is the analysis of the peculiarities of translation strategies applied in the translation of teens’ slang from English into Lithuanian.

The practical value of this work. The present the research and material collected for it could be used by students conducting exploration in translation and its strategies in the translation of slang.

The object of this research study is the translation strategies applied in the Lithuanian translation of teens’ slang in the novel *Doing It*.

The aim of this work is to investigate the translation strategies used in the translation of teens’ slang in Melvin Burgess’ novel *Doing It*.

In order to achieve the above mentioned aim, the following **objectives** have been set:

1. To provide theoretical material about translation as a science, its development and features.

2. To introduce the classification of translation strategies providing circumstantial theoretical material.
3. To discuss the background and meaning of slang, its pervasion in teens' speech and its problematicity in the translation.
4. To select examples illustrating the translation strategies applied in the translation of teens' slang in Melvin Burgess' novel *Doing It* and its Lithuanian translation.
5. To determine the frequency of recurrence of certain translation strategies.

The subsequent **research methods** have been applied in the work:

1. Descriptive method provided a possibility to survey the peculiarities of translation as a science, its strategies, slang and its domination in teens' speech.
2. Metaanalysis was used for the purpose to interpret the results and findings made by other authors in similar explorations.
3. Contrastive analysis enabled to investigate the structure of two languages in the translation aspect.
4. Statistical method was employed in the empirical part of the work to systematise and summarize the results of the research.

The scope of the research paper is 185 cases. For the purpose of the investigation all the examples of translation strategies applied in the translation of teens' slang have been selected from the English novel *Doing It* (2003) written by Melvin Burgess and Lithuanian variant *Darant tai* (2009) translated by Rūta Razmaitė.

To avoid possible misunderstandings several abbreviations must be defined:

SL – source language;

TL – target language;

ST – source text;

TT – target text;

The Structure of the paper. The work consists of an introduction, the theoretical part, which includes three chapters, the practical part, conclusions, a list of references and sources the linguistic data was taken from, and an appendix. The introduction presents the peculiarities of translation strategies used in the translation of teens' slang in Melvin Burgess *Doing It*. It defines the object, the aim and the objectives of the present research.

The theoretical part focuses on the issues of translation initiating a theoretical frame for the investigation. Namely, the development of translation, the process of translation and equivalence have been presented, furthermore the strategies of translation reviewed. It also surveys peculiarities of slang, its origin, concept, pervasion in teens' language and translatability.

In the subsequent part, i.e. empirical part some of the selected examples of the translation strategies applied in the translation of teens' slang from Melvin Burgess novel *Doing It* and its Lithuanian translation have been compared and classified. Conclusions are presented in a separate chapter. Finally, the appendix, which includes all cases of translation strategies used in the translation of teens' slang found in the novel and its Lithuanian translation, is presented.

A review of theoretical issues necessary for the investigation is presented below.

1. TRANSLATION THEORY AND ISSUES

To begin with, the concept of translation and its methods used during the translation process should be defined. Peter Newmark (1981:7) states that “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Each exercise involves some kind of meaning, due to number of factors. It provokes a continuous tension, a dialect, an argument based on the claims of each language”. Kazimieras Ambrasas–Sasnavas (1984: 5) identifies translation as a “linguistic activity which purpose is to replace linguistic structure of the writing. At the process, it is important to preserve the same constant meanwhile the expression changes: one language exchanges with another one”. In other words, translation focuses on the equivalence of two languages and the final result is most important. Furthermore, in *Longman Dictionary* (2005: 1767) translation is described as the process of changing something into a different form “the verb ‘translate’ is defined as to change written or spoken words into another language”. As it could be understood, translation is a process when original or source text (ST) in the original or source language (SL) is translated into the target text (TT) in a target language (TL). According to Allan Jacobson, as mentioned by Lawrence Venuti (2000: 114) “three kinds of translation should be definitely labeled:

1. Intralingual translation or rewording is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
2. Interlingual translation or translation proper: an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some of the same language.
3. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign systems.”

Intralingual translation is a process when words or expressions are paraphrased in the same language to provide classification of something written or said. Interlingual translation generally is the traditional translation, i.e. a word, expression or text in one language is translated into another language.

Through the process of translation, the translator integrates together not just two texts of different languages, but also two cultures and history implied by those texts. Nevertheless, the history and development of translation itself is no less important, therefore a theoretical view on the development of translation is presented in the following section.

1.1 Development of Translation

Every translation has historical significance, the process of translation is repeatedly performed for decades or even centuries. As Venuti (2005: 801) claims “The temporality of translation differs from that of the foreign text because languages and cultures undergo different forms and speeds of development. As a result, a translation reveals historical continuities and divergences between the two languages and cultures that it brings into contact”.

The word translation derived from the Latin *translatio* which means “to carry across” (Michael Cronin, 2003). It means that translation has its special place any time there has been an intersection of two cultures and languages. When culture presents a written text, translators serve as the bridge that allows a literate person of one culture to familiarize to the written information of the second culture. According to Ambrasas–Sasnavas (1978) translation is connected with a certain epoch that is why it is a rotational object. It depends on the conditions of a concrete period. Translation became an important aspect in many parts of the world and its importance continues to develop clearly. It combines a wide variety of fields, including history, linguistics, literary studies and etc. Furthermore Andre Lefevere (1992: 11) compares traditions of translation with rewriting and states that “rewriting is manipulation, undertaken in the service of power, and in its positive aspect can help in the evolution of a literature and society. Rewriting can introduce new concepts, new genres, new devices, and the history of translation is also the history of literary innovation, of the shaping power of one culture upon another.” In such a case, translation may be described as one of the main aspects to cultural history. In Peter Burke’s (2006: 3) opinion “The role of translated texts in movements such as the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment is of obvious importance – to say nothing of the expansion of Europe into other continents”. At the end of the brief survey it could be said that translation is the most visible part of an activity which could be described as a cultural translation. To make the presented material more perspicuous it is important to discuss the process of translation.

1.2 The Process of Translation

Translating the textual information is a time demanding process. Translation must regard into the context, the rules of grammar and their writing peculiarities. However, misbelief often dominates that translation is a simple word–for–word transcription between two languages, and

that translation is an ordinary process. Nevertheless, the bigger gap between the SL and the TL, the more difficult the process of translation will be. Particularly knowing, that there are over six thousand different languages in the world and all of them differ from one another in lexical items, grammar, idioms, levels of speech, etc. (Peter Austin, 2008). The differences between two languages and differences between cultures make the process of translating complicated and liable work. According to Ambrasas–Sasnava (1984) each language has general, universal and specific features. That is why translators incessantly have to look for equivalents and analogues. In purpose to solve this problem it is necessary to analyze both, original and translated texts. Newmark (1998: 19) also ascribes that translating is not just an ordinary process “we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind: (1) the SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually go back to; (2) the referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process; (3) the cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone and the various presuppositions of the SL text; <...> (4) the level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in the certain situation”. In other words, translators must be well familiar with features of languages. Nevertheless there are no certain rules for translation. Newmark (1998: 21) states that “There are no cast-iron rules in translation. Everything is more or less. There is an assumption of ‘normally’ or ‘usually’ or ‘commonly’ behind each well – established principle.” However it is important to keep substantial features of the text. The ideal translation should be:

- “1. Accurate: reproducing as precisely as possible the meaning of the source text;
2. Natural: using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate in the kind of the text being translated;
3. Communicative: expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is understandable to the intended audience” (Retrieved from [http://www.seasite.niu.edu/trans/articles/Translation theory and practice.htm](http://www.seasite.niu.edu/trans/articles/Translation%20theory%20and%20practice.htm) on 20, December 2011).

Summarizing the presented material it could be stated that translating is probably one of the most complicated processes and translation quality depends on many factors, which have to be systematically deliberated and associated. Translation should sound as natural as possible, firstly in meaning, secondly in the aspect of stylistics, and not be forgotten that equivalence

which will be discussed in the next partition is also an important aspect in the process of translation.

1.3 Equivalence in Translation

Differences between the languages such as tenses, nouns which are expressed by verbs or vice versa and other aspects make it almost impossible to translate from one language to another language word by word. For this reason the translator's main purpose is to look for the closest equivalence in translation. What equivalence is and how equivalent translated text should be are the main issues in the translation theory.

Werner Koller (1979: 34) describes equivalence as a "central concept in translation theory." According to Jakob Retsker as referred by Palma Zlateva (1993) equivalence is understood as the relationship between the texts. Generally speaking, definition of the equivalence may be described as a relation between two units having the same value and meaning. There are distinguished several kinds of equivalence, e.g. Nida (1964) distinguishes two types of equivalence, formal and dynamic, Newmark (1981) defines communicative and semantic equivalence, Koller (1979) characterizes denotative, connotative, text – normative and pragmatic equivalence. The following paragraphs describe the types of equivalence proposed by the linguistics mentioned above.

As Nida (1964: 159) states "formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In such a translation one is concerned with such correspondence as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept". Meanwhile in translation which is based on dynamic equivalence "the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message" (ibid. p. 159). In other words, formal equivalence is word for word translation while dynamic equivalence focuses on the meaning for meaning translation.

According to Newmark (1981: 39), as referred by Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004: 44) "communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original." It could be seen that Newmark's communicative translation

has a familiar meaning to Nida's dynamic equivalence and semantic translation corresponds to formal equivalence.

According to Hatim and Munday (2004: 172), Koller differentiates 5 types of equivalence:

1. Denotative equivalence where the main focus is on the lexis of both SL and TL, i.e. the polysemy of words, absolute or partial correspondence of their semantic structures.
2. Connotative equivalence depends on similarities of register, dialect or style of the ST. It is rather difficult to achieve connotative equivalence.
3. Text–normative equivalence is based on maintaining language norms while translating particular text types, e. g., laws, and instructions.
4. Pragmatic equivalence occurs in translation which is meant for a particular reader. If pragmatic equivalence is sought for, deviations from the structure of the ST usually occur.
5. Formal equivalence is related to the form and aesthetics of the ST. It can be found while translating fiction with the intention to maintain the original style of the author formal equivalence is also called 'expressive equivalence'. (Hatim and Munday 2004: 172).

To sum up, it could be stated that equivalence in translation can be described as a similarity of languages. Equivalence between the source language and the target language can be established on different levels or aspects. Without equivalence the translated text cannot be treated as a successful translation of the original text. Moreover equivalence is closely related with translation strategy which will be discussed in the next chapter.

2. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

Generally speaking, the differences between languages and differences in culture make the process of translation a real challenge. The translator has to find out how to handle with cultural aspects of the source text and use the most appropriate strategies to deal with those aspects while expressing them into the target language. Often translators confront with problems such as style, meaning, proverbs, idioms, slang, jargon etc. Ludwig Wittgenstein (1963) compares the process of translation with the notion of a language game. According to him, the translator has to identify the nature of the game, and later on use the translation strategy most typical for the particular language game. In other words, strategies are used when the translator encounters a problem of different language aspects, it means that literal or word for word translation is not sufficient. Wayne Loescher (1991:8) defines translation strategy as “a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it”. Philip King (2003) has a similar opinion and claims that strategies are the translator’s potentially conscious plan for solving particular translation problems in the framework of a particular translation task. Needless to say, that a perfect translation is unreachable without the usage of strategy. Texts are different stylistically, so they require different translation strategies. Regarding the process of translation researchers indicated different translation strategies. Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet in *A Methodology for Translation* (Venuti, 2000: 84 – 93) suggested two translation strategies – direct and oblique translations which correspond to literal and free translation. These strategies are subdivided into seven subclasses which of the first three belong to direct translation meanwhile the other are oblique translation:

1. Borrowing strategy. Vinay and Darbelnet claim that ‘borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. (Venuti, 2000: 85). Borrowing is inevitable in order to overcome a gap which occurs because of a new technical process, unknown concepts or a need to create a stylistic effect.
2. Semantic calque. “A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result is either a lexical calque <...> which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression; or a structure calque, <...> which introduces a new construction into the language”. (ibid. p. 85)

3. Literal translation. “Literal or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator’s task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of TL”. (ibid. p. 86).

When a literally translated message provides another meaning in TL or has no meaning at all, it is impossible to translate a message because of the differences in TL and SL, the message does not have a corresponding expression in the TL, the message has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register, a translator should turn to the methods of oblique translation. Oblique methods are divided into:

4. Transposition. “Transposition involves replacing one word or class with another without changing the meaning of the message.” (Venuti, 2000: 88)
5. Modulation. “Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view.” (ibid. p. 89) A type of modulation exists in which a negative SL expression can be turned into a positive TL expression.
6. Equivalence. “One and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods. In such cases we are dealing with the method which produces equivalent text.” (ibid. p. 90) The best examples of equivalence are idioms, proverbs, nominal or adjectival phrases, etc.
7. Adaption is extreme boundary of translation as “it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation, therefore, can be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence.’ (ibid. p. 91)

It may be noted that several of these translation methods can be used in the same sentence and sometimes it is quite difficult to differentiate these translation strategies as they are combined with each other. Furthermore, the most suitable strategies of translation depend on the type of text, the type of realia, the degree of acceptance, etc. While translating various pieces of writing especially fiction including teens’ literature, translators continually face a problem of equivalence and translatability. Novels written for teens differ in their style, topic and language. Moreover such literature is full of slang, jargons and other specific language elements. As the reason, while translating particular fiction the usage of various strategies is inevitable. Lègaudaitè (2010) states that the most common strategies used in the translation of informal language are: a softening

method, stylistic compensation and omission methods. Said Shiyab (2007) claims that such method as synonymy is a very important aspect in the translation of slang. Based on these four strategies the practical analysis of slang in the translation of teens' speech will be conducted.

Thus it is important to designate the importance of slang, its predominance in language especially in teenagers', as they are the main users, its translatability in literature which will be analyzed in the subsequent sections of the present paper.

3. PECULIARITIES OF SLANG

3.1 The Origin of Slang

It is difficult to define the term of slang. Consequently words and expressions known as slang vary in the language and literature. There is no particular definition of slang and etymology of this word. The derivation of slang may be considered as ‘uncertain’ or ‘unknown’. In *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* (1965: 490) it is claimed that “*slang* (‘vulgar language’) is of Scandinavian origin and derivation of Icelandic *slyngva* (‘to sling’), which can be compared with the Norwegian verb *slengja* (‘to sling the jaw’) and the Norwegian noun *slengjeord* (‘slang word’), used for insulting words. Meanwhile Connie Eble (1996: 11) states that “certain resemblances between the English word *slang* and the Scandinavian *sling* have developed from a common Germanic root.” Another assumption is presented that “Swedish word *slang* comes from English *slang*, and that origin is not known. Thus, according to the later sources the origin of the word *slang* is still wrapped in obscurity” (Retrieved from <http://aggslanguage.wordpress.com/slang-to-slanguagel/> on 20, January 2012). Considering the above aspects, the etymology of slang is very vague but it is obvious that the usage of it was widely spread in different cultures. Slang did not occur in the English language in any form until Middle English period. Jonathan Lighter (1999: 94) states that slang in English cannot be labeled before 1660, the Restoration period, because Standard English did not exist before that time, consequently slang could not exist before that time. Either Eric Partridge (1954) maintains that slang arose as a response to standard. Slang is informal, irreverent, and edgy, while Standard English is formal, respectful, and mainstream. In other words, slang was opposite to the wonted English language, it has a negative and insulting meaning.

The origin and development of slang is closely related with The English Criminal Cant. “Slang was ‘the street language’ it was commonly used by criminals and lower social classes. By the end of the 16th century this style of speaking was considered to be a language without reason or order” (Retrieved from <http://www.uncp.edu/home/canada/work/allam/1914-/language/slang.htm> on 20, January 2012). It may be noted that slang became a new style of language and it appeared in popular plays, poems and songs. As Paul Dickson (1998) claims, Shakespeare used slang of his time and gave such words as *hubbub*, *fretful*, *fireworks* and *dwindle*. It is obvious that English slang began to expand. Slang was used by criminals, writers and wanderers. Nevertheless “during the 18th century schoolmasters taught pupils to believe that the English Criminal Cant

(which by this time had developed into slang) was not the correct usage of English and slang was considered to be taboo. It was not until the 1920s that the society began to adopt a more liberal attitude towards slang. Slang became popular with fiction writers and society at large” (Retrieved from <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Slang> on 22, January 2012). It may be concluded that slang became a new notion of the language which penetrates into the culture step by step. To make the situation more perspicuous it is important to present theoretical material associated with the concept of slang which will be discussed in the following chapter.

3. 2 The Concept of Slang

From the section above it is clear that slang existed in all cultures and different periods of history. Every culture had words which were accepted and popular to use in the society. All groups of society use slang including the most educated and lettered persons. For example “George Washington used *redcoat* (British soldier); Winston Churchill used *booze* (liquor); and Lyndon B. Johnson used *cool it* (calm down, shut up)” (Retrieved from internet <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Slang> on 26, January 2012).

It could be claimed that the concept of slang was much more obvious in the old days. As Lars Andersson & Peter Trudgill (1990: 77) noted “Originally, it was used by British criminals to refer to their own special language. Later the idea of slang gradually evolved to denote other subcultural speech, both high and low, whereas, today, there is no clear-cut definition of slang to be found either in dictionaries, encyclopedias or the literature.”

According to Dickson (1998) it is not easy to define the boundaries separating slang from argot, cant, and jargon. There is a steady movement of words and expressions from one category to another. However the conclusion was made that argot and cant belong to the small and cohesive groups, cant has extra characteristics to deceive and confound outsiders. At another point the gist of slang is that it is of general dissipation, but still stands outside of the accepted canon of the language. Slang was driven by exuberance and word-making energy. In other words, all of the concepts may be described as the methods of communication, each of them are unique and interchangeable. While slang is inherent for the playful and in casual speech. Samuel Hayakawa (1941: 194 – 95) has named slang as the poetry of everyday life and claimed that it “vividly expresses people’s feelings about life and about the things they encounter in life.”

Meanwhile Raymond Gibbs (1994: 197) defines that “slang is the sluggard’s way of avoiding the search for the exact, meaningful word.”

However it is generally agreed that slang is a short lived, informal and ever changing language aspect which is bellow of the natural language. According to Eble (1996) Slang is unabiding. Most slang exists only a brief time of popularity. Slang replaces an earlier one or provides another meaning for a notion already named in slang. It is like a trial period for new words. If such words allow saying something that cannot be said using traditional language and majority of people accept them, then such words or expressions join the regular language. In other words, the usage of slang is inevitable and often used on purpose.

From the above it follows that slang has no boundaries or limitations it exists in all cultures, classes of society and languages. It became increasingly widespread phenomenon. Teenagers became daily slang users and creators. According to Dickson (1998) teenagers discuss topics of an important part of their society. As the reason slang became widely used to cover up unpleasant topics especially into the younger community. Therefore the next chapter presents the peculiarities of slang in teens’ speech.

3.3 The Peculiarities of Slang in Teens’ Speech

In the world of adolescence it is a great duty to learn a new language. Teen language can be confusing for anyone who is not a teen. Nowadays society is more adapted to young people than ever, but slang they are using and the rate at which it changes may be a mystery to adult. Often slanguage of teens is described as a teenspeak. “Teenspeak is a language teenagers talk that grownups do not understand because they are not *down with it*” (Retrieved from <http://www.definition-of.net/teenglish> on 4, January 2012). Adolescents develop new ways of doing things and at the same time new ways of talking about what they are doing. Thus, they come up with new terms such as *homie*, *hella* or *dweeb*. As Walker Moore (2007:60) states: “The adolescent language or teenspeak is another false rite of passage for today’s generation. <...> using words that adults do not understand gives them a sense of control. Subgroups of teens even change the meaning of the code words, creating an inner circle and alienating other teenagers.” In general, speaking is a way to express ourselves in whatever language. Therefore the slanguage is the way adolescents express themselves. According to Ana Stensrom, Gisle Anderson et al. (1996: 27) there are three main types of specific teen language. “The first and most important

type is the interaction between teens and their peers, as the majority of the conversations have teenagers only as participants. The two other types involve mixed age groups: there is the school talk <... > and family talks, involving the teenagers and their parents, siblings or other relatives.” These types of teenagers’ language are subcategorized by Stensrom, Anderson et al. (1996) into:

1. Social networking;
2. Sex talk;
3. School;
4. Generation gap.

Slang is not only an adaptation tool to the adolescent society, but as well it is an expression against the society. It is important to discuss the subcategories of teens’ slang, thus the following sections provide the theoretical material of different patterns of slang.

3.3.1 Social Networking

Social network has become very popular, particularly among teenagers. It is a place where teenagers can feel uninhibited and free. “More than half (55%) of all online youths age are 12 – 17 use online social networking sites” (Retrieved from <http://www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2007/Social-Networking-Websites-and-Teens.aspx> on 14, January 2012).

Currently teenagers are spending more time communicating through electronic media which is short and brief. Teens using social networking pages develop and create a ‘cool’ language which is typical to their age group and unlikely to be used by adults. Internet slang or in the other words netspeak is becoming part of teens’ everyday routine. Below are presented examples of certain netspeak often known only for teens.

Table 1. Most common netspeak terms used among teens

(Retrieved from http://netlingo.com/news/Understand_Teen_Lingo.pdf on 15, January 2012)

CU	See you
I8r	Later
LOL	Lots of love or laugh out loud
LMK	Let me know
2MORO	Tomorrow
TBC	To be continued

TMI	Too much information
YTTT	You telling the truth
POS	Parents over shoulder

Though at first glance it may look confusing and complicated, but “internet lingo isn’t too hard to understand, the simplest form involves replacing words with similar sound characters. Net slang is categorized. An acronym is formed by taking the first letter of multiple words to form a new word. An abbreviation is made by removing letters from words” (Retrieved from http://www.education.com/magazine/article/Ed_CD9_NIFOC_Cracking on 15, January 2012).

To sum up, this category of slang is used to advisedly confuse adults and a funky way to highlight their privacy and individuality. Another important subcategory of slang in teens’ community involves the topic of sex which will be analyzed in the next chapter.

3.3.2 Sex Talk

Sex is one of the most common topics in teenagers’ communication. Many teenagers are impressively informed about sexual experience from their friends. According to Stensrom, Anderson et al. (1996) teenagers like to talk about such intimate things as who had sex, who is still virgin, who wants and who cannot get it and etc. Thus, it could be said that slang conceals such conversations from the adults. Benjamin (2000) states that “the main reason teens use certain language to stop parents judge them by their social activities such as sex.” Below are presented the examples of slang dealing with sex in teens’ speech.

Table 2. Slang of sex

According to Julie Coleman, 2000.

Pron	Porn
Pussy	Sex; vagina
Reaching second base, going down, drive thru, etc.	To make a sex
Sucking face, swapping spit,	Kissing
Batty boy, hom, faggot etc.	Homosexuality
Baps, bazookas, blouse bunnies, etc.	Breasts
White slave, model, lady of pleasure, etc.	Prostitute

Considering the table above it follows that sexual slang is very often used by teenagers as a ritual of becoming grown up. Using such words is often seen as a form of taboo and this stimulates teenagers to use forbidden words in public.

No less important category of slang related with school has to be discussed; therefore the following partition provides the material of school slang.

3.3.3 School

School may be described as a mini teens' society. Stensrom, Anderson, et al. (1996: 53) state that "all the recruits are students, and school is a common topic in many conversations. The school talk reveals enormous differences between the teenagers. There are the good students who follow mainstream expectations, take school and school authority, and conform to mainstream expectations, and there are the bad students, who are more concerned about finding ways *to bunk off*." Barbara Greenberg and Jenifer Powell – Lunder in *Teenage as a Second Language* (2010) claim that one of the common conversations of teens is about teachers (especially those they dislike), classmates, school problems and homework. Such topics as school also have a specific vocabulary of slang created by teens. Examples are presented in the table below.

Table 3. Slangs expressing teens' attitude to school

(Retrieved from <http://www.efl.net.com/vocab/schoolslanglist.php> on 16, January 2012)

Ace a test	To do very well on a test
Blow something	To fail something
Brain	A very intelligent person
Cut class, ditch class, play hooky, etc.	To skip class
Drop out	To quit school
Hand in	To submit
Hit the book	To study
Teachers pet	The teacher's favorite student

School learning processes and social activities have their own teenspeak. This type of slang has equal significance in the usage of teen language. Nowadays a young generation has technological dependence which influences teenagers to vitiate language. Slang leveled down the quality of language, in the result their communication became limited.

Another suggested category of informal language by Stensrom, Anderson et al. (1996) is peers and the generation gap. The following chapter discusses the issue of slang between peers and older generation.

3.3.4 Generation Gap

Frequently specific teenager language is used as a way of identifying each other from people who are not a part of their group. As Donna Miller (2008: 5) states “teenagers use code as a way of ensuring social inclusion among their friends, showing that they are a part of the in crowd and, crucially, as a way of communicating between themselves without their parents or teachers understanding.” Moore (2007) claims that adolescent language is another false rite of passage for today’s generation. <...> teens talk in an ever-changing code that baffles adults. In other words, the usage of certain words that adults do not understand gives them a sense of control and a sense of being right. Very frequently teens feel frustrated and blame it on the generation gap. Teens feel too much control of their parents. As an example Stensrom, Anderson et al. (1996: 61) indicate certain situations, in which a teen explains why relationship with his mother is so annoying, “Tommy thinks his parents are a ‘pain in the arse’, <...> his mother is quite strict with him and wants to know everything about who he is with, where and when, and she tells him to be home early. When he tells her that he wants to go to a disco, she says that he should rather go to the theatre.” As seen from the situation, Tommy feels pressure from his mother. Because of the different attitude he is forced to conceal information about his leisure time. As a result the code language or in other words slang is a perfect way of solving the problem of misunderstanding between Tommy and his mother. The table of slang words which are often used as a way to hide inappropriate activities of teens is presented below.

Table 4. Slang of addiction and bad behavior

According to Coleman, 2000.

Crunk	Cross between crazy and drunk
Scanned, to be pissed, sloshed, melted, messed up, etc.	Drunk
Booze, crunked up, bayoneting the wounded, breaking the seal, etc.	To drink alcohol
Fag, bone, rollie, smog, wet, etc.	Cigarette
Rip – of , rock, dupe, fleece, etc.	Swindle

Speed, a - bomb, belushi, black birds, buger, etc.	Drug
Spliff, weed, blunt, Mary Jone, Acapulco gold, etc.	Cannabis cigarette/ marijuana
From ends	One who is “from the streets” and so knows what is going on
Jack, jook, nick, hit a lick, chalk, etc.	To steal or take
Tell over/ told over	To rat on someone

This all suggests that, the generation gap makes the difference in attitude, lack of understanding between the young and older generation. Such attitude has widened the generation gap, which may never be filled. The usage of slang allows to hide bad behavior and at the same time to avoid conflicts with adults.

Furthermore, slang is very popular in modern literature especially in teens’ fictions. While translating fiction translators encounter with a problem of culture differences. Very often there is no equivalent in the target language. Therefore the next chapter presents the main problems and peculiarities of slang translatability.

3. 4 Translatability of Slang

Slang translation could be described as one of the most difficult aspects of translation that translators may encounter. “Slang translation is somewhat a tiring process because if there is an existing slang word that is not familiar to the translator, what happens is that the translator will do some research about the culture of the source language” (Retrieved from <http://www.sooparticles.com/education-articles/languages-articles/should-slang-eliminated-translation-434281.html> on 26, January 2012). Also Lëgaudaitë (2010) admits that the meaning of the slang words or expressions is very often slightly different in the language and it is difficult to find the equivalence of it in the TL. However slang should be translated in the target language directly or other appropriate linguistic items should be chosen to preserve the style of the source text. In other words, the translator should have a good perception of the language in which the text is translated and be familiarized with cultural peculiarities that are related to the text. As the reason appropriate translation strategies should be chosen to solve the problems that arise in the slang translation. Ronald Linder (2000: 280) has similar opinion and states that “slang must be rendered into the target language creating an effect on the target reader which is equivalent to that which the original text had on readers in its own culture. <...> Toward strategy used by all

translators when translating these specific varieties is as follows: first, wherever possible, they use the slang terms of the original for which equivalent slang terms exist in the target language; secondly, since this cannot always be done, in many cases they do not translate slang terms but prefer to compensate by inserting target language slang terms in other places in the target text.” Keith Harvey (1995: 83) claims that with strategy, literary translators try to produce an equivalent number of slang terms and, hopefully, an equivalent effect of those terms. In the first strategy, translators seek out an equivalent model of literary underworld slang in the target language, and if there is no such model, they look for an equivalent model of real underworld slang. In the second strategy, translators will usually compensate with slang terms common in other types of literary works or common slang terms used in spoken language. Meanwhile in the theory of translation there are provided three main translation methods of slang expressions, i.e. softening, literal translation and stylistic compensation. As Nida (2000) states, softening is focused on the perception of TT reader, the language of the TT formulated that it sound natural and comprehensible for the reader. However he emphasizes that the degree of softened or omitted slangy expressions must not be too high, other way the style of the text will be distorted. Literal translation is used when certain slang expressions are translated directly into the target language. Stylistic compensation involves making up for the loss of ST effect by recreating a similar effect in the TT using the means specific to the target language. Summarizing it should be noticed that words or expressions of slang differentiate in languages and cultures. It is not an easy task to find the exact equivalents for the certain words or expressions during the translation process. The following chapter will show the translatability and strategies applied in the translation of slang, thus it will be illustrated analyzing Melvin Burgess’ novel *Doing It* and its Lithuanian translation.

4. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED IN THE TRANSLATION OF TEENS' SLANG IN *DOING IT*

4.1 Research methodology

The practical analysis of translation strategies applied in the translation of teens' slang was implemented by the examples selected from the English teen novel *Doing It* (2003) written by Melvin Burgess and Lithuanian translation of the novel *Darant tai* (2009) translated by Rūta Razmaitė.

In the interview Rūta Razmaitė expressed her opinion that Burgess kept within bounds using slang words and expressions. However she considered that the novel *Doing It* is for teenagers and attempted to use less unseemly language. For this case Razmaitė applied such translation strategies as softening, stylistic compensation, omission and synonymy in the translation of teens slang (Retrieved from http://vddb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2007~D_20070816_155614-75200/DS.005.1.01.ETD on 24, April 2012).

Thus, the investigation has been conducted applying two scientific research methods. Firstly, contrastive analysis which enabled to compare the English and Lithuanian language structures in this way revealing the translation strategies used in the translation of teens' slang. All the selected cases, viz. 185 pairs of sentences, one from the original text and another from the target text were classified in oppositions and provided in the tables. Secondly, the statistical method enabled to systemize and generalize which translation strategy was commonly applied by the translator. The results of the selected cases were displayed graphically. Microsoft Excel program was used for this purpose.

In order to conduct a deeper investigation of certain translation strategies applied to the translation of slang all the examples were grouped into the following subgroups: slang of body parts, slang of sexual behavior and swearing slang.

4.2 Softening method

According to Lėgaudaitė (2010:94) “the purpose of softening effect is to soften the rudeness and vulgarity of slang when it carries negative connotation or its usage is inappropriate in the translation, for this reason the other word with the proper meaning is chosen”. In other words, the softening method is used in order to neutralize the negative meaning of slang words or

expressions used in the source text. This method is useful in the translation of dirty and rude slang words dealing with such subjects as sex or swearing. 61 application of the softening method were found in the novel *Doing it* and its Lithuanian version. This group of slang may be classified into such subgroups as the softening method expressing body parts slang, softening method expressing slang of sexual behavior and softening method expressing swearing slang.

The subgroup of the softening method used in the translation of body parts slang is the largest of all the subgroups. 26 cases belong to this category. Some cases are illustrated in the table below.

Table 5. Softening method in the translation of body parts slang

Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)		Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
1.	‘She let me feel her tits as well’ he confided. (12)	- Ji leido paliesti savo papukus , - prisipažino Dinas. (18)
2.	Jonathon was horribly conscious of his microscopic knob . (19)	Džonatanas baisiai nerimavo dėl savo mažojo draugužio . (17)
3.	And she did a silly little dance for him, lifting up her skirt and wagging her bum . (22)	Ir ji sušoko jam trumpą kvailą šokiuką pakėlusi sijoną ir kraipydama užpakaliuką . (26)
4.	‘I know what colour pubes she has .’ (28)	Žinau, kokios spalvos jos trikampis . (31)
5.	‘I’ve got some contraceptives,’ I said. ‘No,’ said Jackie. Then she added under her breath, ‘Not this again.’ ‘But you want to, why not?’ I asked. I slid my hand down her arse and tickled her crack . (30)	- Turiu prezikų, - pasakiau jai. - Ne, - atsakė Džekė. Ir tyliai pridūrė: -Tik ne taip. - Bet tu irgi nori, tai kodėl ne? - Užkišau ranką už kelnių ir pakutenau užpakaliuką . (34)
6.	‘But I don’t fancy her!’ Jonathon tried unconsciously to explain, but Mr Knobby Knobster grinned his woozy little hard man’s smile and said, ‘Yeah? But I do.’ (63)	„Bet ji man nepatinka,” nesąmoningai pabandė pasakyti Džonatanas, tačiau jo Karštas Bičas klastingai šyptelėjo ir atkirto: „Ne? Užtat man patinka.” (61)

7.	I think about them. I spend a lot of my spare time looking at them on my computer screen – tits and arses and minge till it comes out of my ears. (89)	Aš apie juos galvoju, apie juos fantazuuju, didžiąją dalį savo laisvalaikio leidžiu žiūrėdamas į juos kompiuterio ekrane - papukus, užpakaliukus, putytes, kol pradeda svaigti galva. (87)
8.	Jonathon tried to be dismissive. ‘A snog’s a snog, so what?’ He said. He thought of suggesting she had nice tits – something he’d heard people say dismissively about a girl they’d been with they didn’t fancy – but he just couldn’t do that to her. (173)	Džonatanas pasistengė viską nuleisti juokais. - Pasilaižėm per vakarėlį. Baisaus čia daikto. - jis norėjo pasakyti, kad jos faini papukai , girdėjo, kad taip sakoma apie panas, su kuriom tąsaisi, bet kurios nepatinka tau, bet negalėjo prisiversti sakyti apie ją tokių dalykų. (172)
9.	Whenever I think about those twenty minutes outside the garage with the wind blowing around Mr. Knobby Knobster and her tits out, I almost pull my trousers off from the inside. (144)	Kai pagalvoju apie tas dvidešimt minučių prie garažo, šaltam vėjui glostant mano bičiulį ir jos papukus , norisi nusimauti kelnės. (133)
10.	At home, he had to see to Mr Knobby three times , one after the other. Afterwards, he lay back and gazed at the fatal organ. (157)	Namie, jam teko triskart patenkinti savo Karštą Bičą . Triskart iš eilės. Tada jis atsigulė žiūrėdamas į savo lemtingąjį organą. (149)
11.	And then there’s the tits and minge. It wouldn’t last, though. Once she got to know me she’d go off me dead quick. (168)	Be to, dar yra papukai ir putytė. Nors ilgai tai netruks. Geriau mane pažinus ji iškart mane paliks. (165)
12.	‘Ho ho ho.’ says Mr Knobby Knobster. ‘This is what you’ve after the whole time, isn’t it, you filthy little stalk of gristle and engorged flesh?’ ‘Yep.’ (215)	- Ohohoho, - sako mano Karštas Bičelis. - Tu to ir norėjai, mažas ištvirkęs, kietas, pritvinkęs mėsos gabale? - Taip. (199)
13.	Had I been unlucky enough to get a	Man pasisekė susirasti merginą be putytės?

	girlfriend with <i>no fanny?</i> (283)	(281)
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From the examples it could be stated, that the norms of the English and Lithuanian languages are different. To translate slang of body parts without usage of the softening method in this case is almost impossible. Razmaitė uses this method advisedly in order not to violate the norms of the Lithuanian language. Considering that, the majority of the readers are teenagers, instead of brutal and vulgar slang, the translator uses more tolerant words and expressions. As for example the slang word *tits* which have a more caddish meaning *papai*, *speniai*, Razmaitė uses a softer word such as *papukai*, for the slang word *bum* and *arse* which, according to *The New American Dictionary of Slang* (1986) are very common in British usage, means *subinė*, *šikna*, *šikinė* uses diminutive word such as *užpakaliukas*.

To sum up, such slang words and expressions are very randy and not ethical to use in the Lithuanian language and literature, the softening method tends to soften offensive slang of body parts and make them sound more polite.

The second subgroup of the softening method includes the examples with slang words and expressions of sexual behavior. 18 cases were discovered of this subgroup, some of them are presented in the table below.

Table 6. Softening method of sexual behavior slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
14.	People let their hair down a bit, have a few slow dances, got into a clinch or two a bit of a grope . (10)	Visi atsipalaidavo – keli lėti šokiai, keli glustelėjimai, keli bučiniai . (16)
15.	Dino spent a lot of time that evening in his room trying to think of nice things like Jackie or football or a good film, but all his mind would show him was his mum sucking Dave Short's 'moustache' , in vivid, spitty close – up. (35)	Tą vakarą Dinas stengėsi daugiau galvoti apie tokius malonius dalykus kaip Džekė ar futbolas, tačiau jam akyse stovėjo mama, valganti Deivo Šorto „ūsus“ . (38)

16.	He'd been so horned up over Jacks that he'd hallucinated the snog , the breasts, the urgent hands. (43)	Džekė jį taip sujaudino , kad jis paprasčiausiai įsigalvojo glamones , krūtis ir nekantrias rankas. (45)
17.	He was thinking, all he had to do was wake her up and he could shag her . In fact, he probably didn't even have to do that-she wouldn't mind. She'd probably let him do anything to her he like. And he bloody couldn't do it! (49)	Pagalvojo - tereikia ją pažadinti ir gal pavyks ją patvarkyti . O gal net nereikia žadinti – ji neprieštaraus. Ji tikriausiai leistų jam daryti viską, ko panorės. O jis nesugeba, velniai griebtų. (51)
18.	Not having known how it started, he had no idea how to stop it, either, even though he was embarrassed to be snogging a fat girl on the stairs where everyone could not only see but had to squeeze past in order to get up and down. (51)	Jis nežinojo nei kaip viskas prasidėjo, nei kaip viską pabaigti, nors jam ir buvo gėda glamonėtis su stora mergaite laiptų vidury, kur juos ne tik visi matė, bet dar ir turėjo sprautis eidami pro šalį. (53)
19.	She said this in such a way that indicated – can you believe this? – that Dino was a crap kisser . (74)	Ji pasakė tai taip – ar galite patikėti? – lyg Dinas nemokėtų visai bučiuotis . (71)
20.	There was this time she got me backstage, pulled on my top and her top, popped herself out of her bra and gave this big, wet snog , skin to skin backstage with half the cast of Toad of Toad Hall just the other side of the curtains, (85)	Dar buvo kartas užkulisiuose, kur ji nutraukė man marškinius, nusivilko savo, išsinėrė iš liemenėlės ir mes pradėjome glamonėtis , o kitapus užuolaidų laukė pusė spektaklio aktorių. (83)
21.	Jackie was still doing this little-girlie thing, all wriggly a silly and making a bit of a fool of herself, really. But it was a lovely horny snog , and what do care about Sue, anyway? (95)	Džekė elgėsi kaip maža mergaitė, nenustygo vietoje ir atrodė gan kvailai. Bet mes maloniai pasiglamžėm , tad kas man darbo, ką pamanyš Sju? (91)
22.	'Here...here, what's this?' Jonathon jumped up, stretched himself in a cup shape as if he was spread over the back of an elephant and	- Štai...štai...žiūrėkit, - Džonatanas sulinko lyg užgules dramblių ir pradėjo judinti klubus . (129)

	began humping. (132)	
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Teenagers are obsessed with thoughts about sex and it is reflected in the Burgess' novel *Doing It*. The writer uses a lot of slang of sexual behavior in order to make the language of teens' more realistic. However the translator is more conservative and in some cases uses the softening method instead of equivalence translation. The slang expression *a bit of grope* has a coarser meaning than Razmaitė presents in the translation. In *The New Dictionary of American Slang* (1986) the slang *grope* is explained as a feeling of a person in a sexual manner. In the Lithuanian translation this word has no less vulgar meaning *grabalioti, graibyti*. Meanwhile the translator instead of an unrefined word uses a more gentle and polite word *bučiniai*. Similarly, the slang *shag* and *humping* which has a very irreverent and rude meaning is translated in more neutral words such as *patvarkyti, judinti klubus*. Teenagers slang of sexual behavior is very offensive and raunchy, that is why the usage of the softening method in some cases is obligatory. Also the softening method is indispensable in the translation of swearing slang. The next subcategory displays how the softening method is applied in the translation of swearing slang.

Table 7. Softening method applied to swearing slang translation

Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)		Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
23.	'You are lying bastards! ' (4)	- Melagiai! (10)
24.	Jackie was right: Dino was a prat. (9)	Džekė buvo teisi – Dinas mažvaikis. (15)
25.	Jackie started to think, What a crap line! (11)	Džekė jau buvo begalvojanti: „ Kokie banalūs žodžiai! ” (17)
26.	'And he's such a wanker , it's just gross.' (16)	- Jis toks gašlus , šlykštu. (21)
27.	Crab Line on the way home, and it makes me feel so fucking good. (21)	Krab Leinas pakeliui į namus ir tai velniškai nuostabu. (25)
28.	I was really pissed off but I knew I shouldn't be going on like that, I was really blowing my chances. (32)	- Buvau kaip reikiant įsiutęs , bet žinojau, kad taip šnekėti negalima, nes tik viską sumausiu. (36)
29.	'I was asleep.' Said the girl, and she took a big hard drag on her fag. She looked	- Aš miegojau, - atsakė mergina ir giliai įtraukė dūmą. Ji atrodė apsvaigusi , bet niekur nėjo,

	pissed off , but she wasn't leaving, not so far. (99)	bent jau kolkas. (93)
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17 cases were discovered with this subgroup. From the selected examples it follows that because of the difference between the source language and target language such slang cannot be translated directly word-by-word. Slang of swearing has a stronger and more negative meaning in the Lithuanian language. The softening method translating slang as *fucking good* or *pissed off* is necessary. The translator tends to soften the meaning of the swearing slang but at the same time retains a similar meaning. For example in the cases of *you are lying bastards* (*jūs meluojantys išperos*) Razmaitė uses a more general and acceptable word *melagiai*. In the example of *what a crap line* which meaning could be *kokie šūdini žodžiai*, is translated *kokie banalūs žodžiai*, though the slang disappears in the Lithuanian translation, but the value remains. Similarly with the word *prat* which means *subinė*, instead of a randy meaning the translator chooses the word *mažvaikis*. From the collected cases it could be noticed that Razmaitė avoids equivalent translation for the swearing slang and instead of slangy words softening or omission methods are used.

Conclusions could be made that the softening method is the most productive in slang translation. It often helps the translator to deal with the problem of the taboo language. Thus the softening method result is a loss of the slangy, rude language effect which is presented in the ST, but the norms of TT remain intact. In the following chapter another translation strategy will be revealed. As the softening method omission also takes a significant place in the translation of slang.

4.3 Omission

Olimpija Armalytė and Lionginas Pažūsis (1990) describe the omission strategy as a process when the translator may omit words or phrases that are semantically redundant and the meaning of the text might be understood or implied without those words. Andrew Chesterman (1997:110) claims that “the translator omits words that do not have equivalents in the TT, or that may raise the hostility of the receptor.” One of these receptors may be named in slang. According to Lėgaudaitė (2010) omission as well as softening is very necessary in the translation of slang. Using the omission strategy lets the translator soften the rudeness of slang words and expressions

or in some cases to avoid repetition. 41 cases were found with the omission strategy in the Lithuanian translation *Darant tai*. As well as the softening method, omission will be subdivided into the same subgroups.

Table 8. Omission of body parts slang

Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)		Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
30.	‘Really? What are they like?’ asked Jonathon. ‘She has nice tits’ , Dino replied. (12)	- Tikrai? Ir kokie jie? – paklausė Džonatanas. - Faini , - atsakė Dinas. (18)
31.	Blinded by a sudden rush of hormones he put his hand on her hip, then let it slide down to the side of her bum . (27)	Apimtas hormonų antplūdžio jis uždėjo ranką jai ant klubų ir leido jai nuslysti žemyn . (30)
32.	He watched in slow motion as the skirt hitched up right above her bum and the man’s hand began to ease its way down the back of the tights. (34)	Tarsi sulėtintame kine jis matė, kaip sijonas pakyla į viršų , o vyro ranka pasislėpia kelnaitėse. (37)
33.	She wriggled as he eased her dress right up above her tummy, and ran his palm over her knickers, tiny low ones that barely covered her pubes . (50)	Ji pasimuistė, kai jis užsmakė suknelę gerokai aukščiau klubų ir perbraukė delnais per jos kelnaites, tokias siauras, kad vargiai ką dengė . (51)
34.	No one had ever told her that a stiff knob means a stiff knob and no more . (74)	Niekas jai nėra sakęs, kad kietas kaip akmuo penis dar nieko nereiškia . (71)
35.	Mr Knobby, the little traitorous, stood up at the mere thought . (93)	O man pasistojo vien nuo tos minties . (88)
36.	He rubbed his pubis on hers , but as his fear of failure grew, so his knob got softer and softer and now at last it was nothing but a felty slug hanging off him. (102)	Jis trynėsi prie jos , netgi pamėgino įstumti, bet jis paprasčiausiai suglebo . (95)
37.	I was still trying to make my willy work . (108)	Vis dar bandžiau jį pažadinti . (101)
38.	‘You traitorous bastard knob,’ he told Mr	- Prakeiktas išdavike , - pasakė savo

	Knobby, but he wanted to shake hands so much that he had to walk swiftly home to relieve himself of the pressure. (157)	Karštam Bičui, bet jam taip panoro, kad teko mikliai grįžti namo nuleisti garą. (144)
39.	Jackie bent over it and he began banging himself against her bum. (169)	Džekė palinko į priekį, o jis pradėjo baksnoti klubais į ją. (157)
40.	I mean, if it was down to diagrams you wouldn't have a clue what a fanny actually looks like. (219)	Iš paveikslukų niekada nesuprastum, kaip viskas atrodo iš tikro. (202)
41.	Like a little boy I jerked to attention and pulled them down. Out came the meat and two veg. Poor Mr Knobby! (306)	Susigėdęs kaip mažvaikis nusimoviau. Pasirodė mėsgalys ir dvi daržovės. Vargšas! (283)

18 cases were found with the subgroup of the omission strategy applied to the slang translation of body parts. The author of the novel uses a lot of body part slang especially related with intimate places. The translator tends to omit such taboo words which in some cases may sound insulting and vulgar. As for example *she has nice tits* Razmaitė omits *tits* and translates using one general word *faini*. Thus, the word is omitted but the meaning still remains, and the context is clearly understood. Likewise with the example *Mr Knobby, the little traitorous, stood up at the mere thought*, the translator omits not only the slang *Mr Knobby* but also the first part of the sentence and translates *O man pasistojo vien nuo minties*. Thus the slang disappears in the translated sentence but is understood about which part of the body the author speaks. In other cases such as *knob means a stiff knob and no more*, translation *kietas kaip akmuo penis dar nieko nereiškia*, or *'You traitorous bastard knob,' he told Mr Knobby* which is translated - *Prakeiktas išdavike, - pasakė savo Karštam Bičui*, Razmaitė uses the omission strategy in order to avoid repetition. Another subgroup of examples shows how the omission strategy is used in the translation of slang related to sexual behavior.

Table 9. Omission strategy used in translation of sexual behavior slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
42.	That's just because it's the only way	- Tik todėl, kad nė viena kita tau neduotų. (8)

	you could get a shag. (2)	
43.	'Then he sort of tugged her off into the shrubbery for another snog and she let him.' (14)	Staiga jis truktelėjo ir įsitempė ją į krūmus. Ji nesipriešino. (20)
44.	You ask anyone, there's loads of girls would love go out with me, they'd shag me tomorrow if I just went up and asked. (30)	Dešimtys merginų mielai su manimi susitiktų nors ir rytoj, jei tik panorėčiau. (34)
45.	They cuddled up on the dance floor, big long slow snogs, and in a minute they were in a clinch on the sofa. (50)	Jie stovėjo apsikabinę kambario vidury, o paskui akimirksniu atsidūrė ant sofos. (50)
46.	Apart from having to watch one of his friends kiss a fat girl, Dino had ordeals yet to come: he spotted Jackie and Fasil snogging in the kitchen. (73)	Negana to, kad Dinas pamatė vieną savo draugų besilaižantį su stora mergina, jo rūpesčiai dar tik prasideda: netrukus jis pastebėjo Džekę ir Fasilą virtuvėje. (70)
47.	It might have been just a party snog, but he'd been so enthusiastic – it had to mean something. (74)	Žinoma jie buvo vakarėlyje, kita vertus, jis taip įsijautė – o tai jau kažką reiškia. (71)
48.	She stormed out – very quietly by all accounts – and was half away home before she realized she'd sabotaged her own shag. (93)	Ji trenkė durimis – bėje, labia tyliai – ir tik pusiaukelėj į namus suprato, kad pati liko be nieko. (88)
49.	OK, it was no sex life, no shagging. (111)	Gera, gyvenimas be sekso. (104)
50.	On one hand, Siobhan shags, and Jackie doesn't and that shagging business – that's something I want to do great deal more of. (134)	Kita vertus, Siobana dukinasi, o Džekė nesutinka – o aš tikrai nekėtinu išsižadėti to dalyko ateityje. (125)

12 cases were discovered with the omission strategy used in the translation of sex slang. One of the common slang words Burgess uses in his novel is *to shag*. However the Lithuanian

translation of this word has a very negative and offensive meaning. In order for the source text not to look too offensive or randy the omission strategy is applied in some cases. For instance, *she realised she'd sabotaged her own shag* is translated *suprato, kad pati liko be nieko*, the slang *shag* is omitted and instead of *sabotaged* more general words *liko be nieko* is selected which gives understanding about the context. However in some cases because of the omission method the meaning of the context is lost in the TT. *There's loads of girls would love go out with me, they'd shag me tomorrow if I just went up and asked* in this case the whole slang expression *they'd shag me tomorrow* is omitted, *dešimtys merginų mielai su manimi susitiktų nors ir rytoj, jei tik panorėčiau*. Generally, the translator omits not only the slang expression but also the context of the target text. In order to retain the context of the target text the omission method should be avoided in some cases or changed with other translation strategies.

The third subgroup deals with the omission method applied in translation of swearing slang. 11 cases which are presented in the table below were found.

Table 10. Omission method used in the translation of swearing slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
51.	'You filthy bastard. That's sooooo filthy, you bastard.' (4)	- Tu ištvirkėli. Tu toooks ištvirkęs. (10)
52.	Poor sap had no idea why she was so touched. (48)	Vargšelis , taip ir nesuprato, kas ją taip sujaudino. (49)
53.	I thought, That's it. This bloke's just awful. (55)	Pamaniau – viskas. Jis šlykštus. (55)
54.	'What's this, you freaks?' he screamed (63)	- Kas tai?! – suriko jis. (62)
55.	The bitch had sneaked out without even telling me. (87)	Ji išslinko nè nesiteikusi man pasakyti. (82)
56.	I walked back along the hallway and I suddenly realized what a horrible fucking mess everything was. (88)	Grįžau į koridorių ir staiga supratau, kaip viskas suversta. (82)
57.	I could have strangled that bastard! (92)	Būčiau galėjęs jį pasmaugti. (86)

58.	He was a time bomb. He was a fucking Cruise Missile. He could not believe he had to put up with this shit. (137)	Jis buvo tiksinti laikrodinė bomba. Branduolinė raketa. Jis tiesiog negalėjo patikėti, kad turi kęsti jų paistalus. (130)
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Swearing slang is a very sensitive language and the omission method in some cases is a better solution. It could be stated that not only the swearing slang has a strong negative meaning but also the whole sentence. As in the example, *I could have strangled that bastard*, the slang *bastard* which means *išpera, šunsnukis* is omitted. However the word *strangled* has a strong negative meaning as well. In this case, the omission of slang did not harm the context of the ST and its negative meaning remains in the TT, *būčiau galėjęs ją pasmaugti*. Similarly in the case ‘*You filthy bastard. That’s sooooo filthy, you bastard.*’ the slang *bastard* is omitted, but the word *filthy* preserves the negative meaning in the translation *-Tu ištvirkėli. Tu toooks ištvirkęs*. From the examples above, it may be noted that although the swearing slang is omitted, but the main context and emotions are sustained in the target text.

Summarizing, the omission method helps the translator when a gap between the languages appears and the equivalent translation is not possible. Also this strategy is used for the stylistic purpose. It helps to avoid repetition, redundant words and words which have negative and rude meaning such as slang. Nevertheless, the usage of the omission method should be limited, in order not to distort the context or the style of the source text. The omission strategy is often accompanied by the translation strategy compensation.

Consequently, the next chapter presents the examples of the compensation method applied in teens’ speech.

4.4 Stylistic compensation

As Harvey (2001: 37) states stylistic compensation is a translation strategy that is described as “a technique which involves making up or the loss of a source text effect by recreating a similar effect in the target text through the means that are specific to the target language and/or text.” Légaudaitė (2010) claims that the compensation technique is used to solve the problems of the translation loss and tries to achieve the effect of the target text that is similar to the source text. In other words, the compensation strategy provides an opportunity to replace an element of ST which does not have an equivalent in the TT. This method helps to solve the

specific language problems such as slang, which occurs in the translation process. 14 samples with the compensation strategy of body parts slang were found. The table below illustrates the compensation method that Razmaitė applied in the translation of body slang.

Table 11. Compensation method in translating body parts slang

Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)		Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
59.	And now I am, watching her long fingers pop open the top button on her jeans for me while I stroke her things in the rhododendron bushes. Crab Lane on the way home, and it makes me feel so fucking good. (21)	Ir štai dabar žiūriu, kaip jos ilgi pirštai dėl manęs prasega savo džinsų sagą, o aš rododendru krūmuose grabaliojau jos papus . Krab Leinas pakeliui į namus ir tai velniškai nuostabu. (25)
60.	I was off my head – pretending to be Dino’s thing! (94)	Aš buvau netekęs galvos – apsimetinėti Dino galu! (88)
61.	I pulled it open and my little friend began pulsing like some sort of atomic weapon. ‘Wow,’ I said. It was awesome. (113)	Aš ją praskiečiau ir mano kotas pradėjo pulsuoti kaip atominis ginklas. (107)
62.	She held him tight, her big bosoms pushed up against him. Mr Knobby rose up between them. Deborah pushed her tummy against it, and he pushed his friend gently back. (141)	Jinai jį apkabino, į jį įsiremė didelės krūtys. Tarp jų iškilo Karštas Bičas. Debora prisispaudė prie jo, Karštas Bičas švelniai ją stumtelėjo. (135)
63.	She puts the Frosties on the bed next to you, puts the back of her hands underneath them and jiggles up and down. (161)	Ji pastato <i>Frosties</i> šalia tavęs, pakiša rankas po papukais ir lengvai juos pajudina. (149)
64.	‘Ah,’ I croaked. I was trying to think of some other ailment I could lay claim to. The pox? Testicular gangrene? Anything but this. (304)	- Aha, - sudėjau. Bandžiau staigiai sugalvoti kokią nors negalią, kuria galėčiau prisidengti. Sifilis? Kiaušų gangrena? Bet kas, tik ne tai. (278)

One of the most frequent slang in Burgess' novel is body slang. In some cases, such slangs are too vulgar and offensive and in order not to cross the line of Lithuanian norms the translator softens or omits slang of body parts. Nevertheless, such slang is a part of the source text and in some cases it should be used in the target text. In this case, Razmaitė applies the compensation method into the target text and compensates the loss of the body parts slang. For example, *Testicular gangrene?*, instead of *sėklidžių gangrena* is translated by using a Lithuanian slang expression *Kiaušiu sifilis* and adds obscenity and rudeness to the translation. In the case *my little friend* Razmaitė uses Lithuanian slang of genital *kotas* which satisfies the context of the source text.

The compensation method is also important in the translation of sexual behavior slang. Thus the next subgroup provides examples of the sex slang translated with the compensation strategy. Generally 22 samples of this case were found.

Table 12. Compensation applied to the slang of sexual behavior

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
65.	'We're taking shags here, not marriage. No one mentioned having to talk to them,' pointed out Ben. The boys laughed. 'I'd do Jenny,' said Dino. (3)	- Ei, mes kalbam apie pasidulkinimą, o ne apie vedybas. Nieks nesakė, kad su jom reikės šnekėtis, - tarė Benas. Berniukai nusijuokė. -Aš dulkinčiau Dženę, - pasakė Dinas. (9)
66.	Only the most gorgeous will do for our Deem. Dino shuffled his feet and smiled. 'You'll probably get it before I do,' he said. (6)	Tik patys gražiausi dulkina mūsų Karalienę. Dinas užsimetė koja ant kojos ir nusišypojo. - Tu tikriausiai pasidulkinsi anksčiau už mane, - tarė jis. (12)
67.	They knew she would, they knew she had, they knew she did – but not with the likes of them. (10)	Jie žinojo, kad ji pasirašytų – ir pasirašo,- tik ne su tokiais kaip jie. (14)
68.	'You give a wet to Dino?' repeated Sue incredulously. 'You have a date with	- Tu pasilaižei su Dinu? – netikėdama pakartojo Sju. – Ir eisi su juo į pasimatymą?

	Dino?’ (13)	(18)
69.	I could just go along for the ride... and then she’d think – What ride? (15)	- Ji galvojo, kad su juo tik pažais, bet staiga jai dingtelėjo: „ Tik pažaisiu? ”. (20)
70.	‘He’ll make me unhappy and I’ll make his brains out. ’ (16)	Jis padarys mane nelaimingą, o aš jį negyvai uždulkinsiu. (21)
71.	He had a stiff again immediately and he wanted to do a knee trembler in the car park but I wasn’t into that, would felt horrible. (55)	Jam vėl pasistojo ir jis norėjo viską pakartoti, bet aš nesutikau. (55)

By using the compensation method the translator does not avoid very insulting and indecent slang of sex. In the example ‘*You’ll probably get it before I do*’ Razmaitė compensates the meaning with very vulgar slang of sex *Tu tikriausiai pasidulkinsi anksčiau už mane*, similarly in other case ‘*You give a wet to Dino?*’ the word *kissed* is compensated with slang *pasilaižei*. The translator uses certain offensive slang of sexual behavior advisedly, because the whole novel is based on the teenagers’ slang of sex, body and swearing. However in some cases Razmaitė compensates the loss of slang with more tolerant and conservative slangy words: *They knew she would, they knew she had, they knew she did* this expression is translated *Jie žinojo, kad ji pasišrašytų – ir pasirašo*, though the translator does not use a very vulgar word, but the meaning in this case is clear.

The last subgroup of the compensation method deals with swearing slang. 10 cases of swearing slang were found with this strategy.

Table 12. Stylistic compensation in the translation of swearing slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
72.	‘Oh no’ , she murmured but she didn’t care. (17)	- Šūdas , - sumurmėjo ji, bet iš tiesų jai buvo visvien. (22)
73.	You lucky, lucky, bastard! It’s so good! (20)	Tu laimingas niekše! Tai juk velniškai nuostabu. (24)
74.	She’s is a stubborn as a brick in a wall. (30)	Ji užsispyrusi kaip prakeikta ožka. (34)

75.	But why should he? He gets everything he wants by just being a winker. (54)	O ko jam saugoti? Ir taip gauna viską, ko panorėjęs nors ir toks prakeiktas šiknius. (54)
76.	‘Are you going to chuck him?’ ‘Chuck him?’ said Zoe. ‘I’m going to destroy him.’ (73)	Tu jį mesi? - Mesiu? paklausė Zojė. - Aš jį sušiksiu, velniai griebtų. (75)
77.	‘Hush,’ hissed Dino. And there it was: the look. It’s not fair. I ought to be able to talk the pants off him but all he has to do is look at me and I just shrivel up. (78)	-Užsikišk, velniai griebtų, - sušnypštė Dinas. Ir vėl: tas žvilgsnis. Taip nesąžininga. Aš galėdavau šnekėti valandų valandas, o jam užtekdavau į mane pasižiūrėti ir aš sudrebėdavau. (76)

Although Razmaitė uses the compensation method for the slang of swearing it does not correspond to the slang of swearing that Burgess uses in his novel. In some cases slang is compensated with a wide variety of Lithuanian swearing slang such as *prakeikta ožka*, *sušiksiu*, *prakeiktas šiknius* and etc. which is less rude and coarse. However, it should be stressed that usage of less offensive slang does not change the style of the teens’ speech.

The compensation method helps to maintain the specific style of the source text and to convey a similar effect in the target text. However the level of the compensation method should not be very high in order not to break the value of the source text. Shiyab (2007) also suggests that a synonym as a translation strategy should be used in the translation of slang. Thus, the next section presents the samples of the synonymy method applied in the novel *Doing It* and its Lithuanian translation.

4. 5 Synonymy

According to Shiyab (2007:1) “Synonymy method is a non-problematic issue in translation, because there are either synonyms with meanings that are completely identical and hence easy to deal with, or there are non-synonyms, in which case they can be treated as just different words”. In other words, synonymy is a relation among words having the similar meaning. In the translation of slang, the synonymy method makes the translation less repetitive

and helps to keep the standards of the target language undamaged but at the same time to sustain the value of the source text.

Table 13. Synonymy method used in translation of body parts slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
78.	No one had ever told her that a stiff knob means a stiff knob and no more. (74)	Niekas jai nėra sakęs, kad kietas kaip akmuo penis , dar nieko nereiškia. (71)
79.	Then he pulled the pink dress over her head and there she was, with her knickers hardly covering her bush and her little titties out. (101)	Paskui staiga jai per galvą nutraukė suknelę ir ji liko tik su mažytėmis, nieko nedengenčiomis kelnaitėmis ir mažomis krūtimis . (95)
80.	Some people can even wiggle their ears. But not your knob . (105)	Kai kurie netgi sugeba krutinti ausis. Bet tik ne galą . (99)
81.	Girls are used to it. But willies are different. No one ever shows the doctor their willy . (222)	Merginos prie to pratusios. Tačiau su peniais viskas kitaip. Niekas niekada nerodo daktarams savo kotų . (204)
82.	Please, please, <i>please</i> let me not have cancer of the knob . (224)	Prašau, prašau, <i>prašau</i> , kad tik man nebūtų varpos vėžys . (205)

13 examples were discovered with this method. Summarizing, it could be claimed that the translator uses various synonyms for the body parts as a way to avoid repetition of the same word. As in the case of slang *knob* which is translated as *varpa*, *kotas*, *galas*. Thus, the words have a similar meaning, but are less effective in the target text. The next table presents samples with the synonymy method used in the translation of sexual behavior slang.

Table 14. Synonymy applied to the translation of sexual behavior slang in the novel *Doing It*

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
83.	‘Yeah, but she wouldn’t be a monster if I was shagging her , would she? She’d be...’	Taip, bet gal gavus sekso atsileistų? Ji taptų... - Draugiška? - pasiūlė Džonas. - Taip. (9)

	'Friendly?' suggested Jon. 'Yeah.' (3)	
84.	He'd done it. He'd survived by kissing with a good-looking girl in the corner of the dance floor. Cool or what? And how it was safe to go and mingle. Jackie had other ideas. (12)	Jam pavyko. Jį išgelbėjo laižiakas su gražia mergina šokių aikštelės kampe. Jėga, ką? Dabar jis gali drąsiai bendrauti su kitais. Tuo tarpu Džekės galvoje sukosi kitos mintys. (17)
85.	No one likes to interrupt a good, hard snog. (65)	Niekas nediršo trukdyti besibučiuojančiai porelei. (64)
86.	He'd been snogging people, so had Jacks. (75)	Jis bučiavosi su kitomis, Džekė irgi. (71)
87.	Not only had he someone to shag, but he had taken the pressure off Jackie. (201)	Jis ne tik pasimylėjo, bet ir nebespaudė Džekės. (185)
88.	Dino felt mean, because he was, after all, only in it for the shag. (233)	Dinas pasijuto šlykščiai, nes ištikro jam rūpėjo tik seksas. (213)

14 samples of this method were found in the Lithuanian translation *Darant tai*. By using the synonymy method the translator makes the slang of sex less insulting. For the slang word *shag* the translator uses such synonyms as *pasimylėjo*, or *seksas* which are more liberal and acceptable. However in some cases the slang word is used in the target language though the source text does not present a slangy word. The word *kissing* is translated as *laižiakas*. Both words have the same meaning, but *laižiakas* has a stronger negative meaning.

Table 15. Synonymy of the swearing slang

Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)		Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
89.	'You bastard!' shrieked Jackie in my ear. I leapt round. I think I might have briefly fainted in mid-air. (146)	- Tu šlykštus, - sušnypštė Džekė. Aš pašokau į orą. Tikriausiai akimirką net buvau apalęs. (138)
90.	'You bastard,' she hissed. 'All the time! No wonder you were so understand! (195)	- Tu išdavike, - suriko ji. Visą šį laiką! Nieko keisto, kad buvai toks supratingas! (189)

91.	‘The bastard’s two-timing you,’ said Sam at school one morning. (206)	- Tas šiknius tave apgaudinėja, -vieną rytą mokykloje pasakė Semė. (191)
92.	Fuck it. I just wish so much I didn’t have to do this. It’s so horrible-but the alternatives are so much worse. (301)	Šūdas. Kaip noriu, kad nereikėtų to daryti. Tai siaubinga, bet visa kita kur kas blogiau. (276)

The table above presents the examples of swearing slang synonymy. Only 10 cases were found of this subgroup. By using this method the translator presents a wide variety of swearing synonyms as for the slang *bastard* such as *šiknius*, *šlykštus* or *išdavike* synonyms are used. As for a very vulgar slang word *fuck* the Lithuanian swearing slang *šūdas* is applied.

Finally, it could be concluded that synonymy is used not only as the method that allows avoiding repetition, but also provides an opportunity to use Lithuanian slang and so to keep a balance between the source and target text.

4.6 Comparative analysis

For the purpose of the investigation the comparative analysis was carried out. After the circumstantial analysis of the examples of the translation strategies collected from Melvin Burgess’ novel *Doing It* (2003) and Lithuanian translation *Darant tai* (2009), it has been found out that the softening method, omission, stylistic compensation and synonymy methods vary in the scope within each group. The total number of the selected instances is 185 samples, that are all presented in the appendix of the present paper. In order to have a deeper understanding the frequency of instances has been presented in the followong table:

Table 16. Distribution of translation strategies used in the translation of teens' slang in *Doing It*

Translation strategy	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)
Softening	61	33
Omission	41	22
Stylistic compensation	46	25
Synonymy	37	20

To display the collected data more illustratively, the disproportion of the translation strategies applied in teens' slang translation has been illustrated by the following figure:

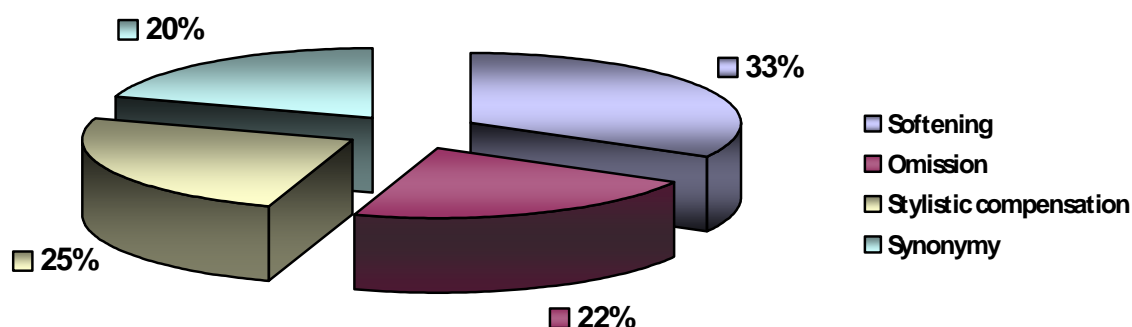


Figure 1. Translation strategies used in the translation of teens' slang

Table 16 and **Figure 1** reflect that the majority of translation strategies applied in the translation of Melvin Burgess novel *Doing It* is the softening method, this method amounts to 33% of all instances. In addition, the stylistic compensation is also a frequently used strategy of translation, 46 cases of this method were found which comprises 25% of all the samples. The omission method in the translation of slang was applied less frequently, total 22% considered of 41 instances. The synonymy method composes the smallest group of instances, 37 samples that is 20% of all the collected examples. Comparative analysis enables to draw a conclusion that the

softening and stylistic compensation methods are the dominant strategies applied in the translation of the teens' slang in the novel. A less predominant translation strategy is the omission strategy. The synonymy method is least frequently used in the translations of teens' slang in the novel *Doing It*.

It could be stated, that because of the differences between the source language and the target language slang often cannot be translated literally. Translation strategies are used for this purpose. Though in some cases the slangy words or expressions are softened, omitted or synonym is used, it does not change the context of the novel. Quality of the translated novel *Doing It* is high. The translator performs the task to maintain the meaning of the source text into the target text.

CONCLUSIONS

Having analyzed translation strategies used in the translation of teens' slang the aim of the present work has been fulfilled in consonance with the objectives presented in the introductory part of the research. Finally, the final conclusions have been drawn:

- Translation is a linguistic activity the purpose of which is to replace a written message or statement of the source language by the same message or statement in the target language by its closest equivalent. The process of translation developed since there was an interaction of two cultures and languages. In the purpose of translation, equivalence is the main issue. In order to preserve the meaning and the context less altered, different translation strategies are applied.
- Direct and oblique strategies correspond to literal and free translation. To the direct translation strategies such as borrowing, semantic calque and literal translation belong. Meanwhile oblique methods are divided into the transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. However the process of informal language translation requires different translation strategies.
- Slang is an increasingly widespread phenomenon into the language and literature especially among the younger community. It is as short lived, informal and ever changing language aspect which is below of the natural language. The origin of slang interrelated with the English criminal cant. Nowadays teenagers are daily slang users and creators.
- Because of the differences between the source language and the target language the translatability of slang is one of the most difficult translation aspects. Translation strategies such as softening, omission, stylistic compensation and synonymy strategies play a significant role into the process of informal language translation.
- 185 cases of the above mentioned strategies applied to the translation of teens' slang have been discovered in the novel *Doing It* (2003). Chiefly repetitive slang are subgrouped into the: slang of body parts, slang of sexual behavior and swearing slang.
- The collected instances of the indicated translation strategies proved that they have been distributed in the diminishing order as follows: the softening method (33%), omission (22%), stylistic compensation (25%) and synonymy method (20%).

Finally, it is important to admit that further investigation of translation strategies applied to teens' slang is necessary in more diverse teenagers' literature in order to verify the presented findings.

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APPENDIX

Softening method in the translation of body parts slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
1.	‘She let me feel her tits as well’ he confided. (12)	- Ji leido paliesti savo papukus , - prisipažino Dinas. (18)
2.	‘ Still no punnani, ’ said Ben sympathetically ‘You should get a girlfriend. Punnani is usually found in the same vicinity. (6)	- Vistiek, teks apseiti be putytės – užjausdamas pasakė Benas. - Susirask merginą, paprastai visos turi putytes. (12)
3.	Jonathon was horribly conscious of his microscopic knob. (19)	Džonatanas baisiai nerimavo dėl savo mažojo draugužio. (17)
4.	And she did a silly little dance for him, lifting up her skirt and wagging her bum. (22)	Ir ji sušoko jam trumpą kvailą šokiuką pakėlusi sijoną ir kraipydama užpakaliuką. (26)
5.	Blinded by sudden rush of hormones he put his hands on her hip, then let it slide down to the side of her bum. (27)	Apimtas hormonų antplūdžio jis uždėjo ranką jai ant klubų ir leido nuslysti iki užpakaliuko. (30)
6.	‘I know what colour pubes she has. ’ (28)	Žinau, kokios spalvos jos trikampis. (31)
7.	‘I’ve got some contraceptives,’ I said. ‘No,’ said Jackie. Then she added under her breath, ‘Not this again.’ ‘But you want to, why not?’ I asked. I slid my hand down her arse and tickled her crack. (30)	- Turiu prezikų, - pasakiau jai. -Ne, - atsakė Džekė. Ir tyliai pridūrė: -Tik ne taip. -Bet tu irgi nori, tai kodėl ne? - Užkišau ranką už kelių ir pakutenau užpakaliuką. (34)
8.	‘But I don’t fancy her! Jonathon tried unconsciously to explain, but Mr Knobby Knobster grinned his woozy little hard man’s smile and said, ‘Yeah? But I do. (63)	„Bet ji man nepatinka,” nesąmoningai pabandė pasakyti Džonatanas, tačiau jo Karštas Bičas klastingai šyptelėjo ir atkirto: „Ne? Užtat man patinka.” (61)

9.	I think about them. I spend a lot of my spare time looking at them on my computer screen – tits and arses and minge till it comes out of my ears. (89)	Aš apie juos galvoju, apie juos fantazuuju, didžiąją dalį savo laisvalaikio leidžiu žiūrėdamas į juos kompiuterio ekrane – papukus, užpakaliukus, putytės, kol pradeda svaigti galva. (87)
10.	We started pretending to be Jackie and Dino, with her dying to shag him and then panicking every time he took his knob out. (94)	Pradėjom apsimetinėti Džeke ir Dinu, kaip ji miršta iš noro pasidulkinti, bet vos jis parodo jai savo Karštą Bičą – ji išsigąsta. (88)
11.	I'd felt up other girls before, but Deborah was <i>womanly</i> . Tits and belly and bum. (94)	Esu glamonėjęs ir kitas merginas, bet Debora buvo <i>moteriška</i> . Krūtis, pilvas, užpakaliukas. (89)
12.	First Jackie disappears, just when she's ready to open her legs, then there's sick in the bed, then my willy doesn't do it and now I've been caught wanking. (108)	Iš pradžių Džekė dingsta, kai jau buvo pasiruošus išžergti kojas, paskui vėmalų krūva lovoj, paskui mano bičas sustreikuoja , o dabar dar mane užklupo smaukantis. (101)
13.	Whenever I think about those twenty minutes outside the garage with the wind blowing around Mr. Knobby Knobster and her tits out, I almost pull my trousers off from the inside. (144)	Kai pagalvoju apie tas dvidešimt minučių prie garažo, šaltam vėjui glostant mano bičiulį ir jos papukus , norisi nusimauti kelnes. (133)
14.	<i>Deborah thin...</i> but with big tits , so that I'd still have those wonderful bazookas to play with, but no one would sneer at me for going out with a fat girl. (149)	<i>Deborą ploną...</i> bet palikti dabartinius papukus , kad tebeturėčiau žaidimui tas nuostabias bazukas, bet kad niekas iš manęs nesityčiotų, jog susitikinėju su storule. (137)
15.	Maybe they already have. Mr Knobby certainly think so. (149)	O gal jie jau padarė taip? Mano karštas Bičelis tuo neabejoja. (138)
16.	At home, he had to see to Mr Knobby three times , one after the other. Afterwards, he lay back and gazed at the fatal organ. (157)	Namie, jam teko triskart patenkinti savo Karštą Bičą . Triskart iš eilės. Tada jis atsigulė žiūrėdamas į savo lemtingąjį organą. (149)

17.	“Jiggly – jiggly – jig – jig – jig,” she says, and then she bends over so they hang in your face like... well. Like a beautiful pair of tits. (161)	„Op op op op op“, - sako ji, ir pasilenkia, o jie kabo virš tavo veido kaip... kaip labai dailūs papukai. (149)
18.	And then there’s the tits and minge. It wouldn’t last, though. Once she got to know me she’d go off me dead quick. (168)	Be to, dar yra papukai ir putytė. Nors ilgai tai netruks. Geriau mane pažinus ji iškart mane paliks. (165)
19.	Jonathon tried to be dismissive. ‘A snog’s a snog, so what? He said. He thought of suggesting she had nice tits – something he’d heard people say dismissively about a girl they’d been with they didn’t fancy – but he just couldn’t do that to her. (173)	Džonatanas pasistengė viską nuleisti juokais. - Pasilaižėm per vakarėlį. Baisaus čia daikto. - Jis norėjo pasakyti, kad jos faini papukai, girdėjo, kad taip sakoma apie panas, su kuriom tąsaisi, bet kurios nepatinka tau, bet negalėjo prisiversti sakyti apie ją tokių dalykų. (172)
20.	Deborah kissed him back, pushing herself into him. Mr Knobby rose up at once. (195)	Debora jam atsakė ir prisispaudė prie jo. Karštas Bičas iškart stryktelėjo. (180)
21.	‘Ho ho ho.’ says Mr Knobby Knobster. ‘This is what you’ve after the whole time, isn’t it, you filthy little stalk of gristle and engorged flesh?’ ‘Yep.’ (215)	- Ohohoho, - sako mano Karštas Bičelis. - Tu to ir norėjai, mažas ištvirkęs, kietas, pritvinkęs mėsos gabale? - Taip. (199)
22.	When I was fourteen and going out with my first girlfriend, I couldn’t find her fanny. (217)	Kai man buvo keturiolika ir susitikinėjau su savo pirma mergina, negalėjau rasti jos putytės. (199)
23.	I felt her tits – see, I’m not a complete goof, I knew where they were – and then she undid the button to her jeans, and I put my hand down and... it wasn’t there. (217)	Paliečiau jos papukus, - matot, nesu paskutinis liurbis, bent juos sugebėjau surasti, - paskui ji atsegė džinsų sagą, aš įkišau ranką ir... ten nieko nebuvo. (200)

24.	All those lessons in biology and no one ever told me that women keep their fannies practically halfway up their backs. (219)	Kad ir kiek turėjau biologijos pamokų, niekas man nepasakė, kad jų skylutės yra praktiškai prie užpakalio. (201)
25.	But name one single person who's shown their knob to the doctor. (222)	Bet parodykit nors vieną vaikina, kuris rodė savo daikčiuką daktarui. (205)
26.	Had I been unlucky enough to get a girlfriend with no fanny? (283)	Man pasisekė susirasti merginą be putytės? (281)

Softening method in the translation of sexual behavior slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
27.	People let their hair down a bit, have a few slow dances, got into a clinch or two a bit of a grope. (10)	Visi atsipalaidavo – keli lėti šokiai, keli glustelėjimai, keli bučiniai. (16)
28.	Dino spent a lot of time that evening in his room trying to think of nice things like Jackie or football or a good film, but all his mind would show him was his mum sucking Dave Short's 'moustache' , in vivid, spitty close – up. (35)	Tą vakarą Dinas stengėsi daugiau galvoti apie tokius malonius dalykus kaip Džekė ar futbolas, tačiau jam akyse stovėjo mama, valganti Deivo Šorto „ūsus“. (38)
29.	He'd been so horned up over Jacks that he'd hallucinated the snog , the breasts, the urgent hands. (43)	Džekė jį taip sujaudino , kad jis paprasčiausiai įsigalvojo glamones , krūtis ir nekantrias rankas. (45)
30.	He was thinking, all he had to do was wake her up and he could shag her. In fact, he probably didn't even have to do that-she wouldn't mind. She'd probably let him do anything to her he like. And he bloody couldn't do it! (49)	Pagalvojo - tereikia ją pažadinti ir gal pavyks ją patvarkyti. O gal net nereikia žadinti – ji neprieštaraus. Ji tikriausiai leistų jam daryti viską, ko panorės. O jis nesugeba, velniai griebtų. (51)
31.	Not having known how it started, he had	Jis nežinojo nei kaip viskas prasidėjo, nei kaip

	no idea how to stop it, either, even though he was embarrassed to be snogging a fat girl on the stairs where everyone could not only see but had to squeeze past in order to get up and down. (51)	viską pabaigti, nors jam ir buvo gėda glamonėtis su stora mergaite laiptų vidury, kur juos ne tik visi matė, bet dar ir turėjo sprautis eidami pro šalį. (53)
32.	She said this in such a way that indicated – can you believe this? – that Dino was a crap kisser. (74)	Ji pasakė tai taip – ar galite patikėti? – lyg Dinas nemokėtų visai bučiuotis. (71)
33.	There was this time she got me backstage, pulled on my top and her top, popped herself out of her bra and gave this big, wet snog, skin to skin backstage with half the cast of Toad of Toad Hall just the other side of the curtains, (85)	Dar buvo kartas užkulisuose, kur ji nutraukė man marškinius, nusivilko savo, išsinėrė iš liemenėlės ir mes pradėjome glamonėtis , o kitapus užuolaidų laukė pusė spektaklio aktorių. (83)
34.	Jackie was still doing this little-girlie thing, all wriggly a silly and making a bit of a fool of herself, really. But it was a lovely horny snog, and what do care about Sue, anyway? (95)	Džekė elgėsi kaip maža mergaitė, nenustygo vietoje ir atrodė gan kvailai. Bet mes maloniai pasiglamžėm , tad kas man darbo, ką pamanyš Sju? (91)
35.	I'd have liked to hug her, but I didn't want her to think I was going to shag her. (110)	Norėjau ją apkabinti, bet pabūgau, kad pamanyš, jog prie jos lendu. (104)
36.	'I wouldn't really shag you, you know,' I told her. (111)	- Iš tikro nebūčiau tavęs palietęs , - pasakiau jai. (104)
37.	'Here...here, what's this?' Jonathon jumped up, stretched himself in a cup shape as if he was spread over the back of an elephant and began humping. (132)	- Štai...štai...žiūrėkit, - Džonatanas sulinko lyg užgulęs dramblių ir pradėjo judinti klubus. (129)

38.	The fact is, I can't put together the sort of the feelings that I get when I'm having a dirty big wank together with the kind of feeling I get when I'm having a nice friendly chat with someone. (145)	Tiesą sakant, nesuprantu jausmų, kurie mane apima kai žaidžiu su savimi – tai visai kas kita negu tie jausmai, kai, sakykim, su kuo nors draugiškai šnekučiuojusi. (135)
39.	'I shag you,' she said. Just one, Ben, in case you thought I was having it off with the rest of the year. I'm not, for your information.' (165)	- Aš tvarkau tave , - pasakė ji. – Tik negalvok, kad tai truks amžinai. (153)
40.	'That's right, Fas and Ben the non – shaggers.' 'I'm shagging someone,' said Ben. (89)	- Tiesa, Fasas su Benu nesidulkina. - Aš kai ką tvarkau , - atsakė Benas. (177)
41.	He wanted to spread her and stroke her and bang her and gobble her all like the lovely big banquet she was. (259)	Jis norėjo išskėsti jai kojas, glamonėti ją, tvarkyti , ir ragauti kaip milžinišką delikatesą. (236)
42.	After a bit he grew desperate and started banging at her hard while she spread her knees and gasped. (281)	Paskui jį apėmė geismas ir jis pradėjo judėti iš visų jėgų , ji praskietė kojas ir aiktėlėjo. (254)
43.	He banged away until the bed rumbled under them and he silently came. (281)	Jis judėjo , lova judėjo po jais, paskui jis tyliai baigė. (256)
44.	'I want to bang you with my stiffie,' he said, which made me laugh. (313)	- Noriu perdurti tave su savo kotu , - pasakė jis, ir aš susijuokiau. (284)

Softening method in the translation of swearing slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
45.	'You are lying bastards! (4)	- Melagiai! (10)
46.	Jackie was right: Dino was a prat. (9)	Džekė buvo teisi – Dinas mažvaikis. (15)
47.	'No chance,' said Ben. I told you. She thinks you're prat. (9)	- Be šansų, atkirto Benas. – Jau sakiau, jį laiko tave mažvaikiu. (15)
48.	Jackie started to think, What a crap	Džekė jau buvo begalvojanti: „Kokie banalūs

	line! (11)	žodžiai!” (17)
49.	‘And he’s such a wanker , it’s just gross.’ (16)	- Jis toks gašlus , šlykštu. (21)
50.	Crab Line on the way home, and it makes me feel so fucking good. (21)	Krab Leinas pakeliui į namus ir tai velniškai nuostabu. (25)
51.	I was really pissed off but I knew I shouldn’t be going on like that, I was really blowing my chances. (32)	- Buvau kaip reikiant įsiutęs , bet žinojau, kad taip šnekėti negalima, nes tik viską sumausiu. (36)
52.	The vile little bitch was so tiny! (82)	Ta klastinga mergiūkštė tokia maža! (77)
53.	‘I was asleep.’ Said the girl, and she took a big hard drag on her fag. She looked pissed off , but she wasn’t leaving, not so far. (99)	- Aš miegojau, - atsakė mergina ir giliai įtraukė dūmą. Ji atrodė apsvaigusi , bet niekur nėjo, bent jau kolkas. (93)
54.	What sort of Willy would find a situation like this on their hands and then not try it on? (100)	Jis būtų paskutinis krėtinas , jei nepasinaudotų tokia proga. (94)
55.	I know I’m crap but that really would be too petty even for me. (152)	Žinau, kad aš nevykėlis , bet taip galvoti niekinga, netgi man. (140)
56.	It was great. She even liked his awful shit jokes. (156)	Bet tai buvo nuostabu. Jai patiko netgi jo šlykštūs juokai. (144)
57.	‘ I don’t give a shit about Dino , but since you can’t do anything for yourself, maybe you can do it for him.’ (159)	- Man nusispjaut į Diną , bet kadangi tu nieko nedarai dėl savęs, padaryk bent dėl jo. (147)
58.	Under the bullshit was a kind, sweet boy. (171)	Už padaužos slypi geras, malonus berniukas. (158)
59.	‘ Sucker! Why are you doing this to yourself?’ (175)	- Višta! Ko tu save kankini? (161)
60.	He’d often had fantasies about beating the shit out of him. (180)	Jis dažnai fantazuodavo, kaip iškaršia jam kailį. (166)
61.	‘ She’s been telling everyone what a complete shit you were. And she was	- Ji visiems iš eilės pasakoja, koks tu idijotas. Ir ji buvo teisi, ar ne? – pridūrė Benas. (292)

	right, wasn't she?' said Ben. (321)	
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Omission in the translation of body parts slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
62.	'Really? What are they like?' asked Jonathon. ' She has nice tits, ' Dino replied. (12)	- Tikrai? Ir kokie jie? – paklausė Džonatanas. - Faini, - atsakė Dinas. (18)
63.	Blinded by a sudden rush of hormones he put his hand on her hip, then let it slide down to the side of her bum. (27)	Apimtas hormonų antplūdžio jis uždėjo ranką jai ant klubų ir leido jai nuslysti žemyn. (30)
64.	He watched in slow motion as the skirt hitched up right above her bum and the man's hand began to ease its way down the back of the tights. (34)	Tarsi sulėtintame kine jis matė, kaip sijonas pakyla į viršų, o vyro ranka pasislėpia kelnaitėse. (37)
65.	She wriggled as he eased her dress right up above her tummy, and ran his palm over her knickers, tiny low ones that barely covered her pubes. (50)	Ji pasimuistė, kai jis užsmaukė suknelę gerokai aukščiau klubų ir perbraukė delnais per jos kelnaites, tokias siauras, kad vargiai ką dengė. (51)
66.	What if some sweet, shy girl come along and offered herself to him and he had to get her to swing from the light fittings with a telescope up her fanny and pegs on her tits before he could get it up? (60)	Kas, jei kokia miela, drovi mergaitė jam pasiūlys, o jis negalės susijaudinti, kol ji nepašoks jam viena is apatiniais ir spaustukais ant spenelių. (59)
67.	No one had ever told her that a stiff knob means a stiff knob and no more. (74)	Niekas jai nėra sakęs, kad kietas kaip akmuo penis dar nieko nereiškia. (71)
68.	Mr Knobby, the little traitorous, stood up at the mere thought. (93)	O man pasistojo vien nuo tos minties. (88)
69.	He rubbed his pubis on hers, but as his fear of failure grew, so his knob got softer and softer and now at last it was nothing but a felty slug hanging off him.	Jis trynėsi prie jos, netgi pamėgino įstumti, bet jis paprasčiausiai suglebo. (95)

	(102)	
70.	I was still trying to make my willy work. (108)	Vis dar bandžiau jį pažadinti. (101)
71.	‘You traitorous bastard knob’ , he told Mr Knobby, but he wanted to shake hands so much that he had to walk swiftly home to relieve himself of the pressure. (157)	- Prakeiktas išdavike , - pasakė savo Karštam Bičui, bet jam taip panoro, kad teko mikliai grįžti namo nuleisti garą. (144)
72.	Jackie bent over it and he began banging himself against her bum . (169)	Džekė palinko į priekį, o jis pradėjo baksnoti klubais į ją . (157)
73.	I even know that Dino can fit three fingers up her fanny but she doesn’t like it much. (213)	Netgi žinau, kad Dinas gali sukišti jai tris pirštus , nor jai tai nelabai patinka. (198)
74.	Secrets a knob would be better without . (215)	Paslapčių, be kurių jam bus geriau . (198)
75.	That seemed the most likely, so I scratched about her bush , up down, all around, but there was no doubt about it: no fanny. (217)	Antrasis atvėjis buvo realesnis, todėl dar pagrabaliojau ten , tačiau abėjonių neliko – putytės nerasta. (200)
76.	Think about it; if fannies really were on the front, your knob ought to stick straight out . (219)	Pagalvokit patys – jei skylutės irgi būtų prieky, jis visada turėtų stovėti . (202)
77.	I mean, if it was down to diagrams you wouldn’t have a clue what a fanny actually looks like . (219)	Iš paveikslukų niekada nesuprastum, kaip viskas atrodo iš tikro . (202)
78.	As Mr Knobby’s personal trainer and physiotherapist , I’m giving him plenty of massage and exercise – not so much as to wear him out, of course – just enough to keep him on form, so to speak. (256)	Kaip asmeninis treneris ir daktaras daug jį treniravau ir masažavau, aišku, ne tiek, kad išsekinčiau – tieiog norėjau palaikyti formą. (233)
79.	Like a little boy I jerked to attention and	Susigėdęs kaip mažvaikis nusimoviau. Pasirodė

	pulled them down. Out came the meat and two veg. Poor Mr Knobby! (306)	mėsgalys ir dvi daržovės. Vargšas! (283)
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Omission in the translation of sexual behavior slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
80.	That's just because it's the only way you could get a shag. (2)	- Tik todėl, kad nė viena kita tau neduotų. (8)
81.	'Then he sort of tugged her off into the shrubbery for another snog and she let him.' (14)	Staiga jis truktelėjo ir įsitempė ją į krūmus. Ji nesipriešino. (20)
82.	You ask anyone, there's loads of girls would love go out with me, they'd shag me tomorrow if I just went up and asked. (30)	Dešimtys merginų mielai su manimi susitiktų nors ir rytoj, jei tik panorėčiau. (34)
83.	They cuddled up on the dance floor, big long slow snogs, and in a minute they were in a clinch on the sofa. (50)	Jie stovėjo apsikabinę kambario vidury, o paskui akimirksniu atsidūrė ant sofos. (50)
84.	Apart from having to watch one of his friends kiss a fat girl, Dino had ordeals yet to come: he spotted Jackie and Fasil snogging in the kitchen. (73)	Negana to, kad Dinas pamatė vieną savo draugų besilaižantį su stora mergina, jo rūpesčiai dar tik prasideda: netrukus jis pastebėjo Džekę ir Fasilą virtuvėje. (70)
85.	It might have been just a party snog, but he'd been so enthusiastic – it had to mean something. (74)	Žinoma jie buvo vakarėlyje, kita vertus, jis taip įsijautė – o tai jau kažką reiškia. (71)
86.	She stormed out – very quietly by all accounts – and was half away home before she realized she'd sabotaged her own shag. (93)	Ji trenkė durimis – bėje, labai tyliai – ir tik pusiaukelėję į namus suprato, kad pati liko be nieko. (88)
87.	OK, it was no sex life, no shagging. (111)	Gera, gyvenimas be sekso. (104)

88.	On one hand, Siobhan shags, and Jackie doesn't and that shagging business – that's something I want to do great deal more of. (134)	Kita vertus, Siobana dukinasi, o Džekė nesutinka – o aš tikrai nekėtinu išsižadėti to dalyko ateityje. (125)
89.	And then afterwards all shagged out with nothing on , tidbits being carried to and fro, ready to start again any time you feel like it. (162)	O atsipalaidavimui – žaidi papukais, pasiruošęs bet kada pratęsti. (150)
90.	'This is me lying down and staring up Miss Young's minge while she gives me a blow job.' (190)	- Čia aš guliu ir žiūriu, kaip tamsta mokytoja man čiulpia. (176)
91.	'That was shagging, I'm not talking about shagging . I want to...' (197)	- Mes kalbėjome apie dulkinimąsi, o aš kalbu ne apie jį. Aš noriu... (182)

Omission in the translation of swearing slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
92.	'You filthy bastard. That's sooooo filthy, you bastard.' (4)	- Tu ištvirkėli. Tu tooooks ištvirkęs. (10)
93.	Poor sap had no idea why she was so touched. (48)	Vargšelis , taip ir nesuprato, kas ją taip sujaudino. (49)
94.	I thought, That's it. This bloke's just awful . (55)	Pamaniau – viskas. Jis šlykštus . (55)
95.	'What's this, you freaks?' he screamed (63)	- Kas tai?! – suriko jis. (62)
96.	He fled the kitchen – leave the bastards to it – and made a dive for his friends in the dance room. (65)	Jis išlekė iš virtuvės, palikęs juos vienus , ir nėrė ieškoti draugų šokių aikštelėje. (63)
97.	The bitch had sneaked out without even telling me. (87)	Ji išslinko nė nesiteikusi man pasakyti. (82)
98.	I walked back along the hallway and I suddenly realized what a horrible	Grįžau į koridorių ir staiga supratau, kaip viskas suversta . (82)

	fucking mess everything was. (88)	
99.	I could have strangled that bastard! (92)	Būčiau galėjęs jį pasmaugti. (86)
100.	‘Two bloody days I’ve been at it!’ ‘Oh... Well. Wow. You’ve had a good time, then’ (99)	- Aš švenčiau jau antra diena! - O... Na... Oho. Tau gerai. (93)
101.	He wanted to do it with slappers, slags and sluts as well. (105)	Jis norėjo tai daryti su kekšėm, ir su šliundrom. (98)
102.	He was a time bomb. He was a fucking Cruise Missile. He could not believe he had to put up with this shit. (137)	Jis buvo tiksinti laikrodinė bomba. Branduolinė raketa. Jis tiesiog negalėjo patikėti, kad turi kęsti jų paistalus. (130)

Stylistic Compensation in the translation of body parts slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
103.	And now I am, watching her long fingers pop open the top button on her jeans for me while I stroke her things in the rhododendron bushes. Crab Lane on the way home, and it makes me feel so fucking good. (21)	Ir štai dabar žiūriu, kaip jos ilgi pirštai dėl manęs prasega savo džinsų sagą, o aš rododendrų krūmuose grabaliojau jos papus. Krab Leinas pakeliui į namus ir tai velniškai nuostabu. (25)
104.	She took everything off, one after another, as if she was unwrapping him, until there he was, stark naked in the middle of the room with an erection on the front of him like a concrete pillar. (22)	Ji vilko vieną drabužį po kito, lyg vyniotų saldainį, kol jis liko stovėti vidury kambario plika sėdyne ir lyg akmeninė kolona dunksančia erekcija. (25)
105.	I was off my head – pretending to be Dino’s thing! (94)	Aš buvau netekęs galvos – apsimetinėti Dino galu! (88)
106.	I pulled it open and my little friend began pulsing like some sort of atomic weapon. ‘Wow,’ I said. It was	Aš ją praskėčiau ir mano kotas pradėjo pulsuoti kaip atominis ginklas. (107)

	awesome. (113)	
107.	She held him tight, her big bosoms pushed up against him. Mr Knobby rose up between them. Deborah pushed her tummy against it, and he pushed his friend gently back. (141)	Jinai jį apkabino, i jį įsiremė didelės krūtys. Tarp jų iškilo Karštas Bičas. Debora prisispaudė prie jo, Karštas Bičas švelniai ją stumtelėjo. (135)
108.	She puts the Frosties on the bed next to you, puts the back of her hands underneath them and jiggles up and down. (161)	Ji pastato <i>Frosties</i> šalia tavęs, pakiša rankas po papukais ir lengvai juos pajudina. (149)
109.	Jonathon was just stopped dead in his tracks by her cleavage. (193)	Džonatanas sustojo kaip įbestas prieš jos papus. (178)
110.	And how embarrassing for those poor girls, having you private parts about half an inch away from your dirt box. (219)	Ir kaip nesmagu turėtų būti vargšėms mergaitėms, kad jų privačios dalys yra tik per pusę colio nuo subinės skylės. (201)
111.	Show another man your thing and ask him to examine it? (223)	Pakišti savo pimplą kitam vyrui ir paprašyti jį apžiūrėti? (206)
112.	‘Ah,’ I croaked. I was trying to think of some other ailment I could lay claim to. The pox? Testicular gangrene? Anything but this. (304)	- Aha, - sudejavau. Bandžiau staigiai sugalvoti kokią nors negalią, kuria galėčiau prisidengti. Sifilis? Kiaušų gangrena? Bet kas, tik ne tai. (278)
113.	Lost your girlfriend? Tough. Try losing your best friend, see how that feels. (258)	Praradai draugę? Oi. Pabandyk prarasti pimplą, pažiūrėsim, ką tada pasakysi. (234)
114.	What’s actually going to happen is this. I’m going to get a new buddy and be very, very, very happy. (303)	Iš tiesų viskas bus šitaip: aš gausiu naują pimplą ir būsiu labai, labai, labai laimingas. (275)
115.	They’d be ringing around to see how many other surgeries I’d gone into to have my penis checked out. (304)	Visi puls klausinėti, pas kiek daktarų buvau ir kaišiojau jiems savo pimplą. (276)

116.	With boys, it's their stuff – with us it's our whole bodies. (310)	Vaikinų problema – pimpalas , o mūsų – visas kūnas. (282)
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Stylistic compensation in the translation of sexual behavior slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
117.	'We're taking shags here, not marriage. No one mentioned having to talk to them,' pointed out Ben. The boys laughed. 'I'd do Jenny,' said Dino. (3)	- Ei, mes kalbam apie pasidulkinimą, o ne apie vedybas. Nieks nesakė, kad su jom reikės šnekėtis, - tarė Benas. Berniukai nusijuokė. - Aš dulkinčiau Dženę, - pasakė Dinas. (9)
118.	Only the most gorgeous will do for our Deem. Dino shuffled his feet and smiled. 'You'll probably get it before I do,' he said. (6)	Tik patys gražiausi dulkina mūsų Karalienę. Dinas užsimetė koja ant kojos ir nusišypsojo. - Tu tikriausiai pasidulkinsi anksčiau už mane, - tarė jis. (12)
119.	They knew she would, they knew she had, they knew she did – but not with the likes of them. (10)	Jie žinojo, kad ji pasišrašytų – ir pasirašo, - tik ne su tokiais kaip jie. (14)
120.	'You give a wet to Dino?' repeated Sue incredulously. 'You have a date with Dino?' (13)	- Tu pasilaižei su Dinu? – netikėdama pakartojo Sju. – Ir eisi su juo į pasimatymą? (18)
121.	I could just go along for the ride... and then she'd think – What ride? (15)	- Ji galvojo, kad su juo tik pažais, bet staiga jai dingtelėjo: „ Tik pažaisiu? “. (20)
122.	'He'll make me unhappy and I'll make his brains out. (16)	Jis padarys mane nelaimingą, o aš jį negyvai uždulkinsiu. (21)
123.	He had a stiff again immediately and he wanted to do a knee trembler in the car park but I wasn't into that, would felt horrible. (55)	Jam vėl pasistojo ir jis norėjo viską pakartoti, bet aš nesutikau. (55)
124.	If I make the sick instead of Jackie will I still be a virgin?... because just then I'd have done anything on the	Pagalvojau – jei išdulkinčiau vėmalus vietoj Džekės, ar vis dar būčiau nekaltas? Mat tą akimirką būčiau padaręs viską, kad tik

	planet not to be a virgin. (88)	atsisveikinčiau su nekaltybe. (82)
125.	She shook her head and said, 'Don't.' 'Go on,' he told her. (100)	Ji papurtė galvą ir pasakė: - Nereikia. - Nesylaužyk , - pasakė jis jai. (94)
126.	'You'd have gone on at me all night. Blokes do.' (110)	- Būtum dulkinęs mane visa naktį be sustojimo , kaip ir visi. (103)
127.	I won't be nagging her so much, because I'll getting it elsewhere... and she'll think I'm being all sensitive and understanding! (136)	Rimtai, nebemaldausiu jos dulkintis su manimi, nes sekso gausiu kitur... o ji manys, kad esu jautrus ir supratingas! (127)
128.	' I don't think there's much doubt that she's very much smitten, ' I said. (141)	- Manau, nėra abėjonių, kad ji dėl tavęs susileidusi , - pasakiau. (131)
129.	How could someone he didn't fancy turn him on so much? (157)	Kaip žmogus, kuris jo netraukia, gali jį taip įkaitinti? (144)
130.	' This is me doing Jackie standing up! ' (190)	- Čia aš dulkinu Džekę stovėdamas! (176)
131.	' This is me doing Deborah. ' (193)	- Čia aš dulkinu Deborą. (179)
132.	After the party he was some bloke who'd screwed her; that afternoon she felt, that she meant something to him. (204)	Po vakarėlio, jis tebuvo vaikiną, kuris ją išdulkino; tą popietę ji jautė, kad jam kažką reiškia. (188)
133.	She made me do this in the props cupboard last week. (209)	Aną savaitę privertė mane dulkintis valytojos sandeliuke. (193)
134.	It just amazes me that it's out there and can be seen by perverts like me while they're looking for wholesome babes to drool over. (216)	Mane stebino, kaip tokie dalykai leidžiami, kad paskui visokie iškrypėliai kaip aš žiūrėdami juos galėtų smaukytis. (199)
135.	That's why the lump gets bigger when I get a wood. (221)	Todėl tas guzas ir didėja, kai smaukausi. (203)
136.	I've developed a hand technique that	Atradau smaukymosi būdą neliečianti vėžio

	avoids the cancerous area, avoided thinking about it, told myself it's nothing. (223)	srities, vengiu apie tai galvoti kartodamas sau, kad nieko man nėra. (205)
137.	She's the one who was doing it with Dave Short... (228)	Juk tu dulkinaisi su Deivu Šortu. (208)
138.	We'd just had this lovely big long session and we were dozing away, and she said. 'I love making love to you, Ben.' (250)	Mes ilgai dulkinomės, o kai buvom bepradeda snausti, ji pasakė: - Man patinka su tavim mylėtis, Benai. (229)

Stylistic compensation in the translation of swearing slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
139.	'Oh no' , she murmured but she didn't care. (17)	- Šūdas , - sumurmėjo ji, bet iš tiesų jai buvo visvien. (22)
140.	You lucky, lucky bastard! It's so good! (20)	Tu laimingas niekše! Tai juk velniškai nuostabu! (24)
141.	She's is a stubborn as a brick in a wall. (30)	Ji užsispyrusi kaip prakeikta ožka. (34)
142.	But why should he? He gets everything he wants by just being a winker. (54)	O ko jam saugoti? Ir taip gauna viską, ko panorėjęs nors ir toks prakeiktas šiknius. (54)
143.	'Are you going to chuck him?' 'Chuck him?' said Zoe. 'I'm going to destroy him.' (73)	Tu jį mesi? - Mesiu? paklausė Zojė. - Aš jį sušiksiu, velniai griebtų. (75)
144.	'Hush,' hissed Dino. And there it was: the look. It's not fair. I ought to be able to talk the pants off him but all he has to do is look at me and I just shrivel up. (78)	- Užsikišk, velniai griebtų, - sušnypštė Dinas. Ir vėl: tas žvilgsnis. Taip nesąžininga. Aš galėdavau šnekėti valandų valandas, o jam užtekdavo į mane pasižiūrėti ir aš sudrebėdavau. (76)
145.	He turned round and went home to listen to his mother's music. (181)	Jis apsigrėžė ir grįžo namo išklausyti purvinos motinos giesmelės. (167)
146.	'No!' Jackie laughed at him. 'You	- Ne! – Džekė iš jo nusijuokė. – Tu

	dope.’ (198)	nelaimingas mulki. (185)
147.	‘What are you on about?’ (248)	- Ką čia povelnių kliekit? (227)
148.	I can’t tell you how much I’d like to be able to do that – just to sit down and tell them everything that’s happened, and then break down and let it all out, the whole filthy mess. Instead of having this secret. (249)	Nė negaliu apsaityti, kaip norėčiau padaryti tą patį – atsisėsti ir papasakoti jiems viską, kas atsitiko, o paskui išsiliėti, išsakyti visas tas šlikštynes, užuot saugojus prakeiktą paslaptį. (227)

Synonymy in the translation of body parts slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaityė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
149.	He felt immensely proud and privileged. ‘I sucked Miss’s tits’ he thought. (28)	Jis pasijuto nepaprastai išdidus ir privilegijuotas. Čiulpiu panelės krūtis, pagalvojo jis. (31)
150.	No one had ever told her that a stiff knob means a stiff knob and no more. (74)	Niekas jai nėra sakęs, kad kietas kaip akmuo penis, dar nieko nereiškia. (71)
151.	The little pink dress was so short she showed her knickers every time she bent over or lifted her arms; a pussy pelmet, as his dad would have called it. (78)	Jos rausva suknelė buvo tokia trumputė, kad kaskart, kai pasilenkdavo ar pakeldavo rankas, pasimatydavo jos kelnaitės – vaginos dekoracija, kaip pasakytų jo tėvas. (74)
152.	Her buttocks quivered as she walked – disgusting! (84)	Subinė dreba vaikstant – šlykštu! (80)
153.	I got her jumper hoisted up and her tits out of her bra and right out into the air, and I kept turning her so the street light was shining on her, and imagining that someone could see what was going on. (95)	Pakėliau megztinį, išėmiau iš liemenėlės krūtis, sukau Deborą tol, kol ją užliejo gatvės žibinto šviesa, ir visą tą laiką įsivizdavau, kad mus kažkas stebi. (89)
154.	Then he pulled the pink dress over her	Paskui staiga jai per galvą nutraukė suknelę ir ji

	head and there she was, with her knickers hardly covering her bush and her little titties out. (101)	liko tik su mažytėmis, nieko nedengenčiomis kelnaitėmis ir mažomis krūtimis . (95)
155.	Some people can even wiggle their ears. But not your knob . (105)	Kai kurie netgi sugeba krutinti ausis. Bet tik ne galą . (99)
156.	‘No. But all the other girls’ – She waved her hand over the park, the town, the world – ‘they’re all worried about being thin and the right shape and having the right boobs and the right everything. (154)	- Ne. Bet kitos merginos, - ji mostelėjo ranka į parką, miestą, pasaulį, - amžinai suka galvą dėl plonumo, figūros, gražių krūtų ir taip toliau. (142)
157.	Once again, up came Mr Red Cap . (156)	Jo Raudongalvis vėl pakilo . (144)
158.	‘I’m sorry, Mr Green, but I’m afraid you have a nasty case of knob cancer ’. (222)	- Atleiskit, pone Grynai, bet jums sunkus varpos vėžio atvėjis . (204)
159.	Girls are used to it. But willies are different. No one ever shows the doctor their willy . (222)	Merginos prie to pratusios. Tačiau su peniais viskas kitaip. Niekas niekada nerodo daktarams savo kotų . (204)
160.	A worried knob is a limp knob . (215)	Sunerimęs galas – invalidas galas . (198)
161.	Please, please, <i>please</i> let me not have cancer of the knob . (224)	Prašau, prašau, <i>prašau</i> , kad tik man nebūtų varpos vėžys . (205)

Synonymy in the translation of sexual behavior slang

	Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)	Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
162.	‘Yeah, but she wouldn’t be a monster if I was shagging her , would she? She’d be...’ ‘Friendly?’ suggested Jon. ‘Yeah.’ (3)	Taip, bet gal gavus sekso atsileistų? Ji taptų... - Draugiška? - pasiūlė Džonas. - Taip. (9)
163.	He’d done it. He’d survived by kissing	Jam pavyko. Jį išgelbėjo laižiakas su gražia

	with a good-looking girl in the corner of the dance floor. Cool or what? And how it was safe to go and mingle. Jackie had other ideas. (12)	mergina šokių aikštelės kampe. Jėga, ką? Dabar jis gali drąsiai bendrauti su kitais. Tuo tarpu Džekės galvoje sukosi kitos mintys. (17)
164.	The she leaned down to him and gave him a dirty big snog. (26)	Paskui palinko prie jo ir padovanojo ilgą gašlų bučinį. (30)
165.	No one likes to interrupt a good, hard snog. (65)	Niekas nediršo trukdyti besibučiuojančiai porelei. (64)
166.	He snogged Grace by the back door – it was a party, it was what people did – and coolly resisted her suggestion to go for a walk. (67)	Kampe trumpai pasibučiavo su Greise – galų gale čia vakarėlis, čia visi taip daro – ir šaltai atsisakė jos pasiūlymo eiti pasivaikščioti. (65)
167.	He’d been snogging people, so had Jacks. (75)	Jis bučiavosi su kitomis, Džekė irgi. (71)
168.	A row of them were snogging up the stairs. (76)	Keletas bučiavosi čia pat ant laiptų. (73)
169.	‘It was just a kiss,’ I insisted. ‘Not for her, She’s smitten, I think’, he said. (91)	- Mes tik pasilaižėm, - gyniaus aš. -Tu – gal. Bet ji, mano manymu, susileido, - pasakė jis. (86)
170.	All these lovely girls. All those lucky boys getting off with them, snogging with them, sleeping with them, feeling them up – and he couldn’t do it (100)	Kiek gražių merginų. Ir kiek laimingųjų, kurie su jom išeina, bučiuojasi, miega, glamonėja – o jis to negali. (94)
171.	First Jackie disappears, just when she’s ready to open her legs, then there’s sick in the bed, then my willy doesn’t do it and now I’ve been caught wanking. (108)	Iš pradžių Džekė dingsta, kai jau buvo pasiruošus išžergti kojas, paskui vėmalų krūva lovoj, paskui mano bičas sustreikuoja, o dabar dar mane užklupo smaukantis. (101)
172.	How could I have a relationship with someone when I have so many secrets? My wank life, for instance. (152)	Kaip galiu palaikyti su kažkuo santykius, kai turiu tiek paslapčių? Pavyzdžiui aš smaukausi. (140)

173.	But why else? My knob likes her , I like her – but something just shrivels up and dies of embarrassment at the thought of doing it with her. (152)	Bet dėl ko dar? Mano kotui ji patinka , man ji patinka, tačiau nuo minties, kad darai tai su ja, kažkas sudreba ir numiršta. (140)
174.	Not only had he someone to shag , but he had taken the pressure off Jackie. (201)	Jis ne tik pasimylėjo , bet ir nebespaudė Džekės. (185)
175.	Dino felt mean, because he was, after all, only in it for the shag . (233)	Dinas pasijuto šlykščiai, nes ištikro jam rūpėjo tik seksas . (213)

Synonymy in the translation of swearing slang

Melvin Burgess <i>Doing it</i> (2003)		Rūta Razmaitė <i>Darant tai</i> (2009)
176.	‘You’re so dumb, Dodo ’, sneered Mat. (37)	- Tu toks kvailas, žasine , - įgėlė jam Matas. (40)
177.	‘ You shag Dino’s brains out for a few weeks, give him the elbow and go back to Simon for a mature, lasting relationship.’ (56)	Kelias savaites paknisi Dinui protą , paskui jį mesi ir grįši pas Saimoną dėl brandžių, ilgalaikių santykių. (55)
178.	‘ You bastard, ’ I hissed. (91)	- Tu niekše , - sušnypščiau jam. (86)
179.	Zoe slammed the door. ‘ Weaklings, ’ she growled. (128)	- Zojė trenkė durimis. ‘ Liurbiai ’ - iškošė pro sukastus dantis. (119)
180.	‘ You bastard! ’ shrieked Jackie in my ear. I leapt round. I think I might have briefly fainted in mid-air. (146)	- Tu šlykštus , - sušnypštė Džekė. Aš pašokau į orą. Tikriausiai akimirką net buvau apalpęs. (138)
181.	Maybe you think I was being a bastard , but it’s an edgy business, having it off with Miss. (164)	Tikriausiai palaikysit mane niekšu , bet su tamsta mokytoja viskas ne taip paprasta. (151)
182.	‘Anyway,’ said Ben. ‘You guys are disgusting. I agree with Fasil. You should show more respect.’ ‘Bastard,’ said Dino. (192)	- Žinot ką, - pasakė Benas. Jūs šlykštūs. Pritariu Fasilui. Reikia labiau jas gerbti. - Šmikis , - atsakė Dinas. (177)

183.	‘You bastard,’ ’she hissed. ‘All the time! No wonder you were so understand! (195)	- Tu išdavike , - suriko ji. Visą šį laiką! Nieko keisto, kad buvai toks supratingas! (189)
184.	‘The bastard’s two-timing you,’ said Sam at school one morning. (206)	- Tas šiknius tave apgaudinėja , - vieną rytą mokykloje pasakė Semė. (191)
185.	Fuck it. I just wish so much I didn’t have to do this. It’s so horrible-but the alternatives are so much worse. (301)	Šūdas. Kaip noriu, kad nereikėtų to daryti. Tai siaubinga, bet visa kita kur kas blogiau. (276)