

Strategies of translation of non-standard language in the translations of Trainspotting into Croatian and Russian

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MASTER'S THESIS

Strategies of translation of non-standard language in the translations of *Trainspotting* into Croatian and Russian

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BIOGRAPHY

I was born on December 20 1994 in Rijeka. Having finished high school at Srednja škola Delnice, I enrolled in a double major in English language and literature and Russian language and literature at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. In 2018 I earned my bachelor's degree and started MA programmes specializing in translation. During my studies I was a member of the English Student Club X.a. and a member of the organizing committee of two international student conferences in English studies – Anglophilia in 2017 and Anglophonia: Voices and Perspectives in 2018. In 2018 I started occasionally working as a translator at Diglossia, worked as a reviser on a project for the Ivo Pilar Institute, and since December 2018 I have been working as a project manager and translator at Projectus grupa.

ABSTRACT

This paper provides a qualitative and quantitative comparative analysis of translation of non-standard language in Irvine Welsh's novel *Trainspotting* (1993) into Russian and Croatian. *Trainspotting* is Welsh's most famous work, and it gained cult status followed by the release of the film with the same title in 1996. Welsh's opus is heavily centred around Scotland, and he is well-known for using Scottish dialect in his work. The goal of this thesis is to analyse how the Croatian and Russian translators dealt with the non-standard language in the source text, given its importance for the general atmosphere of the source text and the problems of translating dialect. The aim of the quantitative analysis is to determine which categories of non-standard language the translators used in Russian and Croatian and whether there are differences in the frequency of the use of these categories. The aim of the qualitative analysis is to present some specific examples of how the translators managed the translation of non-standard language, which strategies they used, and which effect these strategies had on the translation itself.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье проводится качественный и количественный анализ и сравнение перевода нестандартного языка в романе Ирвина Уэлша «На игле» (1993) на русский и хорватский языки. «На игле» — дебютный и до сих пор самый известный роман Уэлша, который

стал культовым после выхода одноименного фильма в 1996 году. Литературный опус Уэлша сильно сосредоточен на Шотландию, а как автор, Уэлш известен тем, что использует шотландский диалект в своих романах и повестях. Целью данной дипломной работы является анализ того, как хорватский и русский переводчики справились с нестандартным языком исходного текста, учитывая его важность для атмосферы источника и проблемы перевода диалекта. Количественный анализ стремится определить то, какие категории нестандартного языка использовали переводчики в русском и хорватском языках, и существуют ли различия в частоте использовании этих категорий. Цель качественного анализа — проанализировать на конкретных примерах, как переводчики справились с переводом нестандартного языка, какие стратегии они использовали и какое влияние эти стратегии оказали на перевод.

KEY WORDS

Trainspotting, translation, translation strategies, non-standard language, Irvine Welsh

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

На игле, перевод, стратегии перевода, нестандартный язык, Ирвин Уэлш

1. INTRODUCTION

Trainspotting was first published in 1993 and it is the first and to this day the most successful novel written by the Scottish author Irvine Welsh. It is a part of a trilogy, together with its sequel *Porno*, which was published in 2002, and *Skagboys*, which serves as a prequel and was published in 2012. As other works by Welsh, *Trainspotting* is heavily written in non-standard language, in particular Scottish dialect, used in the novel to tell the stories of Scottish working-class youth, their struggles with unemployment, denial of opportunity, poverty, and addiction. As non-standard language constitutes an important part of the source text (ST), translation of non-standard language is an equally important element of the target text (TT). Translating a specific dialect, and non-standard language in general, is one of the greatest challenges that translators of literary works face, given the different sociological, political, and ideological connotations it entails. Due to the specifics of each language, its language variants, and the culture behind it, "[...] there is no solution that would be applicable in all situations, much less one that would be generally accepted" (Schmidt 2014: 139)¹.

However, there have been many attempts to translate non-standard language, and as a result, different categorisations of translation strategies have also emerged. These translation strategies are presented and explained in Chapter 2 of this thesis. In addition to the overview of the existing categorizations of strategies for dealing with non-standard language, a modified categorisation of strategies used in the translation of *Trainspotting* is presented.

. Chapter 5 of this thesis presents results of the quantitative analysis, which shows that both the Russian and the Croatian translation aim to retain non-standard language. Another aim of this part of the analysis is to show whether there are differences in the frequency of the use of particular categories of non-standard language between Russian and Croatian.

In Chapter 6, which provides the results of the qualitative analysis, the goal is to analyse the strategies used in the translation of non-standard language, and to find out to what extent Russian and Croatian translators use certain strategies and how this affects the TT.

¹ All quotes used in this thesis which are not originally in English have been translated by the author of this thesis.

2. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND KEY CONCEPTS

2.1. *THE PLOT, THE SETTING, THE CHARACTERS*

As has been mentioned in the introduction, this thesis deals with one of the most influential novels written in non-standard English – *Trainspotting*. The novel tells a story of working-class youth of Leith, Edinburgh, entangled in drugs, alcohol, depression, and illness. The main character, Mark Renton, is a 26-year-old unemployed young man struggling with heroin addiction. The other main characters are his friends: Simon “Sick Boy” Williamson, a cold, narcissistic Sean Connery fan, Daniel “Spud” Murphy, a good-natured and loyal friend with childlike mind, Francis “Franco” Begbie, a wrathful sadist and psychopath, Tommy Mackenzie, a depressed footballer that ends up entangled in drugs after a bad breakup and Davie Mitchell, the “everyman”. The novel starts with Renton and “Sick Boy” watching a Jean Claude van Damme movie while Sick Boy is suffering from withdrawals, and they end up seeking their drug dealer Johnny Swan. Mark also tries to wean off heroin, but this does not last long. Failing to find Johnny, they go to Mike Forrester, another drug dealer who gives Mark opium suppository that he loses as he suffers a bout of diarrhoea. He searches through the faeces to find it and reinserts it. That night, he sleeps with a girl named Dianne, and finds out that she is underage as she threatens to report him. After several failed attempts to get clean and some more traumatic events, including the death of Simon’s daughter Dawn and an arrest for shoplifting, the group only continues with the heroin usage, and manages to get Tommy addicted in the process. After a breakup with his girlfriend, Tommy asks Renton to provide him with some heroin to ease the pain, and Renton agrees to fix him a shot, therefore starting Tommy’s quick downfall. By the end of the novel, Tommy ends up being heavily addicted and dies of AIDS. At one point Mark finally gets clean and moves to London but is soon tracked down and joined by Mark and Begbie. They end up going back to Edinburgh and engage in the buying and reselling a large batch of heroin for £16,000. While the others go out to celebrate, Mark steals the money he needs to start a new life in Amsterdam and gets on a bus. He concludes that he will never be allowed to return, or Begbie will kill him.

The plot of the novel is set in the late 1980s during the era when Margaret Thatcher, the Iron Lady, was Prime Minister. Thatcher’s conservative policies heavily affected Scotland, especially its steel industry and shipbuilding, with mass long-term unemployment leading to poverty for a lot of Scottish people. This means that the book’s main characters belong in a generation that spent their formative years in unprecedented times, with their country ridden

with unemployment, rising poverty and drugs scene in Edinburgh growing exponentially. Their raw and broken personalities and life stories are exactly why the book was a success. Even if a reader is not able to fully relate to the characters, they are, despite their flaws, easy to sympathise and empathise with, as the circumstances that led them to where they are in life are rather daunting. When the book was first published, some reviewers referred to it as a ragged collection of short stories (Brockington 1995) and “a series of unrelated episodes” (Hemming 1995: 11). The narrative is indeed fragmented, and the stories are narrated in a stream-of-consciousness manner, but the forty-three chapters that the novel contains, are still loosely interconnected, and do form a coherent storyline. This fits well with the state of mind of most of the characters, who are scatter-brained and lost, but with stories worth telling.

2.2. THE LANGUAGE OF THE NOVEL

Besides the content of the novel, which intrigued a large number of people, the language of the novel also attracted substantial attention because of its unique features which will be discussed in this thesis. When Welsh just started writing the novel, he claimed that he struggled with the language. He said that he “actually tried to write *Trainspotting* in standard English and it sounded ridiculous and pretentious. The vernacular is the language in which we live and think. And it sounds better, much more real” (Peddie 2007: 137). In the end, he opted for writing in non-standard English, with only a small number of chapters written in standard English, and all the other chapters written either in Scottish English and Scots, or a mixture of both. The chapters written in standard English are written in third person, while those written in a dialect are narrated by one of the eight characters from the novel – Mark Renton, Simon "Sick Boy" Williamson, Rab "Second Prize" McLaughlin, Daniel "Spud" Murphy, Tommy Lawrence, Francis "Franco" Begbie, Davie Mitchell, Kelly. Twenty-one chapters, which amounts to almost half of the chapters, are narrated in first person by the protagonist and the antihero of the novel – Mark Renton.

There are even differences in the way particular characters speak (or narrate), each of them having a specific idiolect. For example, Begbie often uses of the word “fuck”, Sick Boy talks about himself in third person and generally uses language that is closer to standard, and Spud speaks in heavy Scottish and likes to repeat “likesay” and “ken” (meaning “know” in Scots).² Even the chapters that generally use standard English contain direct speech of the

² However, in the Russian and Croatian translation used in this analysis, the differences turned out not to be significant enough to be reflected in translation and were therefore not taken into consideration in the analysis.

characters that is clearly recognised as non-standard (or dialect) and can even graphically be distinguished from the standard. This is so because the dialect is also rendered phonetically, which is often referred to as “eye dialect”.

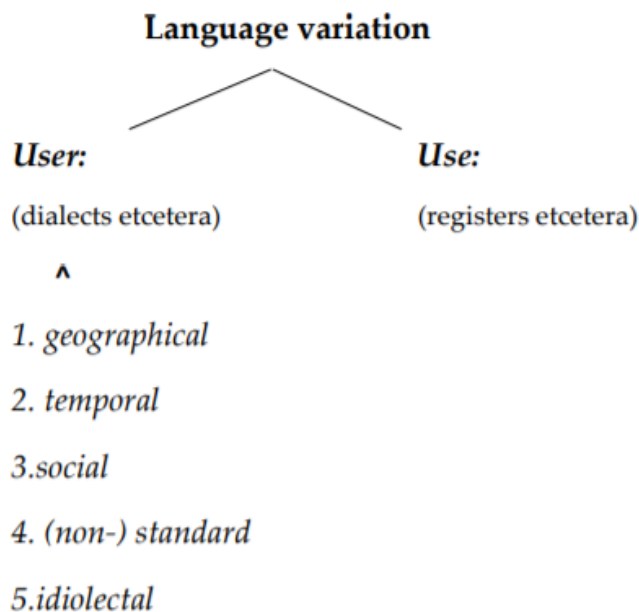
Besides the language being non-standard, it is possibly even more important for the context of the novel that *Trainspotting* is a Scottish piece of work – the story, the characters, and, in the end, the language – are all intrinsically and irrevocably Scottish. This is highly relevant for understanding the ST and in particular for its translation into other languages. Due to this, I will briefly present the main points related to the relevance of Scotland and its language for the novel.

Scottish English is, in simple terms, a variety of English spoken in Scotland, and it can also be defined “as an all-encompassing term which applies to the several varieties of English used in Scotland and sometimes even to Scots” (Priimets 2017: 12). While the above definition says that Scottish English can include Scots, Scots is nonetheless a complicated term to define. While contemporary “Scots and British English vocabulary are closely inter-connected” (Alkazwini 2017: 5), Scots has historically been regarded as a specific language distinguishable from British English. Its history is divided into “three periods – Old English (to 1100), Older Scots (1100-1700) which is divided into Early Scots (1100-1450) and Middle Scots (1450-1700), and Modern Scots (1700 onwards)” (Aitken 1992: 894). The first mentions of Scots as a concept are found in the 7th century. During those times, the term referred to the Old English spoken in the kingdom of Bemicia, which used to exist on the territory of what is now southern Scotland. By the 14th century, a new variety of Northern English, known to its speakers as Inglis, had formed, and in the early 16th century the term Scots finally appeared as an alternative name for what had become the national language of Stewart Scotland. “By the mid-16c, Scots had begun to undergo the process of Anglicization, in which southern English word forms and spellings progressively invaded written and later spoken Scots” (ibid). However, “Scots ceased to exist as a separate national variety after the Act of Union [and] became a regional variety (Hogg 2009: 18). Therefore, for the purpose of this thesis, even though its interesting history and the special status it holds even today are noted, Scots is not considered a specific language. It is also not analysed as a separate category of non-standard language, as almost the entirety of the novel is written in some form of Scottish English or Scots language, and for the purpose of this analysis, it is not necessary to treat it as a separate category.

2.3. KEY CONCEPTS

In this chapter the categories of standard and non-standard language are defined.

Having discussed the language of the novel, but before attempting to analyse the translations into Croatian and Russian, we need to define the categories analysed, starting with non-standard, and even before that – standard. While this may seem easy at first, linguists hold many differing opinions on how to define standard and non-standard language. According to the most commonly used definition, **standard language** is “the form of language that is considered to be the ‘correct’ form, the language used in speech and writing for formal purposes in business or education, for example, and is recognised by all speakers of that language, wherever they are in the world.” (Collins and López Ponz 2018: 394). Of course, if there is standard, then the existence of **non-standard language** is also implied. In English, as is the case with most languages, there are many non-standard varieties, and there are multiple ways to recognise and classify them. Hatim and Mason (1990) distinguish between use-related and user-related language varieties, noting that “[u]ser-related varieties are called dialects, which, while capable of displaying differences at all levels, differ from person to person mainly in the phonic medium” (1990: 39). The second dimension, which they call registers, “relates to the use to which a user puts language (ibid.). Figure 1 shows Hatim and Mason’s model of the *user-use* distinction, or in other words, the differences in language variation by *who* is using them and why they are used.



(Figure 1: The use-user distinction, Hatim and Mason 1990: 39)

Combining variants from these two groups is not only possible, but common, and one user using a particular dialect can change the register depending on the situation. Regardless of which variant a person uses, it is important to note, that “standard language, too, is just one of many possible varieties of a language, one with greater importance attached to it for the benefit of official communication, but a variety nonetheless”. (Meijer 2012: 15).

In the context of this thesis, deviations from language norms in literary discourse, which are achieved using non-standard language variants, are particularly relevant. In literary work, these variants may occur only in some parts of the work (or they cannot be present at all), or they can, as is the case with Irvine Welsh, be the core of the author’s literary discourse. When used in the literary context, these variants are called literary dialect, which can be defined as “stylistic constructs authors use to indirectly locate characters and narrators in their social and cultural milieu” (Azevedo 2000: 30). Literary dialect has multiple functions in the text, which include, but are not limited to – comic relief; creating distance, or reversely, intimate closeness to the characters; adding colour, enriching the language, or making the world more realistic and vivid. (Meijer 2012). As Meijer puts it, “[t]he dialect imbues the text world created by the author with life and realism, and strengthens the unspoken contract between reader and author, in which the former willingly suspends his disbelief, whilst the latter upholds his part of the bargain: the telling of a good story.” (2012: 25)

Other concepts that are important for this analysis are those of informal language, slang, vulgar language, and eye dialect. Geoffrey Leech and Mick Short define **dialect** as “varieties of language which are linguistically marked off from other varieties and which correspond to geographical, class or other divisions of society. A dialect is thus the particular set of linguistic features which a defined subset of the community shares” (2007: 134). “This information reflects the elements of the material and spiritual culture of the people, mentality, peculiarities of its ethnic consciousness, which, being realized in linguistic images, determine the ethnocultural specificity of the linguistic picture of the world of the bearer of the dialect” (Brysina 2012: 53)

It is also important to note, and it is similar to Philip Burton’s motivation, is the fact that dialect in itself is a “problematic” term. Because of this in this analysis it is mostly avoided and replaced with the term “non-standard language” (2004: 71), except in the cases when specificities of the Scottish dialect used in the novel are referred to.

Another category that is analysed is **eye dialect**, which “covers any variation of spelling to indicate particular pronunciations or accents” (Brett 2009: 51) Pinto further explains that “introduction of changes in word spelling [serves] to portray the discourse as non-standard”

(2009: 17), and adds that “some features of oral discourse like contractions, which work through graphical deviations in the spelling of words, might lead the reader to identify the speech as non-standard” (ibid).

Informal language is another category used in the analysis. According to *Lexico* dictionary’s definition it is language “mainly used between people who know each other well, or in relaxed and unofficial contexts”.

The last two categories used in the analysis are **slang** and **vulgar lexemes and expressions** (swearwords and taboo lexemes). Robert Moore writes that „slang lexemes are commonly described as ephemeral and characteristic of specific social subgroups, whereas swearwords are taboo lexemes that are widely known in the speech communities wherein they occur, do not change quickly from year to year, and are considered taboo by virtue of their semantic link to emotionally charged entities such as human waste and sexuality” (2012: 2).

It can be concluded that the literary dialect, which in Welsh's case is represented by using Scottish dialect, eye dialect and other non-standard language categories, is the bearer of important functions in the novel, and that in case of its omission in translation the linguistic-stylistic component of the source text would be compromised.

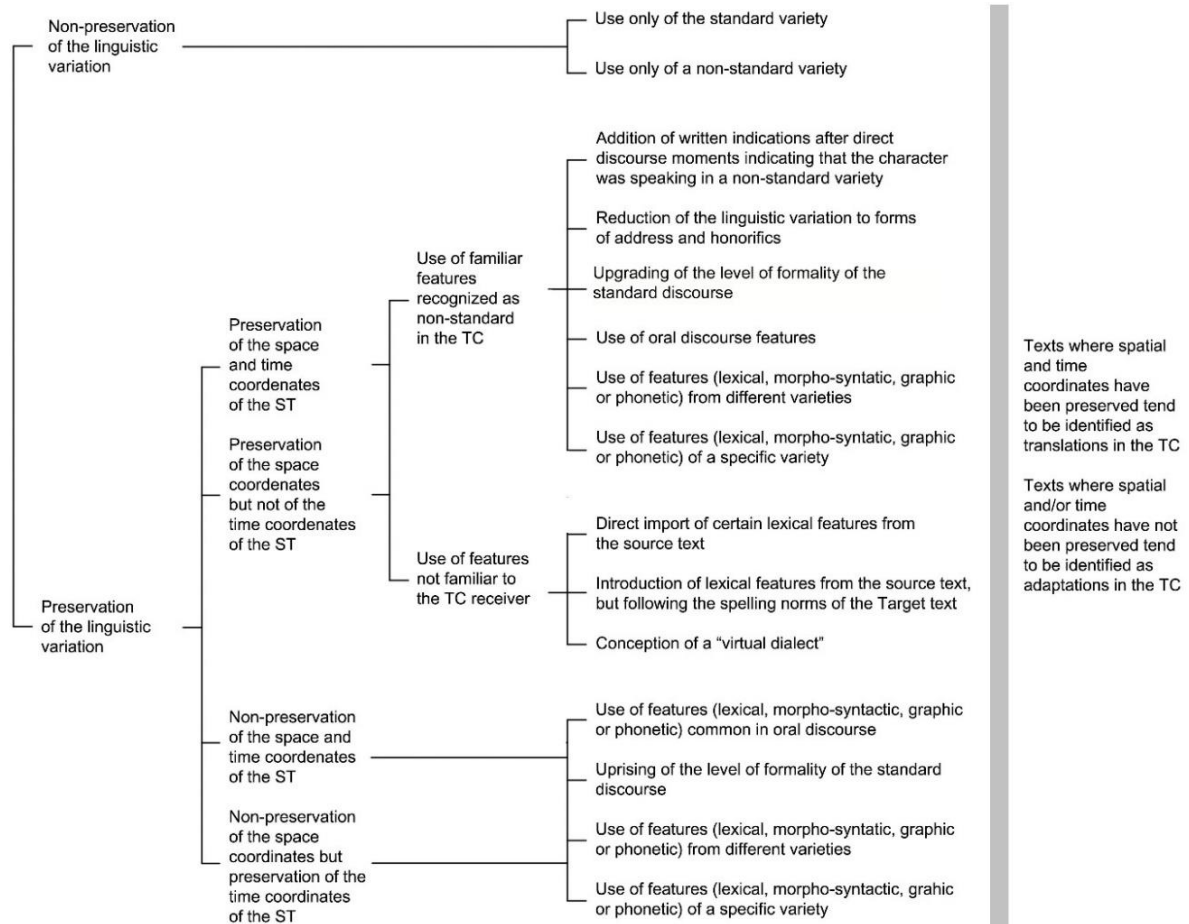
2.4. STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING NON-STANDARD LANGUAGE

In this chapter an overview of various translation strategies aimed at preserving the literary dialect in translation is provided.

Petra Sladkova (2013: 28) lists several strategies that can be used to deal with dialect. They are as follows:

- 1) lexicalization (rendering “some qualities of the dialect present in the original, but expressing them to a lesser degree”),
- 2) partial translation (leaving parts of the target text in the source language), transliteration, speech defect (use of eye dialect),
- 3) relativization (using foreignized expressions such as ‘sir’ in the target text),
- 4) creating an artificial language variety,
- 5) colloquialization (using informal language)
- 6) rusticalization (using a regional variety).

Sarah Ramos Pinto (2009: 5) also makes a detailed list of possible strategies, as presented in Figure 2.



(Figure 2. Strategies used in the translation of linguistic variations (Ramos Pinto 2009: 5)

While Ramos Pinto presents a detailed account of a large number of strategies observed in many case studies, all of the listed strategies stem from the two main options – preservation of the variety used in the ST and non-preservation of the variety.

Janne Meijer (2012: 48) lists the following strategies to deal with translating non-standard:

- 1) existing dialect equivalency,
- 2) invented dialect equivalency,
- 3) register equivalency,
- 4) the omission of dialect altogether.

As can be seen, the common denominator in all the categorizations of strategies listed above are the three main options:

1. finding an equivalent dialect in the TT,
2. omitting the language variety of the ST and using standard instead of it,
3. using other non-standard translation solutions to conjure up the general atmosphere of the ST in the best way possible.

The first of the three strategies can be called dialect equivalency. The dialect in question can be existing or invented, based on the ST and the intended purpose of the translation. Existing dialect equivalency, which is a strategy that Janne Meijer establishes, is based on Ian Catford's claim that "(t)exts in the unmarked dialect of the source language can usually be translated in an equivalent unmarked target language dialect". (1965: 87). This makes sense in theory, but Catford also argues that the same should be applied to varieties other than standard, i.e., that the translator should choose an equivalent dialect in the target language. This scenario poses an issue in practice, as finding an equivalent dialect in the target language is nearly impossible. In the Russian translation, finding existing dialect equivalency might be problematic as Russian does not have a large regional dialectal variety, so fitting Scottish into a specific region in Russia is nearly impossible. On the other hand, Croatian has plenty of available dialects³. "The dialects of the central South Slavic area are traditionally divided into three dialects – Štokavian, Čakavian and Kajkavian. Čakavian and Kajkavian are spoken only in Croatia, while Stokavian is also spoken in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia" (Kapović 2015: 38). These main three dialect are further divided into 16 more dialects, seven in Štokavian, three in Čakavian, and six in Kajkavian. Besides these, there are also many local and regional variants. (Kapović 2015). In practice, this large variety could mean that the translator translating *Trainspotting* into Croatian could have used the Zagorje dialect, a sub-dialect of the Kajkavian dialect, as it is a northern Croatian dialect which would geographically match the position of Edinburgh. Dalmatian dialect, or more specifically the dialect of Split could be another option: while Split, in geographical terms, is not a northern city, it is a coastal town and can be seen as a sort of an antithesis to Zagreb, the capital, as Edinburgh is to London. The stories of the novel's protagonists also seem plausible in the context of Split and the issues with drug use in the 1990s, which can be confirmed by Dražen Lalić, who states that „[in] the first half of the 1990s, there was a large heroin market in Split, which was characterized by a large number of

³ In Croatian, there is a difference between the terms *narječje* and *dijalekt*, but in English, and especially for the purpose of this thesis, this distinction is disregarded and the term dialect used for both of these

addicts and extremely high funds spent on the purchase of the drug” (Lalić 1995: 9). The issue that may arise with the use of this strategy is that some readers “may need reassurance that the linguistic variety in question is not being parodied or otherwise downplayed” (Burton 2004: 81). Another issue is the fact that sometimes this strategy does not sound logical or realistic to the reader. In *Trainspotting* a lot of culturally specific items, such as street and city names, historical events, drinks, and others, are referred to, and they can (but were not in this case) be replaced with culturally specific items in either Croatian or Russian. This is called cultural transplantation, i.e. “the wholesale transplanting of the ST setting, resulting in the entire text being rewritten in a target culture setting” (Hervey and Higgins, 1992: 51). Cultural transplantation of a piece of work such as *Trainspotting* could easily make the final product unrecognizable by removing its intrinsic Scottishness and is generally not often practiced in contemporary literary translation (with the exception of children’s literature). While there is place for discussion on the possible reception of such translation, I am of opinion that such venture would, at the very least, be interesting from linguistic and translation perspective.

Meijer’s “invented dialect equivalency” also falls under the “dialect equivalency” umbrella. This option requires translators to invent new dialects. Invention of a new dialect is obviously difficult, and it may even be controversial in the works where geographic and cultural setting plays a major role. While in this case the issue of parodying a certain dialect is avoided, the readability of the final product might be compromised, and the translation unreadable. This option works well (and might even be considered necessary) with, for example, Burgess’ “*Nadsat*”, which is non-existent in the real world. In *Trainspotting*, however, the readers might have a hard time placing the novel in its specific and very important setting, so using only this option for the translation of the entire novel might not be plausible.

The second strategy is omitting the source language variety altogether and replacing it with standard. This strategy may be the simplest, but comes with the cost of neutralizing the text, making it more mundane, and changing the atmosphere of the text. This strategy may function well in children’s literature, whose main function often is to improve children’s literacy and comprehension skills, and the overall effect of the ST may not be the most important factor. However, in literary translation in general, the translator's task should be to recognize the function of the language and preserve it in translation in order to achieve (if possible) the same effect as the ST does, so using only this strategy is also not a common tactic.

The third strategy includes using different non-standard translation solutions to render the atmosphere of the ST. This would mean using options such as Meijer’s “register

equivalency”, which draws from Hatim and Mason’s explanation that varieties of language are achieved not only by use, but also by their user. In practice, using this strategy means that translators do not establish equivalency by trying to find a specific dialect suitable for the TT, but rather recreate equivalency by using the same register as the ST. As Meijer points out, “[t]his way, you might ‘lose’ the original dialect, but you can recreate its purpose and ‘feel’ in the source text.” (2012: 56) This can contribute both to the readability and the atmosphere of the TT, while at the same time the issue of finding dialectal solutions applicable in the target culture would be solved. The most important feature of this strategy is the use of non-standard language categories, such as informal language, vulgar language, or slang, to replace the non-standard aspect of the ST. This strategy can, therefore, for the purposes of this thesis be called non-standard equivalency.

3. AIMS AND HYPOTHESES

3.1. AIMS

The aim of this research is to analyse how the non-standard lexemes and expressions from the ST – the novel *Trainspotting* – were translated into Russian and Croatian. More precisely, the aim of the quantitative analysis is to test whether the non-standard expressions and lexemes from the ST were translated with the same category of non-standard language in the translation or whether the translators chose to translate them using some other non-standard category or even standard language.

Another aim is to find out whether there are differences in the frequency of the use of certain categories in Russian and Croatian translation. The qualitative analysis aims to see on particular examples how the translators dealt with translating non-standard language, which strategies they used, and which effect it had on the translation.

3.2. HYPOTHESES

In accordance with the aims of this research, six hypotheses were formulated and divided into two groups. The first group contains hypotheses related to both Croatian and Russian translations, while the second group relates to either Croatian or Russian translation.

The first two hypotheses are formulated as follows:

H1) Both translations aim to retain the non-standard language

H2) The most common translation strategy used to achieve the same effect as the ST in both translations is the third strategy (non-standard equivalency).

Both hypotheses are based on the assumption that the goal of translation is to keep the language similar to the ST in order to provide a clearer picture of the setting and the characters. The first hypothesis emphasizes the importance of using non-standard language in translation to keep the translation consistent with the ST. The second hypothesis aims to determine whether the translators used various solutions to achieve the effect similar to that of the ST. It is based on the theoretical background (v. Chapter 2.4) which shows that translation strategies are rarely used without overlap and that the combination of different solutions is the most common option in literary translation.

The second group of hypotheses is related to one of the two translations – either Croatian or Russian.

They are as follows:

H3) Russian translation opts for avoiding dialect

H4) Eye dialect is not used in the Russian translation

H5) Croatian translation uses multiple dialects for translation of the Scottish dialect of the ST

H6) Vulgar expressions from the ST are translated using corresponding vulgar expressions in Croatian more than in Russian.

The third and fourth hypotheses are based on the fact that Russian does not have a large dialect variation and therefore cannot replicate the dialect features of the ST. The fifth hypothesis is based on the fact that the ST only uses Scottish (or more generally British) dialect, so to correspond with it – the Croatian translator chooses one corresponding dialect as well. The sixth hypothesis stems from my own knowledge of Croatian as language in which vulgar expressions are regularly used in non-standard language, and as the Scottish source does use a lot of vulgar expressions, it is assumed that the Croatian translator would aim to keep them in more cases than the Russian.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. CORPUS

Published in 1993, *Trainspotting* is a contemporary piece of work, and it was translated only once into Croatian and twice into Russian, which means that the number of TTs used in the analysis is limited to the existing translations. Besides the ST in English, one Russian and one Croatian translation were used. The author of the Croatian translation is Vladimir Cvetković Sever and the translation I used is from 1996. For the Russian translation, I used the translation by Valerij Nugatov (Валерий Нугатов) from 2003. There is another Russian translation, done by Ilya Kormil'sev (Илья Кормилцев), but this one was not analysed because it is mostly written in standard and is therefore not valuable for the research on the use of non-standard language in translation.

4.2. METHODOLOGY OF ANALYSIS

As the novel is narrated by nine different narrators, I decided to extract non-standard lexemes and expressions from nine chapters – each one narrated by a different character. The chapters analysed are:

In Overdrive (narrated by Sick Boy),

Growing Up in Public (narrated by Nina),

Her Man (narrated by Second Prize),

Scotland Takes Drugs in Psychic Defence (narrated by Tommy),

A Disappointment (narrated by Begbie),

Cock Problems (narrated by Renton),

Traditional Sunday Breakfast (narrated by Davie),

Na Na and Other Nazis (narrated by Spud),

Feeling Free (narrated by Kelly).

This selection was made in order to get the sample from different parts of the novel. All of the analysed chapters used non-standard language, with the exception of *Growing Up in*

Public, which is narrated in third person and follows Nina. In the remaining eight chapters, there is no significant difference between the language that the narrators use.

The data were collected by reading the corresponding ST and TTs segments simultaneously and extracting non-standard expressions from the ST and the corresponding Croatian and Russian TTs. While reading the ST and TTs side by side I noticed that in some places that had a standard expression in the ST, Croatian and Russian translators, or sometimes just one of them, used non-standard expressions. Those expressions were also extracted into an Excel table. Whether the expressions used were standard or non-standard was determined relying on dictionary definitions. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of dictionaries was limited to online dictionaries. Most of the definitions in English were taken from The Free Dictionary (<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/>) or Lexico dictionary powered by Oxford University Press (<https://www.lexico.com/>). When definitions were not available there, alternative sources were used, for example The Online Slang Dictionary, Urban Dictionary, Scots Language Centre, etc.

In Croatian, the main source for definitions was Hrvatski jezični portal (Croatian language portal), but in some cases, where there was no definition available due to the nature of the examples analysed, some alternative sites, such as Žargonaut, Croatian Collocation Database (Kolokacijska baza hrvatskog jezika), Dictionary of Neologisms (Rječnik neologizama), had to be used. In a few cases I decided to rely on my own knowledge of the Croatian language as a native speaker to determine to which category a certain item belongs.

In Russian, the two main sources for definitions were Gramota (Грамота), a Russian portal with many Russian dictionaries available online and Akademik (Академик), a database of dictionaries and encyclopaedias. In some cases, other sources were also used, such as Wikitionary in Russian (Викисловарь), Dictionary of youth slang (Словарь Молодёжного Сленга), Dictionary of Addict Argot (Словарь Наркотического Аргота), etc.

While filling the data into an Excel spreadsheet (simplified version can be found in the appendix), the dictionary labels were separated into a distinct column (as can be seen in italics in the third column in Table 1) so they could be filtered later for the purpose of analysis. This is what part of the spreadsheet looks like for the ST:

gaff	https://www.lexico.com/definition/gaff	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> A house, flat, or other building, especially as being a person's home.
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barry	https://www.scotslanguage.com/articles/view/id/4551	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> fine; smart used to describe something very good of its type
pad	https://www.thefreedictionary.com/pad	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> One's living quarters, especially an apartment.
pins	https://www.thefreedictionary.com/pin	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> The legs
give stick	https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/give+stick	<i>informal British</i>	<i>(British English, informal)</i> criticize somebody
cruise	https://www.thefreedictionary.com/cruise	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> To seek out and make a sexual overture to.
bairn	https://www.thefreedictionary.com/bairn	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> A child.

Table 1. Example from part of the spreadsheet with the corpus

The first column contains the word/lexeme/expression, the second one provides the source of the definition, and the third one, as stated above, provides the information on the dictionary label that was filtered, while the fourth one contains the definition of the relevant word/lexeme/expression.

The labels in English were placed into six categories and labels that belonged to those categories were filtered using Excel “filter” option so that it can be analysed which labels in Russian and Croatian fall under those English categories and how they were translated.

After the labels from the dictionary definitions were extracted in a separate column in Excel, the following list of labels in English was made:

- British,
- British chiefly,
- dialect,
- dialect Edinburgh,
- dialect Northern England,
- dialect Scottish,
- dialect Scottish/Edinburgh,
- dialect Scottish/Northern England,
- eye dialect,
- figurative, informal,
- informal British,

- informal Scottish,
- informal Scottish/Northern England,
- offensive British,
- Scottish,
- Scottish chiefly,
- Scottish/Northern English,
- slang,
- slang British,
- slang British taboo,
- slang derogatory,
- slang offensive,
- slang offensive British,
- slang rhyming Glasgow,
- slang rude,
- slang Scottish,
- slang taboo,
- slang vulgar,
- slang vulgar British,
- slang vulgar Chiefly British,
- standard.

In Croatian, the labels are:

- alt. spelling (alternative spelling, which I labelled myself),
- fam. (familiar),
- made up expression,
- lexeme left out,
- pejor. (pejorative),
- wrong translation,
- pren. (figurative),
- pren. pejor. (figurative pejorative),
- razg. (colloquial),
- razg.ekspr. (colloquial expressive),

- razg.pejor. (colloquial pejorative),
- razg.vulg. (colloquial vulgar),
- reg. (regional),
- reg. spelling (regional spelling),
- reg. žarg. (regional jargon),
- standard,
- vulg. pejor. (vulgar pejorative),
- vulg. pren. (vulgar figurative),
- žarg. (jargon),
- žarg. reg. (jargon regional),
- and žarg. vulg. (jargon vulgar).

In Russian, the labels are:

- literal translation,
- made up expression,
- lexeme left out,
- wrong translation,
- alt. spelling,
- standard,
- арго (argot),
- бранн. (offensive),
- вульг. (vulgar),
- вульг. груб. (offensive vulgar),
- вульг. прост. (vulgar vernacular),
- вульг. бран. (vulgar offensive),
- грубо. (rude),
- грубо. прост. (rude vernacular),
- жарг. (jargon),
- жарг. вульг (vulgar jargon),
- общ. (obscene),
- общ. бран. (obscene offensive),
- прост. (vernacular),

- прост. экспр. (vernacular expressive),
- разг. (colloquial),
- разг.-сниж. (colloquial of lower style),
- сленг (slang),
- сниж. (of lower style),
- фам. (familiar),
- экспр. (expressive).

This is just a short list of the labels, and they will be further explained later in the text.

Most of the labels in English, such as dialect, slang or informal expressions are easily defined, but it is more difficult to place some others into a certain category. For example, should „Chiefly British slang” be placed into the category of “slang” or “dialect”? In the end, the terms under the “Chiefly British slang” label were placed into the category of “slang”. The reason behind this decision is the fact that the entire novel is heavily written in a single dialect, and it would be almost impossible to find, for example, American or Australian slang in it. On the other hand, attributes such as “Chiefly British” or “Scottish” are to be expected. Therefore, the terms that were marked as “Chiefly British” or similar, but whose description also included “slang”, were placed into the “**slang**” category, as that is their most defining quality. The slang category in the end includes the terms marked with either just “slang” or “slang” and some other marker, but excludes the vulgar slang expressions, which are placed into their own category.

Thus, the category of “**vulgar lexemes and expressions**” mostly includes lexemes or expressions that are classified as vulgar or offensive slang, which is consistent with the definition of vulgar language used in this thesis.

The terms that belong into the “**informal language**” category are those marked as, for example, “informal” or “informal Scottish” as the “informality” of such terms was their most defining quality. The “Scottishness”, similarly to the earlier example of “chiefly British”, is to be expected as the novel is almost fully written in a dialect.

I decided that the only terms that would be placed into the “**dialect**” category are the ones that do not belong to any other category, but are marked solely with dialectal labels, and this included the following labels: Scottish, Scottish chiefly, Scottish/Northern English, British,

British chiefly, dialect, dialect Edinburgh, dialect Northern England, dialect Scottish, dialect Scottish/Edinburgh, dialect Scottish/Northern England.

Another issue worth attention is related to defining the labels in Russian and Croatian. The labels needed to be classified into categories in accordance with the categories in English, which posed an issue both in Croatian and in Russian since the terminology is inconsistent in both languages.

In Croatian, I did not have problems with the labels of made-up expressions, wrong translations and a lexeme being left out, as they are straightforward. Overall, there were only a few occurrences of such examples, and they were placed into the “other” category as they were not very significant for the analysis. The “standard” label was also clear as it matches the standard in English. The labels of alternative spelling and regional spelling were placed into the category of eye dialect, as they have to do with spelling of certain words, much like the category of eye dialect does in English.

In Croatian, regionalisms (nb: not a term used very often in English) are defined as being “characteristic of most local spoken languages belonging to the same group. They are used in an area larger than the local spoken language, and smaller than the dialect. Regionalisms are, for example, Dalmatian (kukumar, lancun) or Slavonian (kecelja, komšija) (Dujmović Markusi and Pavić-Pezer 2014: 44). That is why the “reg.” (regionalno) label – which includes regional expressions – was included in the dialect category.

The categories of “razg.” and “razg.ekspr.” correspond to the informal language in English, as *razgovorni jezik* in Croatian is defined by Koščak as “the language used every day in informal conversation and is considered a representative of the spoken language” (2018: 7). This matches the definition of informal language used in this thesis. Another Croatian category included in this category is “pren.” (preneseno), as all the examples from this category were used in their figurative meaning in informal language. The “fam.” term “tata” was also placed in this category, as its usage is widely spread in informal settings in Croatia.

The “žarg.”, “žarg. reg” (žargon regionalni), “reg. žarg” (regionalni žargon) labels all fall into the category of “žargon”, or – if translated directly – “jargon” in English. As there was no category of “jargon” analysed in the English text, these Croatian categories were placed in the slang category which corresponds most closely to it. As Croatian encyclopaedia (Hrvatska enciklopedija) puts it, “In Croatia, in addition to the term slang, the term jargon is also used, and the terms argot (argo) and *šatrovački* speech are used more rarely; their definitions in

standard dictionaries overlap”. Some linguists claim that there are differences in the meanings of the terms “jargon” and “slang”. For example, Wright defines jargon as “the specialized technical language of different occupation and interest is fundamentally impersonal and serious, whilst slang is basically friendly and humorous. To the layman a chemical equation, and to advertisements for products, including, ingredients X, Y and Z’ are meaningless jargon.” (1974: 4, qtd. in Hudson 1979: 2) while the possible differences in the meaning of these two terms are noted, the purpose of this thesis, “jargon” and “slang” are used interchangeably.

There are several items in Croatian that were not a match to any specific category in English, but as a native speaker of Croatian, I took the liberty to place them in a category that “sounds” most appropriate. With that in mind, another label that is included in the slang category is “pren. pejor.” (preneseno pejorativno, figurative pejorative). It only includes one item – zmuzem. Even though it is not labelled as slang in the dictionary, its pejorative use is not strong or offensive enough to be placed in the vulgar category, but it is also not used in regular informal speech.

The last English category is that of vulgar expressions. The labels of vulg. pejor. (vulgarno pejorativno, vulgar pejorative), vulg. pren.(vulgarno preneseno, vulgar figurative), žarg. vulg. (vulgarni žargon, vulgar jargon) and razg.vulg. (razgovorno vulgarno, informal vulgar) are placed into this category as their most defining quality is their vulgarity. The label of “pejor.” (pejorativno) and “razg. pejor.” (razgovorno pejorativno, colloquial pejorative) is also placed here, as the most defining quality of the items under this label – such as pimpek (pejorative for penis), bagra (pejorative – could be translated as scum), govнар (could be translated as shithhead) – is the fact that they are taboo and offensive.

With the Russian labels, there was, just like in Croatian, no problems with the labels of literal translation, made up expressions, wrong translation and a lexeme being left out, and they are placed in to the “other” category. The standard label is also unproblematic as it matches the standard in English, and the “alternative spelling” category can be considered eye dialect for the purpose of this thesis, much like in Croatian, and there is also only one example of alternative spelling, so it did not significantly affect the analysis.

The label разг. (разговорное, *razgovornoe*), could be best translated as colloquial into English, and as colloquial in Lexico dictionary means “used in ordinary or familiar conversation; not formal or literary”. Therefore, it is placed into the informal language category. The labels фам. (фамильярная форма, *famil’jarnaja forma*, familiar), экспр. (экспрессивное, *ekspressivnoe*, expressive) include only a few items. The “фам.” label is defined in the

Ushakov's dictionary as "inappropriately cheeky, too casual, unceremonious, [of f]amiliar tone." and is usually applied to the lexemes and expressions used among close groups of people in an informal environment. Therefore, it is placed into the informal language category. Similarly, the "экспр." label is defined as relating to "expressive and emotional" lexemes and expressions, which lack vulgarity (one example from this category is "заскочить", or *zaskočit'*, meaning 'to jump', which is simply an informal way of saying this word in Russian), and are therefore also placed in the category of informal language.

Next, the label "прост.", or *prostorečie* could be translated as vernacular into English. This label and the label of "прост. экспр." (expressive vernacular) match the definition of informal language in English best. In Russian, *prostorečie* is defined as "socially conditioned variety of the national Russian language, in which means that are outside of the literary norm are realized. Vernacular differs from territorial dialects by the absence of a distinct local fixation of its features, and from jargons – by the fact that these features are not recognized by its speakers as non-normative [or non-standard]. Vernacular takes place at all linguistic levels (in phonetics, morphology, syntax; and also in word formation)" (Lejčik 2013: 50). Not only does this definition show why *prostorečie* is similar to informal language in English and why the terms with the "прост." label are placed into the informal language category, but it also provides good information about how dialect and jargon are seen in Russian.

According to the above definition of jargon, the "жарг." (*žargon*) label can be seen as corresponding to the definition of slang in English used in this thesis, and as *argot* is also often considered a synonym for jargon, the "апро" (*argo*) label is also included in the slang category. The following definition shows that argot has very similar, if not the same, features as jargon – in Istomin's words, in a broad sense "argo [is] a special language of a certain limited professional or social group, consisting of arbitrarily selected and modified elements of one or several natural languages" (Rudenko 2016: 128). Another label that is placed into the slang category is "сленг" (*sleng*), as it literally translates to slang in English. The labels of "разг.-сниж." (разговорно-сниженное, *razgovorno-snižennoe*) and "сниж." are also placed into the slang category. The term "сниженное" (*snižennoe*) could be described as of "lower style" or even somewhat "derogatory" in stylistic sense. The examples from these two labels – which include *фига (не понимать)* (*figa ne ponimat'* – 'to not understand anything', used to express denial, refusal of something), *псих* (*psih* – 'a mentally unstable person or one that seems like it'), *бухло* (*buhlo* – 'alcohol', booze) or *ублюдок* (*ubljudok* – bastard) – did not seem to be offensive enough for the vulgar category but were not stylistically neutral enough to simply be placed into the informal category, so they fit the slang category best.

The next category is that of swear words and vulgar lexemes. The Russian term for vulgar is *вульгарное (vul'garnoe)*, so all the labels that have “вульг.” in them are placed into that category. These labels include *вульг. груб. (грубое, gruboe or rude in English)*, *вульг. прост. (просторечное, prostorečnoe, or vernacular in English)*, *вульг. бран. (бранное, brannoe or offensive or swear words)*. The label “*жарг. вульг.*” (*вульгарный жаргон, vul'garnyj žargon, or vulgar jargon in English*) is also placed into the vulgar category, as its vulgarity, and not the fact that it is part of jargon, is its most defining quality. The labels *бранн. (brannoe)*, *общ. (обsceneное, obscennoe or obscene in English)*, *общ. бран. (obscennoe brannoe)*, *грубо. (gruboe)* and *грубо. прост. (gruboe prostorečnoe)* are also placed into the vulgar category due to their vulgarity, rudeness or offensiveness.

5. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

5.1. THE CATEGORY OF DIALECT

There are 57 instances of **dialect** in the ST. The labels that comprise this category are the following: British, British chiefly, dialect, dialect British, dialect Edinburgh, dialect Northern English, dialect Scottish, dialect Scottish/Northern English, Scottish and Scottish/Northern English.

Tables 2 and 3 show how many instances of each category were found in both Croatian and Russian TTs.

CROATIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	11	19.3%
SLANG	23	40.4%
DIALECT	4	7%
INFORMAL	10	17.5%
VULGAR	2	3.5%
EYE DIALECT	4	7%
OTHER	3	5.3%

(Table 2. Occurrence of dialect in the Croatian translation)

RUSSIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	14	24.6%
SLANG	20	35%
DIALECT		0%
INFORMAL	9	15.8%
VULGAR	7	12.3%
EYE DIALECT	1	1.8%
OTHER	6	10.5%

(Table 3. Occurrence of dialect in the Russian translation)

As can be seen in Tables 2. and 3., the largest category in both TTs is slang with 40.4% and 35% percent in Russian and Croatian respectively. The next two largest categories – standard and informal – show no substantial difference in the percentages. The dialect category has no items in the Russian translation, while in Croatian it accounts for 7% of the items. The difference in the “other” category is quite large considering that there are not many items in it – the Russian category is twice as large as the Croatian one. Quite a large difference in percentages is also observed in the categories of vulgar lexemes and eye dialect. The vulgar category accounts for 3.5% in Croatian and 12.3% in Russian, which makes the Russian category almost four times larger. On the other hand, the eye dialect category in Croatian is nearly four times larger in percentages than its Russian counterpart.

5.2. THE CATEGORY OF INFORMAL LANGUAGE

The next category is the **informal** language category. It contains 92 informal lexemes and expressions, which include the following labels: informal, informal (in my own conclusion – only two examples), informal British, informal Scottish and informal Scottish/Northern English.

The results of the analysis are provided in Tables 4 and 5:

CROATIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	10	10.9%

SLANG	39	42.4%
DIALECT	4	4.3%
INFORMAL	23	25%
VULGAR	6	6.5%
EYE DIALECT	4	4.4%
OTHER	6	6.5%

(Table 6. Occurrence of informal language in the Croatian translation)

RUSSIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	18	19.6%
SLANG	33	35.9%
DIALECT		0%
INFORMAL	32	34.8%
VULGAR	6	6.5%
EYE DIALECT		0%
OTHER	3	3.2%

(Table 7. Occurrence of informal language in the Russian translation)

Tables 6. And 7. show that the slang category is the largest in both languages, with 42.4% in Croatian and 35.9% in Russian, making the Croatian category slightly larger. This category is closely followed by the category of informal language which accounts for 34.8% in Russian and 25% in Croatian, making it larger in Russian by a few percent. These two categories are the two largest in the “informal language” category with 67.4% in Croatian and 70% in Russian. The standard category in Russian is nearly double the size of the same category in Croatian, while the “other” category in Croatian is twice as large as the Russian one. The vulgar category is the same size in both languages. There are no examples of dialect and eye dialect in Russian, and in Croatian these two categories accounted for less than 5% percent respectively.

5.3. THE CATEGORY OF VULGAR LANGUAGE

The category of **vulgar** lexemes or expressions contains 55 items in the ST. This category includes the following labels: slang offensive, slang offensive British, slang vulgar, and slang vulgar British.

CROATIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	3	5.5%
SLANG	14	25.5%
DIALECT	1	1.8%
INFORMAL	2	3.6%
VULGAR	33	60%
EYE DIALECT	1	1.8%
OTHER	1	1.8%

(Table 8. Occurrence of vulgar language in the Croatian translation)

RUSSIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	3	5.5%
SLANG	18	32.7%
DIALECT		0%
INFORMAL	5	9%
VULGAR	25	45.5%
EYE DIALECT		
OTHER	4	7.3%

(Table 9. Occurrence of vulgar language in the Russian translation)

Vulgar lexemes are mostly translated using other vulgar expressions in both translations, with 60% in Croatian and 45.5% in Russian. The second largest category for both translations is the slang category which accounts for 25.5% examples in Croatian and 32.7% in Russian. At 5.5%, the percentages for the standard category are equal in both languages. The Russian translation has no examples in the categories of dialect and eye dialect, and in Croatian these two categories include only one example – or 1.8%. The informal category has very little

examples in both translations, but considering its size, it is significantly larger in Russian with 9% as opposed to 3.6% in Croatian. Similarly, the “other” category also has only very little examples in both translations but is significantly larger in Russian with 7.3% as opposed to 1.8% in Croatian.

5.4. THE CATEGORY OF SLANG

The largest category was the **slang** category, which includes 115 examples in the following labels: slang, slang British, slang derogatory, slang offensive British, slang rhyming Glasgow, slang rude and slang Scottish.

CROATIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	12	10.4%
SLANG	52	45.2%
DIALECT	4	3.5%
INFORMAL	14	12.2%
VULGAR	23	20%
EYE DIALECT		0%
OTHER	10	8.7%

(Table 10. Occurrence of slang in the Croatian translation)

RUSSIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	14	12.2%
SLANG	47	40.8%
DIALECT		
INFORMAL	30	26.1%
VULGAR	14	12.2%
EYE DIALECT		
OTHER	10	8.7%

(Table 11. Occurrence of slang in the Russian translation)

As Tables 10 and 11 show, the largest category in both languages here is the slang category with 45.2% in Croatian and 40.8% in Russian. There is no significant difference in percentages in the standard (10.4% for Croatian and 12.2% for Russian) and the “other” category (around 9% in both translations). The vulgar category was larger in Croatian (20%) than in Russian (12.2%). The largest difference is observed in the informal category – in the Croatian translation, the informal expressions accounted for 12.2%, while the Russian informal category was more than twice larger with 26.1%. As there were no examples for the eye dialect category in either of the languages, the smallest category was the dialect category. There were no examples of dialect in the Russian translation and in Croatian the dialect categories accounts for 3.5% of examples.

5.5. THE CATEGORY OF STANDARD LANGUAGE

Another category was that of **standard** expressions. As explained in the methodology, this is the category that contains only the lexemes/expressions that were standard in the source but were translated as non-standard in either one or both target translations. This category contained 50 lexemes/expressions.

This is what it looks like for Croatian and Russian respectively:

CROATIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	20	40%
SLANG	11	22%
DIALECT	3	6%
INFORMAL	11	22%
VULGAR	5	10%
EYE DIALECT		
OTHER		

(Table 12. Occurrence of standard in the Croatian translation)

RUSSIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE

STANDARD	6	12%
SLANG	23	46%
DIALECT		
INFORMAL	17	34%
VULGAR	2	4%
EYE DIALECT		
OTHER	2	4%

(Table 13. Occurrence of standard in the Russian translation)

Most of the items that are standard in the ST are translated as standard in Croatian (60%), while in Russian only 12% of standard items is translated as standard, making this category the one with the largest quantitative difference in percentages. There is also a significant difference in the slang category with 22% in Croatian and 46% in Russian. The informal language category accounted for 22% of examples in Croatian and 34% of examples in Russian, making the Russian category larger by a third. The vulgar category accounted for 10% of examples in Croatian and only 4% in Russian, making the Croatian category more than twice larger. The smallest category in Croatian was dialect with 6%. The Russian translation had no examples of dialect and neither of the translations had any examples of eye dialect in this category. The examples in the “other” category were only present in the Russian translation, but there were only two, or 4%, of those.

5.6. THE CATEGORY OF EYE DIALECT

The last category is the smallest one and it contains expressions that were written in **eye dialect** in the ST. This category contains only 22 expressions, but it is still included because eye dialect is an interesting category significant for the language of the source novel.

CROATIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	7	31.8%
SLANG	8	36.4%
DIALECT	2	9.1%
INFORMAL	2	9.1%

VULGAR		
EYE DIALECT	3	13.6%
OTHER		

(Table 14. Occurrence of eye dialect in the Croatian translation)

RUSSIAN		
CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE	PERCENTAGE
STANDARD	3	13.6%
SLANG	6	27.3%
DIALECT		
INFORMAL	11	50%
VULGAR		
EYE DIALECT	2	9.1%
OTHER		

(Table 15. Occurrence of eye dialect in the Russian translation)

Tables 14 and 15 show that the Russian translation uses informal expressions to translate eye dialect in 50% of examples, while in Croatian the informal category is only used in 9.1% of cases. With 36.4%, the slang category is the largest one in Croatian, and with 27.3% it is only slightly smaller in Russian. The standard category is significantly larger in Croatian with 31.8% than in Russian with 13.6%. The eye dialect category is similar in both translations – the Russian translation has 9.1% of eye dialect examples, while the Croatian one has 13.6%. There is no dialect usage in the Russian translation, and in Croatian it is the smallest category with 9.1%.

5.7. CONCLUSION OF THE QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

The data extracted for the quantitative analysis show that both the Russian and Croatian translator used categories of non-standard language differing from the ones used in the source text in their translations. There are, however, some differences between the Russian and Croatian TTs.

The differences in the dialect category are minor, with both translators using slang to translate dialect in the largest percentage of cases, followed by using standard and informal language. The Russian translator used more vulgar expressions than the Croatian one, but the percentage of their use is quite small. Therefore, it may be concluded that vulgar language was not a common option in either translation.

A similar situation is also observed in the informal language categories, with both translators most often opting to use slang in the largest percentage of cases, closely followed by informal language, i.e., they opt for using the same category as in the source text. Other categories, while differing largely in the proportion of their use in the two TTs (with, for example, standard category in Russian being used nearly twice as frequently as its equivalent in Croatian), were used in a substantially smaller percentages, leading to the conclusion that both translators rarely used categories other than slang and informal language.

With vulgar language, both translators most often opted to translate it as vulgar, with Croatian using it in 15% more cases, which goes in favour of the sixth hypothesis – that the Croatian translation would use more vulgarisms. While the difference is not very large, it is significant. The second most used category in both translations was the slang category, and it is followed by the informal category, which leads to the conclusion that even in the cases where translators did not use expletives, they did want to keep the translation non-standard. The fact that the standard category accounted for a very small percent of examples in both translations (5.5% in both translations), also supports this conclusion.

In the slang category, both translators most often used the equivalent category of slang in their translations. However, in the Croatian translation twice as many vulgar examples are found as in the Russian category, again confirming the sixth hypothesis that vulgar language would be used more often in the Croatian translation. The Russian TT, however, has twice more informal examples than the Croatian TT, keeping the translation non-standard, but using more “mild” options to do so.

The standard category shows most differences in percentages between translations, with the Russian TT having a far larger percent of the use of nearly all non-standard categories. The only category that is more often used in the Croatian TT is the vulgar one, yet another proof confirming the sixth hypothesis. The fact that Russian translator uses non-standard options in translating standard shows the consistency in wanting to keep the translation very non-standard, as to produce the effect similar to that of the source text. This does not mean that the Croatian translator does not have the same goal in mind, but he uses different techniques to achieve it.

The results of the entire quantitative analysis indicate that the Russian translator does not use dialect, a very important element of the source text, at all. This confirms the third hypothesis which predicts that the in the Russian translation dialect will be avoided since the language itself is not very rich in dialect varieties.

The category of eye dialect occurred in the least number of cases but was analysed as it was interesting to see how the translators dealt with this phenomenon which is not common in either of the target languages. Confirming the first hypothesis of both translations aiming to keep the translation non-standard, both Russian and Croatian used non-standard categories to translate eye dialect in more than 50% of cases.

6. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

In addition to the quantitative analysis used to determine how specific subcategories of non-standard language were translated, I also analyzed the use of the three strategies discussed in the theoretical framework in order to check whether they were used in translation, and if so, whether they were used in both languages and with the same frequency. The strategies in question are the following:

- 1) finding an equivalent dialect in the TT (dialect equivalency),
 - 2) omitting the language variety of the ST and using standard instead of it (omission of source variety),
- and
- 3) using other non-standard translation solutions to conjure up the general atmosphere of the ST in the best way possible (non-standard equivalency).

6.1. DIALECT EQUIVALENCY

The first strategy is called dialect equivalency. As discussed in the theoretical part of this paper, finding an exact match for a specific dialect is nearly impossible. Even if we take this to mean “most proximal dialect” it is still not possible to find a single dialect that would be an undeniable match for the source one, as there are pros and cons to using any existing dialect. As has also been stated earlier in the theoretical part of the paper, there is a wide variety of different dialects in Croatian from which a translator can choose and choosing one specific

dialect practically comes down to nothing more than a personal choice which can then be discussed. I am of opinion that *Trainspotting* would be interesting if translated into the Split dialect, as it would serve as an interesting antithesis to the main cultural centre of the country, which is Zagreb in Croatia, and London in the United Kingdom. The Split dialect is also quite well-known and relatively well understood among the citizens in Croatia, and even if there were some lexemes and expressions with which the readers are not familiar, it would also, in my opinion, add some, as Scottish produces a similar effect. However, this option is not flawless. Not only can translating a novel about the struggles of drug addicts be interpreted as disrespectful to a certain dialect, but it can also very much translate as stereotyping of a certain region or group of people. In the end, it can be said that the Kajkavian dialect, or more specifically Zagreb dialect, which the translator used, turned out to be a good choice. Firstly, most readers can understand the language of the Croatian translation as it is the dialect spoken in the capital of the country, which is also the largest cultural centre of Croatia. Cvetković Sever is also a Zagreb native, which adds his ability to illustrate the dialect, and in turn increases the readability and the flow of the text. The issue of stereotyping this dialect is also avoided because the dialect does not sound “constructed” or too emphasized for the purpose of telling a story.

On the other hand, even without delving deeper into the qualitative analysis, and just based on the data from the quantitative analysis which shows that there was not usage of dialect in Russian, we can conclude that the first strategy has not been used in the Russian translation. There was not really much choice in the usage of a specific dialect, as Russian does not have many dialect varieties, so Nugatov’s only choice was to make the translation non-standard by using other non-standard language categories. But before going deeper into this strategy (which, according to the classification would be the third one), let us see if and how the first strategy was used in the Croatian translation, and see why we can conclude that it was not used in the Russian translation.

Several examples of sentences that contain examples of dialect in the ST, together with their counterparts in both Croatian and Russian, are presented below. In this analysis, the letter ‘a’ is used to mark the English text, ‘b’ to mark the Croatian text, and ‘c’ Russian. The relevant lexemes and expressions are underlined and marked in bold if necessary. Although in each of these examples several elements that could be interesting to analyse can be found, to control the scope of this analysis, the examples that are not specifically marked are disregarded and only the marked ones are analysed.

- 1a We all just **blethered** for ages about everything in sight, and even Ali didnae seem so screwed up about things. (p. 113)
- 1b Sam smo si beskrajno **klafrale** o svem kaj nam je palo na pamet, i čak ni Ali nije djelovala prezajebano. (p. 143)
- 1c Мы **болтали и болтали** о чём попало, и даже Эли вроде как перестала нервничать. (p. 116)
- 2a Raymie could detect a **labdick** in a crowded street the wey that sharks can sense a few drops of blood in an ocean. (p. 5)
- 2b Raymie je mogel skužit **drota** u gužvi na ulici isto ko kaj morski cucky mogu skužit par kapi krvi u moru. (p. 5)
- 2c Рэйми мог обнаружить **сыщика** в уличной толпе, как акула способна учуять пару капель крови в океанской воде. (p. 6)
- 3a The morn though, we'll be in some **boozer** wi Rents, Beggar, Spud, Sick Boy n aw thame, boasting like fuck. (p. 28)
- 3b Al sutra bumo svejedno bili u nekoj **birtiji** s Rentsom, Beggarom, Spudom, Sick Boyem i svima, da se pravimo važni u tri pizde materine. (p. 37)
- 3c Но утром мы забуримся вместе с Рентсом, Попрошайкой, Картошкой, Дохлым и всей толпой в какой-нибудь **кабак** и будем дружно заливать о своих подвигах. (p. 29)
- 4a Anywey, the cunt's **mate**, this fuckin plukey-faced wide-o. (p. 36)
- 4b Uglavnom, pizdin **kompić**, taj jebeni pristavi šupak. (p. 48)
- 4c Но его **корифан**, этот ёбанный прыщавый долбоёб. (p. 38)

In example 1, the English “blethered” is a Scottish verb meaning ‘to talk in a long-winded way without making very much sense’. In Croatian translation (1b), it was translated with the verb “klafrale” which is a regional Kajkavian verb with a similar meaning, defined as ‘to talk about unimportant things’. In Russian TT (1c), the translator opted for the verb “болтать” (*boltat*), which is defined as ‘to have an easy, casual conversation; talk a lot’. While all three verbs have the same meaning, the English and the Croatian ones are tied to a specific dialect, while the Russian is not and is marked with “разг.” in the dictionary. As has been

established, this label means that a specific lexeme or expression is used colloquially, informally.

In the example 2, “labdick” is a word used specifically in Edinburgh dialect to mean a police officer. The Croatian translation (2b) also has a regional term “drot” with the same meaning. The Russian translation again has no dialect option but does use the term “сыщик” (*syščik*), which is marked as “разг.”, or colloquial, in the dictionary and means detective.

“Boozer” from the example 3 is a British term meaning ‘a pub or bar’, and has been translated into Croatian (3b) using the regional term “birtija”. Due to the absence of an appropriate dialectal term, the Russian translation (3c) opts for “кабак” (*kabak*), a term from the category of разговорно-сниженное, (*razgovorno-snižennoe*), which is considered slang for the purpose of this thesis.

In the example 4, the British term “mate” is used. Similarly, the Croatian (4b) “kompić” is also a regional term. The Russian “корифан” (*korifan*) is a jargon term for a ‘close friend’. The meanings are similar in all three translations, but the Russian one once does not use dialect.

These four examples once again clearly illustrate that there is no usage of dialect in the Russian translation, and they also show that the Croatian translation does use the Kajkavian dialect to translate the British and Scottish dialect of the ST.

While specific non-standard lexemes and expressions were the most important part of this research, it is also important to note that the Kajkavian dialect is not used only lexically, but also rendered morphosyntactically. This can be seen in the following examples.

6a He fuckin **hung aroond** Wi Kev Stronach and that crowd. (p. 36)

6b Jebi ga, **družil se** s Kevom Stronachom i tom škvadrom. (p. 41)

7a This is bad news. (p. 53)

7b Ovo bu bilo grdo. (p 61)

Example 6a uses the eye dialect to evoke the Scottish pronunciation. On the other hand, the use of non-standard suffix –(i)l instead of the standard –(i)o in active participle is typical of Kajkavian dialect, showing the dialect equivalency.

Example 7 tells us the following. First, the lexeme “grdo” is typical for the Kajkavian dialect. Second, here we can also observe the usage of Future II (“bude bilo”) in the meaning of Future I. In standard Croatian, Future II is used only to designate a future action that is anterior to another future action which has to (not) occur in order for the second future action to take place. In Kajkavian Croatian it is fairly common to use the form (the signifier) of Future II with the meaning (the signified) of Future I (which is used to designate the action happening after now, after the moment of speaking). The fact that “bude” is shortened to “bu” is also a Kajkavian dialect feature.

6.2. OMISSION OF SOURCE VARIETY

Although a novel such as *Trainspotting*, with its non-standard language one of its most important features, does require the use of non-standard language in translation to render the atmosphere of the ST, sometimes keeping the language non-standard is simply not possible due to language restrictions, or the translator decides not to keep non-standard language for some other reason. As can be seen from the quantitative analysis, which shows that both translations used various categories of non-standard, neither Russian nor Croatian translators opted for complete omission occurrence.

There are, however, examples where both translators did omit the source language variety and replaced it with standard.

We can see that from the following couple of examples.

8a They start singin a song aboot Bobby Sands, **slaggin** him off, (p. 51)

8b Počinju pjevat pjesmu o Bobbyju Sandsu, **blate** ga. (p. 68)

8c Они затягивают песню, это самое, про Бобби Сэндса. (p. 54)

9a Eh... goat tae **nash** like, catch yis later. (p. 50)

9b Eh... moram **nestat**, bumo se već vidli. (p. 65)

9c Э... ну, я **пошёл**, заскочу как-нибудь. (p. 51)

10a **Smack's** an honest drug, because it strips away these delusions. (p. 38)

10b **Hors** je iskrena droga, jer ti miče te iluzije. (p.40)

10c **Героин** – честный наркотик, потому что он избавляет от иллюзий. (p. 50)

11a Oor father went wi the **ticker** n aw. (p. 16)

11b Naš je otac otišiel s **hercom**. (p. 20)

11c У нашего отца тоже было больное **сердце**. (p. 17)

In example 8, instead of the slang term “slag”, meaning to ‘to criticize (someone) in an abusive and insulting manner’, the Croatian translator (8b) uses the standard “blatiti”, and the Russian translation (8c) omits this verb completely and even changes the meaning of this sentence completely.

Example 9 has a similar example. In the example 9a the slang verb “nash”, meaning ‘to run away, to escape’. The example 9b uses the standard lexeme “nestati”, meaning ‘to disappear’, albeit in an informal form lacking the suffix -i at the end. The Russian translator in example 9c uses the standard “пойти” (*pojti*), meaning ‘to leave’.

Example 10 is a little different. The Croatian translation (10b) did use the slang term “hors” to translate the slang term “smack”, both meaning ‘heroin’, but the Russian (10c) opted out of using slang and used the standard term “героин” (*geroin*). There are many slang terms for heroin in Russian, and some also of them are used in the Russian translation, including белый (*belyj*), говно (*govno*), чёрный (*čornyj*), дрянь (*drjan*). The usage of the standard term in example 10c therefore comes down to the personal choice of the translator.

In example 11, the situation is again a bit different. Example 11b uses “here”, a dialect equivalent for “ticker”, both meaning heart. The Russian translation (11c) again uses the standard option – сердце (*serdce*). In this case, however, the translator did not have a choice to use some slang or dialect term for heart, as there are none in Russian, and this can be considered the case of forced omission.

While there are some cases of omission of the source language variety, this is not a strategy that is used often in either translation, and both translators usually opt for the usage of non-standard language.

6.3. NON-STANDARD EQUIVALENCY

Unlike the first strategy, which was not used in Russian, this strategy is used both translations, although not necessarily in the same places and in the same way. In other words, the same non-standard lexeme, expression, or sentence from the ST can be translated as non-standard in Russian, but not in Croatian and vice versa.

As can be seen in the quantitative analysis, there are different categories of non-standard language. In translation, the Croatian or Russian translator can choose to use the same category of non-standard language as the ST. This is the case in the following examples.

12a Renton's **dough** was on the other cretin. (p. 57)

12b Renton je stavio svoju **lovu** na drugog kretena. (p. 59)

12c **Капуста** Рентона осталась у этого второго кретина. (p. 59)

13a Strong emotions ay this type can only be generated by **junk** or the possibility of its absence. (p. 11)

13b Ovak jake osjećaje stvara samo **staf** il kad zgleđa da ga ne bu bilo. (p. 13)

13c Сильные эмоции такого рода может вызвать только **ширка** или опасность остаться без неё. (p. 12)

14a No a bad fuckin **ride** as ah remember. (p. 114.)

14b Nije tak loš za **pomrčit** kolko se sjećam. (p. 143)

14c Неплохо **поеблись**, на хуй, я вам скажу. (p. 117)

In example 12, both the English ST and the two translations use the slang term for money. In example 13 slang lexemes for drugs are used in all three languages. In example 14a the vulgar noun “ride” meaning ‘a sexual partner’ is used. While a verb is used in 14b and 14c instead of a noun, the verb takes the semantic meaning of the noun ride from the ST, and both translators kept the category the same as in the ST by using vulgar lexemes “pomrčit”, and “поеблись” (*poebliš*), meaning ‘to have sex’. The use of the same categories of non-standard language can also be observed in the translation of the title of the novel into Russian. In English, the title is a slang term and also a *double entendre*, as ‘trainspotting’ can mean both ‘being obsessed with some trivial topic’ (such as drugs or Sean Connery movies), and ‘to shoot up drugs’. In Russian, the novel is called *На игле* (*Na igle*), meaning ‘on the needle’, which is also a reference to drugs. This expression, especially when used with the verb ‘сидеть’ (*sidet*), when it means ‘to be an addict,’ is also used in slang.

In some other cases, however, the translators opt to use different non-standard strategies to translate the ST non-standard.

Here are some examples of such cases.

15a Mark isnae a **junky**, he jist uses sometimes. (p. 112)

15b Mark nije **narkić**, sam si ponekad uzme. (p. 142)

15c Марк не **торчок**, он просто иногда колется. (p. 115)

16a When ah wis a **sprog** Dode eywis seemed a real spooky dude. (p. 52)

16b Kad sam bil **limač** Dođe mi je uvijek zgledal skroz jeziv. (p. 68)

16c Когда я был ещё **мальцом**, я боялся Дода, как чёрта. (p. 53)

17a She's **bad-mouthing** Mark, which is fair enough... (p. 112)

17b **Sere** po Marku, kaj je još u redu. (p. 112)

17c Она **гонит** на Марка, что, в принципе, справедливо... (p. 115)

In example 15a, the source category is the informal term for a drug user – junky. The Croatian translator (15b) also uses the informal term “narkić”, while the Russian translator (15c) uses the slang term “торчок” (*torčok*). Example 16a uses an informal term “sprog”, and the Russian TT (16c) uses the same category by using the informally used term “малец” (*malec*). The Croatian (16b) translation, however, uses the regional slang “limač”.

There are some cases where the translators use expressions that are stronger, more explicit than the ST material. This can be seen in example 17, where the ST (17a) uses the informal expression “to bad-mouth”, while the Croatian (17b) uses a vulgar one “srati”, the equivalent of which in English would be the vulgar expression “to talk shit about someone” which was not used in the ST. The Russian (17c) uses the verb “гнать” (*gnat*) which is not used merely in informal speech but considered slang.

One of the most prominent features of the ST is the use of eye dialect, usage of variation in orthography used to indicate accents and pronunciations. There is an abundance of examples in the English text, and below we can see just a couple, together with their translations.

18a Want yir mooth punched? (p. 27)

18b Oš da te zašusam u gubicu? (p. 36)

18c Хочешь, чтоб я начистил тебе рыло? (p. 28)

19a Knock it oan the heid. (p. 39)

19b **Zabi** si to u vugla. (p. 51)

19c Но заруби себе на носу. (p. 40)

20a Jist comin. (p. 37)

20b Dolazim.

20c **Щас** открою. (p. 39)

In *Trainspotting*, the category of eye dialect is closely related to dialect. In other words, when Welsh uses the eye dialect, he does so to conjure up the peculiarities of Scottish pronunciation. As for the translation, as we concluded earlier, the Russian translation does not show dialectal features so we cannot expect to observe many examples of eye dialect in Russian, at least not with that purpose. In this analysis, only three examples of alternative spelling were observed in the Russian translation. One of them can be seen in example 20c, where the term “сейчас” (*sejčas*) was contracted into “щас” (*ščas*), which is the contraction often used in informal spoken Russian.

In the Croatian translation, translating the Scottish eye dialect is somewhat more frequent, since the text was translated into another dialect in Croatian. However, there are still some differences in the way eye dialect is conveyed in Croatian. Croatian orthography uses the phonological principle, which means that the phonemes that are pronounced are generally also used in writing. On the other hand, English spelling is based on the etymological principle, meaning that what is retained in writing is what was once pronounced. That is why in Croatian, unlike in English, there is no need to emphasize that the characters speak in a specific (in this case Kajkavian) dialect, since all words, both standard and non-standard, are the same in writing as they are in pronunciation. Nonetheless, there are examples of eye dialect in Croatian. One of them can be seen in example 19b, where the standard form “zabij” has been replaced by the non-standard dialectal “zabi”.

6.4. CONCLUSION OF THE QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

The aim of the qualitative analysis is to see, according to the three main strategies listed in the theoretical framework, how the translators dealt with the translation of non-standard language of *Trainspotting* in Russian and Croatian. The above presented specific examples from all three languages confirm that both the Russian and the Croatian translator aimed to keep the language non-standard. This is visible from the results of the quantitative analysis and confirmed again in the qualitative analysis. Therefore, the first hypothesis formulated for this paper is confirmed. Examples from the qualitative analysis, backed up by the data from the

quantitative analysis which quantitatively showed that both translators use non-standard categories (other than dialect) to translate the non-standard of the ST, also confirmed the second hypothesis, which claims that the most common translation strategy used to achieve the same effect as the ST in both translations is the third strategy. As in the Russian translation dialect is not used, as shown in the quantitative analysis, and illustrated by examples in the qualitative analysis, the third hypothesis that in the Russian translation dialect is avoided was also confirmed. The fourth hypothesis – claiming eye dialect is not used in the Russian translation – was refuted, as there are some, albeit very few, examples of eye dialect in the Russian text. They do not serve the same dialectal purpose as they do in the English ST, but they do nonetheless fall under the category of eye dialect, thus disproving the fourth hypothesis. The fifth hypothesis predicts that in the Croatian translation used more than one dialect for translation of the Scottish dialect of the ST. This hypothesis was created with the idea that there could be examples of various Croatian dialects in the translation, but that was not the case as only the expressions belonging to the Kajkavian dialect were found. However, if we take this hypothesis to mean that the Scottish dialect was translated only using dialect equivalency, and not the non-standard equivalency, then the fifth hypothesis is refuted, as there are examples where the dialect from the ST was translated using other categories of non-standard language. In the end, as both the Croatian and the Russian translator used non-standard language to conjure up the atmosphere of the ST, trying to achieve a similar readerly experience, it can be concluded that both translations are successful in conveying the atmosphere of *Trainspotting* to their respective readers.

7. CONCLUSION

Due to its intricacy and cultural significance, translation of non-standard language is a complex question, and there is no singular categorization of strategies to be used in its translation. This thesis proposes three strategies for translating non-standard language, which is a modified version of existing strategies presented in Chapter 2. The strategies are dialect equivalence, omission of source variant and non-standard equivalence.

The quantitative and the qualitative analysis show that both the Russian and the Croatian translator aimed to keep the language non-standard, thus confirming the first hypothesis. Both translations also use various categories of non-standard language to translate the non-standard language of the ST in most cases, which confirms the second hypothesis that non-standard

equivalency would be used most often. However, there are differences between the two translations. The largest observed difference is omission of dialect in the Russian translation. In the second hypothesis it is assumed that this would be the case, and the quantitative analysis confirms this hypothesis. While dialect is a very important part of the ST, the Russian translator could not use it in translation as Russian has very little dialect variety. This also means that the Russian translator does not use the first strategy of translating non-standard language, which is also illustrated in the qualitative analysis. However, contrary to the assumption from the fourth hypothesis, it is found out that the Russian TT contains eye dialect, albeit not with the same dialectal purpose as the eye dialect of the ST, thus refuting this hypothesis. When it comes to the dialect in Croatian, the fifth hypothesis assumes that the Croatian translator uses more than one dialect for the translation. This hypothesis is refuted, as there were no examples of any other dialect other than Kajkavian. Cvetković Sever's use of Kajkavian, illustrated with examples in the qualitative analysis, shows that the Croatian TT does use dialect equivalency. The last, or the sixth, hypothesis, is also confirmed, as Croatian does indeed use more vulgar expressions than the Russian TT in nearly all categories.

There were many questions that could not be included in this thesis as they exceeded its scope but could nonetheless be interesting for future research. First, the use of vulgar language is generally an interesting topic that could not have been researched more thoroughly in this thesis but would be an interesting topic for future research. It would be interesting to analyse more texts rich in vulgar language to see if there is a pattern or a norm in its translation into Croatian and Russian. It would also be interesting to analyse other translations using a specific dialect in the ST in order to see which options are used by the Russian translators in other such cases. Another interesting language category that probably deserves more attention is rhyming slang, a type of slang in which words are replaced by rhyming words or phrases. While some examples of it are found in *Trainspotting*, as it was necessary to limit the categories and the scope of this research, this category was not analysed separately.

To conclude, this thesis provides a good insight into the translation of dialect and non-standard language but has its limitations, and this topic needs to be further researched in order to explore this complex translation issue more thoroughly.

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9. APPENDIX

ENGLISH	LABEL	DEFINITION	CROATIAN	LABEL	DEFINITION	RUSSIAN	LABEL	DEFINITION
IN OVERDRIVE (p. 27 - 32)			UBRZANJE (p. 32 - 36)			В УДАРЕ (p. 14 - 16)		
chum	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> a close friend.	kompic	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Prijatelj	корифан	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> друг - закадыка.
chicky	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal US, Australian</i> A young woman, a girl; (in early use) especially one regarded as an object of sexual desire.	komad	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> zgodna (ob. ženska) osoba	тёлка	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> О девушке, молодой женщине
in overdrive	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> A state of heightened activity or concentration:	u spidu	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>farm. žarg.</i> amfetaminska, stimulativna droga brza djelovanja	в ударе	<i>разг.</i>	выражение в ударе (т. е. `в таком состоянии или настроении, когда все силы находятся на подъеме в бодром возбуждении
over-fucking-drive	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> used as an intensive	u jebenom spidu	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> koji je težak, mučan; zajeban	в охуенном, бля, ударе	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> удивительный, потрясающий, бран. то же, что блядь;
mental	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> Emotionally upset; crazed:	svakakav	<i>pejor.</i>	<i>pejor.</i> od kojega se može koješta očekivati nevaljao, kojekakav	воображаемый	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
cruising (weather)	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> to look in (a public area) for a sexual partner.	(vrijeme za) ić u lov	<i>STANDARD</i>		солнечный день, словно бы созданный для оттяга	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> О состоянии отдохновения, покоя, отдыха после чего-л.
cunt	<i>slang</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	pizdun	<i>žarg.vulg.</i>	<i>žarg. vulg.</i> pokvarenjak	мудак	<i>вульг. груб.</i>	<i>Грубо. Вульг.</i> Глупый, бестолковый человек; ничтожество
gaff	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> A house, flat, or other building, especially as being a person's home.	rupa	<i>razg.</i>	<i>pren.</i> bijedno, jedno sklonište ili prostor	флэт	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Квартира

spunk	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> Ejaculated semen.	sperma	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDAR D	сперма	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDARD
fuckin (audacity)	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> Used as an intensive.	jebenu (hrabrost)	<i>vulg. Pren.</i>	<i>vulg. pren.</i> koji je težak, mučan;	ёбаные	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц. , перен.</i> скверный, плохой; презренный, отвратительный; проклятый, чёртов
deek	<i>dialect Edinburgh</i>	<i>dialect Edinburgh</i> to look at	gledat	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDAR D	смареть	<i>SPELLIN G</i>	alt. spelling смотреть
joint	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal A</i> cannabis cigarette.	joint	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> Cigareta od marihuane, hašiša i sl.	косяк	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> сигарета с марихуаной
snigger	<i>STANDAR D</i>	STANDAR D	kesiti se	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> smijati se	уссыкать ся	<i>прост.</i>	смеяться над кем-, чем-либо до изнеможения
the pox box	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British informal</i> Television or a television set.	zaslon	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDAR D	вшивый ящик	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Телевизор.
junkie	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal A</i> drug addict.	narkić	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg./žarg.</i> narkoman	торчок	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> наркоман
rabbiting	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British informal</i> Talk at length, especially about trivial matters.	"troše travu"	<i>wrong</i>		пердящи ми от возбуждения.	<i>вульг. прост.</i>	<i>вульг., прост.</i> говорить глупость, чушь; болтать; мямлить 4. с чем и вез дон. Делать что-л. глупое,, несуразное;
shite	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>vulgar slang British</i> another term for shit	travu	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> laka droga koja se puši (ob. marihuana)	/	<i>left out</i>	left out
affie	<i>slang</i>		/	<i>left out</i>		/	<i>left out</i>	left out
lemon	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang a</i> person or thing considered to be useless or defective	limunček	<i>made up</i>	made up	цыпка	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг. Ласк.</i> О молодой женщине, девочке, ребёнке.
arse	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>vulgar slang British</i> person's buttocks or anus.	dupе	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> stražnjica	жопа	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>Грубо. I.</i> Часть тела человека ниже спины; ягодицы
rear	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal A</i> person's buttocks.	stražnjica	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDAR D	попа	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг. I.</i> Ягодицы (обычно по отношению к ребёнку).
chicky	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal A</i> young woman, a girl	treba	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg</i> djevojka, cura	телка	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> О девушке, молодой женщине.
sexist cunt	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a	pizdo isfrustrirana	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira n rod)	припзде нн ый сексист	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> чокнутый, ненормальный

		woman.						
bastard	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> a. A person considered to be mean or contemptible.	kreten	<i>razg.</i>	koji nije snalažljiv, koji je propustio priliku	ублюдок	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Незаконнорождённый ребёнок.
mate	<i>British</i>	<i>Chiefly British</i> A good friend or companion.	kompic	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Prijatelj	кореша	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Близкий друг, приятель.
radge	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> a wild, crazy, or violent person	papak	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> bezvezant, niškorišti	конь	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> глупый, дикий человек, бесполезный
scooby	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>informal Scottish</i> "not to have a scooby": = not to have a clue.	prikuca va	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	сникать	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Уменьшаясь, ослабевая, исчезнуть
cunt	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	pizda	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na rod)	чувак	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек
biscuit-ersed	<i>dialect Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish dialect</i> adj. slang; weak, feeble	(kaže nešto) izlizano	<i>razg.</i>	<i>pren.</i> izgubiti vrijednost i snagu; potrošiti se	что-то (в ответ)	<i>left out</i>	left out
what's the score	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	kolka je reza	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Rezultat	счёт какой	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
hotch	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>intr.v. Scots</i> To fidget.	"Mosto vi su puni"	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	Битком набит	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
minge	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>vulgar slang British</i> A woman's pubic hair or genitals.	rulja	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> neuređena, neorganizirana, nedisciplinirana na masa ljudi; gomila	/	<i>left out</i>	left out
fanny	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>Chiefly British Vulgar Slang</i> The female genitals.	komad	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> zgodna (ob. ženska) osoba	пизда	<i>жарг., вульг.</i>	<i>Жарг., вульг.,</i> женский дитородный членъ, лат. cunnus, vulva].
doss (bastard)	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scotland</i> Useless or lazy. Generally combined with expletive noun, especially cunt.	(jeftini) loser	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> gubitnik (ob. o uspjehu u životu ili u karijeri)	(тупой) ублюдок	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Незаконнорождённый ребёнок.
chicky	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal</i> A young woman, a girl	treba	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> djevojka, cura	телка	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> О девушке, молодой женщине.

sexist cunt	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	pizdo isfrustrirana	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na rod)</i>	припеде нн ый сексист	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> чокнутый, ненормальный
bastard	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang a.</i> A person considered to be mean or contemptible.	kreten	<i>razg.</i>	koji nije snalažljiv, koji je propustio priliku, koji nije opazio nešto očito	ублюдок	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Незаконнорожденный ребенок.
mate	<i>British</i>	<i>Chiefly British</i> A good friend or companion.	kompic	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Prijatelj	кореша	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Близкий друг, приятель.
radge	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> a wild, crazy, or violent person	papak	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> bezvezant, niškoristi	конь	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> глупый, дикий человек, бесполезный
scooby	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>informal Scottish</i> "not to have a scooby": = not to have a clue.	prikuva va	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	сникать	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Уменьшаясь, ослабевая, исчезнуть
cunt	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	pizda	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na rod)</i>	чувак	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек
biscuit-ersed	<i>dialect Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish dialect</i> adj. slang; weak, feeble	(kaže nešto) izlizano	<i>razg.</i>	<i>pren.</i> izgubiti vrijednost i snagu; potrošiti se	что-то (в ответ)	<i>left out</i>	left out
what's the score	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	kolka je reza	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Rezultat	счёт какой	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
hotch	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>intr.v. Scots</i> To fidget.	"Mosto vi su puni"	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	Битком набит	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
minge	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>vulgar slang British</i> A woman's pubic hair or genitals.	rulja	<i>razg.</i>	neuređena, neorganizirana, nedisciplinirana masa ljudi; gomila	/	<i>left out</i>	left out
mucker	<i>informal British</i>	<i>(British English, informal)</i> a friend (usually a man's male friend)	kompa	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> od kompanjon	/	<i>left out</i>	left out
lad	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> A young man who is boisterously macho.	dečko	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> mlađa muška osoba	ребята	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Молодые люди, парни.
old fucker	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> A contemptible or stupid	stari frajer	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. pejor.</i> onaj koji je površan,	старожил	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> О том, кто длительное время

		person (often used as a general term of abuse)			bahat, uobražen			находится, работает где-л.
doss cunt	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	jeftini pizdun	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. vulg. pokvarenjak</i>	распиздяй	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц. неодобр. или шутил.</i> разгильдяй, раздолбай
boash	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	EYE DIALECT both	škupa	<i>alt. SPELLING G</i>	SPELLING	тозэ	<i>alt. SPELLING G</i>	SPELLING
boo-fuckin-hoo	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> used as an intensive	bu-jebeno-hu-hu	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. koji je težak, mučan; zajeban</i>	"Гы-гы-гы, и всё."	<i>сленг</i>	<i>Сленг</i> вроде ироничного смеха
"ah'll cry masel to sleep"	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> "myself"	"zaspal bum od plača"	<i>reg. SPELLING G</i>	<i>reg. SPELLING</i>	Усратья, и не жить	<i>вульг.</i>	<i>вульг.</i> вдоволь, до изнеможения посмеяться над чем-либо
punter	<i>slang British</i>	<i>British slang.</i> a customer of a prostitute; "john".	seronje	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>Vulg. koji mnogo govori gluposti, koji dosađuje besmislicama, praznim obećanjima i hvastanjem</i>	полудурк и	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Глупый, придурковатый человек.
fed up to ma back teeth	<i>informal British</i>	UK informal (not slang)	"pun mi je kurac do umnjaka"	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. Previše</i>	Я сыт по горло	<i>STANDARD</i>	(чем) вполне, с избытком достаточно кому-л. чего-л.
draftpak	<i>Scottish</i>	(<i>Scot.</i>) a lowlife, an eccentric; a habitual drunkard.	ročnik	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	подонок	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>грубо,</i> человек, вызывающий отвращение и презрение; подлец
(one-sided) swedge	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>informal Scottish</i> a fight or brawl	"poteže na jednu stranu"	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg. íci u korist</i>	игра в одни ворота	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> поступках, действиях, совершаемых одной стороной, без ответных действий другой
lass	<i>dialect Scottish/Northern English</i>	<i>Scottish, Northern English</i> A girl or young woman.	djevojčica	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	тёлка	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> О девушке, молодой женщине.
heebie-jeebies	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> A state of nervous fear or anxiety.	"narokani loseri"	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. gubitnik</i>	(ероинные) отходняки	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> болезненное состояние после сильного алкогольного или наркотического опьянения, слишком тяжёлой работы, стресса и т. п.

chicky	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> A young woman, a girl; (in early use) especially one regarded as an object of sexual desire.	curica	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> djevojka	чувиха	<i>Жарг.</i>	м. Чувак. - <i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек.
gay guy	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	peder	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> osoba spolno naklonjena osobama istoga spola; homoseksualac	голубой	<i>жарг.</i>	Жарг. Относящийся к гомосексуалистам, связанный с ними.
buftie	<i>slang offensive British</i>	<i>offensive, slang UK</i> a homosexual man	som	<i>žarg.</i>	glupa osoba, ob. tvrdoglavla u svojevoljnim postupcima	гомик	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> =Гомосексуалист.
"It's probably bullshit"	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> Stupid or untrue talk or writing; nonsense.	"Kobog sere"	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. pren.</i> pričati gluposti, govoriti besmislice	Пиздит, наверное.	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> красть; воровать
queen	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a gay man.	derpe	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>Šatrovački žargon</i> za "peder"	педрила	<i>вульг., бран.</i>	<i>вульг., бран.</i> гомосексуалист, гомосексуал
flunky	<i>slang derogatory</i>	<i>derogatory slang</i> one who „cleans up the mess"	gumica	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> prezervativ	презик	<i>сленг</i>	<i>Сленг</i> презерватив
shag	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>British Vulgar Slang</i> To engage in sexual intercourse.	karanje	<i>žarg.vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.žarg.</i> Seks	/	<i>left out</i>	left out
mainlining	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> to inject drugs directly into the blood	"veselio (se) sam"	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	Занимался дряневарением	<i>made up</i>	izmišljena sintagma
shit-stabbing	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> anal sex	pikao stafom"	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Narkomanski, heroin	и веноширанием	<i>made up</i>	izmišljena sintagma
on the Q.T.	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> in a secret or quiet way	/	<i>left out</i>	left out	/	<i>left out</i>	left out
shoot up	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> To inject a drug with a hypodermic syringe.	šutirati se	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. nark.</i> izraz za jednu dozu koja se ob. uštrcava injekcijom u žilu	двигатьс я одним шприцом	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
purse	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> vagina	muf	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> ženski spolni organ	манда	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> Женский половой
GROWING UP IN PUBLIC (p. 32 - 40)			ODRASTANJE U JAVNOSTI (p. 41-45)			ПУБЛИЧНОЕ ВЗРОСЛЕНИЕ (p. 16-20)		
bummer	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> A disappointing or unpleasant	bedara	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> velika teškoća, problem	невезение	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>

		situation or experience.						
uncool	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> Not fashionable or impressive.	(nije) kul	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> dobro, u redu, može proći	напрягал о	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг.-сниж.</i> Заставить приложить все или дополнительные усилия для осуществления чего-л.
lassie	<i>dialect Scottish/Northern English</i>	<i>Scottish, Northern English dialect</i> A girl or young woman.	curica	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> djevojka	Девочка	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
ticker	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> a person's heart	herc	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg. srce</i>	Сердце пошаливает	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
op	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> A surgical operation.	ide pod nož	<i>razg. ekspr.</i>	<i>Razg. ekspr.</i> ići na operaciju,	операция	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
darlin	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	dušo	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	дорогуша	<i>Разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> обращение к близкому или очень хорошо знакомому человеку.
bog roll	<i>slang British</i>	<i>Brit. Slang.</i> Toilet paper.	Papirna ti ručnik	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	Туалетная бумага	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
hit (for cash)	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> To ask someone for something, usually money.	zažica	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>Žarg.</i> nastojati dobiti moljakanje m ili trikovima; moljakati, žicariti	раскрутить	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
cash	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	novce	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	бабло	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> деньги
laddie	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>chiefly Scottish</i> a familiar term for a male, esp a young man; lad	dečko	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> muško dijete prema ženskom u obilježju spola	пацан	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.-</i> то же, что молодой человек
crap	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> n. 1. Excrement.	sranje	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> beznačajna, bezvrijedna stvar, osoba itd.	дерьмо	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> 1. Кал человека, животного; экскременты.
wee fart	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> Little / <i>Informal</i> A boring or contemptible person.	mali prdonja	<i>vulg. pejor.</i>	<i>pejor. vulg. pren.</i> dosadna, nekorisna osoba	тупый, доставучий младший брат	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
fag	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A cigarette.	čika	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg., v.</i> opušak	/	<i>left out</i>	<i>left out</i>
the pits	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> The worst	bedara	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> velika teškoća, problem	ледяной ад	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
y-fronts	<i>British</i>	<i>UK</i> trademark, briefs	slip gaće	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	манишки	<i>wrong</i>	<i>WRONG</i>
check out	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> To die.	odapeti	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> umrijeti	Отбросить коньки	<i>грубо-прост.</i>	<i>Грубо-прост.</i> Умереть

wanker	<i>slang British</i>	<i>British English, slang</i> an offensive word used to refer to a man that you dislike or are angry with	drkonja	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> masturbirati	дебил	<i>разг.</i>	Разг. 1. Человек, страдающий олигофренией, О тупом, несообразительном человеке.
twisted	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	sfrkan	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> saviti, zasukati, smotat	скорчить ся	<i>STANDARD</i>	Согнуться, искривиться (о человеке)
shite	<i>slang British</i>	<i>(British English, taboo, slang)</i> another word for shit	sranje	<i>vulg. pren.</i>	<i>vulg. pren.</i> beznača jna, bezvrijedna stvar, osoba itd.	Чёрт	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> О том, кто обнаруживает умение, силу, сноровку, ловкость и т.п.
gaunnae pass them	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	buš ih prošla	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i>	Сдашь	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
Maths	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> mathematics , a school subject	matka	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> Matematika	матёмы	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> математика
Whit fir?	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	zakaj?	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> Zašto	На фигу	<i>арго</i>	<i>Арго</i> нареч. или со зн. сл. Зачем, незачем, для чего
pishing (himself)	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang.</i> pish, invariably substituted for piss	upišal od smijeha	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i>	обоссался бы со смеху	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>Грубо.</i> 1. Испустить мочу под себя, в свою одежду.
HER MAN (p. 57 - 62)			MUŠKO (p. 63 - 66)			ЕЁ МУЖИК (p. 27 - 29)		
for fucks sake	<i>slang rude</i>	<i>rude slang</i> An expression of annoyance or frustration at a situation that is unfolding.	u pizdu materinu	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> Psovka	Ебическая сила	<i>экспр.</i>	<i>Экспр.</i> выражение для обозначения таких эмоций как удивление, возмущение, восторг. Реже используется в значении "половое влечение"
fuckin leave it	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> attributive Used to emphasize or express annoyance with someone or something.	pušti ga u kurac	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> Psovka	Обломись, чувак	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек.
slap	<i>STANDARD</i>	A sharp blow made with the open hand or with a flat object; a smack.	šamarčina	<i>augm. pejor.</i>	<i>augm. pejor.</i> od šamar	шлёпнул (ее)	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
Cause ah fucking sais!	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> attributive Used to emphasize or express annoyance with	Jer ja tak velim, pas ti kosti!	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> Psovka	Я тебе сказал, сука!	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг - сниж.</i> Похотливая легкомысленная женщина. // Грубо. О человеке, вызывающем

		someone or something.						своим поведением гнев, неприязнь
punter	<i>slang British</i>	<i>UK slang.</i> a customer of a prostitute; "john".	frajer	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Osoba muškog roda	чувак	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек
corkscrew hair	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	nafrčka na kosa	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>frčka - žarg.</i> kovrča	с длинными и светлыми волосами	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>RD</i>
rid coupon	<i>NEOLOGISM</i>	<i>NEOLOGISM</i>	odjebnica	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>Vulg.</i> Odjebati - (koga, što) riješiti se koga ili čega bez žaljenja, jednostavnim ili odlučnim postupkom	/	<i>left out</i>	left out
corkscrew-headed	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	nafrčkani	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>frčka - žarg.</i> kovrča	патлатый	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> С патлами; косматый.
cunt	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	pizdun	<i>žarg.vulg.</i>	<i>žarg. vulg.</i> pokvarenjak	/ (этот патлатый)	left out	left out
ken	<i>dialect Scottish/Northern English</i>	<i>dialect Scot and Northern English</i> to know	znaš	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	Хрен разберёшь,	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>Грубо.</i> Ничего не знать, не уметь.
bevvy	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> An alcoholic drink.	cuganje	<i>reg.žarg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> piti ili odavati se piću (o alkoholnim pićima)	синька	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> то же, что денатурат
pint	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> a drink of beer	krigla	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> vrč ili čaša s ručkom iz koje se pije pivo	кружка	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>RD</i>
lassie	<i>dialect Scottish/Northern English</i>	<i>Scottish, Northern English dialect</i> A girl or young woman.	cura	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> djevojka	женщина	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>RD</i>
mates	<i>British chiefly</i>	<i>Chiefly British</i> A good friend or companion.	kompici	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Prijatelj	кореш	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Близкий друг, приятель.
scum	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> a person or an element of society, that is regarded as despicable or worthless.	bagra	<i>pejor.</i>	<i>pejor.</i> najgori soj u društvu; ološ, šljama	мерзавец	<i>бранн.</i>	<i>Бранно.</i> О ком л., вызывающем неудовольствие, раздражение, гнев.
ferret-faced	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	s facom ko tvor	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> lice, fizionomija	блядовитая	<i>вульг.</i>	<i>Вульг.</i> склонный к блядству

fucker	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> A despised person.	guzonja	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i>	сволочь	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>Грубо.</i> Скверный, подлый человек; негодяй.
bevvying	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British, informal:</i> to drink alcohol (such as beer)	"kontro lira m se kad cugam"	<i>reg.žarg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> piti ili odavati se piću (o alkoholnim pićima)	Я могу себя контролировать.	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
nips	<i>Informal British</i>	<i>UK informal</i> a small amount of strong alcoholic drink	žestoko	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> alkoholno piće	синька	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> то же, что денатурат
pished	<i>slang Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish slang</i> Drunk	naroljat	<i>pejor.</i>	<i>pejor.</i> jako se opiti, biti jako pijan	нажраться	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>Грубо.</i> Напиться пьяным.
"Want yir mooth punched?"	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	"Oše da te zašusam u gubicu?"	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> namlatiti, prebiti na mrtvo ime	Хочешь, чтоб я <u>начистил</u> тебе <u>рыло</u>?	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг. мол.</i> Избить кого-л.
shitein	<i>slang British</i>	<i>(British English, taboo, slang)</i> another word for shit	usral se	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> jako se prepasti	обосраться	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>Грубо.</i> Испугаться, испытать сильный страх
tidy cunt	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	opak pizdun	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. vulg.</i> pokvarenjak	Чувак <u>крутой</u>	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> чайный, крайний в проявлении своих свойств, качеств, взглядов и т.п
tanned (him) up	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> To thrash; beat.	nabil sam ga	<i>reg. SPELLING</i>	<i>reg. SPELLING</i>	заехал	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Ударить.
heid	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>a Scot word for head</i>	glava	<i>STANDARD</i>		чердак	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> О голове, уме.
boot (sb)	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> A hard kick.	scipelari l	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> obračunavat i se grubo i nečasno s kim	захерячил	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> испортить
scoobied	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>informal Scottish</i> "not to have a scooby": = not to have a clue.	zbunjen	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	охуел	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> либо испытать сильные чувства (удивления, восторга, зависти, злобы, ненависти, растерянности и т. п.)
polis	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scot and Irish</i> the police or a police officer	murja	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Policija	полиция	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
boys	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> A man socializing in a group of men	dečki	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> Mlada muška osoba	пацан	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> то же, что молодой человек

bother	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> a disturbance or fight; trouble	frka	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> buka, vika, galama, svađa	буза	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Возня, драка; шум, скандал.
burd	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> a young woman	komad	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> zgodna (ob. ženska) osoba	чувиха	<i>Жарг.</i>	м. Чувак. - <i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек.
deal	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> To buy and sell drugs, especially illegally.	dilamo	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> raspača vati drogu; preprodavati	принимать наркотики	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
They're mair intae drugs thin any cunt aroond here.	<i>YE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	Oni su ti više na drogi od bilo koga u kvartu.	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	сидят на игле	<i>Жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг. мол., нарк.</i> Регулярно употребляя наркотики (внутривенно).
burd	<i>Scottish</i>	chiefly <i>Scottish</i> a young woman	pička	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>(vulgarno)</i> Privlačna ženska osoba.	/	<i>left out</i>	eft out
fucking slag	<i>British</i>	<i>British offensive</i> A woman who has many casual sexual encounters or relationships.	jebena kamenjarka	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> uličarka, prostitutka	Ёбаная тварь	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц., перен.</i> скверный, плохой; презренный, отвратительный; проклятый, чёртов
(that wis fuckin) ace	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> Very good.	fakat svaka čast	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> pohvala	Томми был прав	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
shite	<i>slang British</i>	<i>(British slang)</i> another word for shit	sere	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> pričati gluposti, govoriti besmislice	пиздёж	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.,</i> враньё, откровенная ложь; брехня
bird	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British informal</i> A young woman or a girlfriend.	riba	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> djevojka, cura	чувиха	<i>Жарг.</i>	м. Чувак. - <i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек.
boozer	<i>British</i>	<i>British</i> A pub or bar	birtija	<i>razg.pejor.</i>	<i>razg. pejor.</i> krčma, gostionica	кабак	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж</i> О ресторане, баре и т.п.
SCOTLAND TAKES DRUGS IN PSYCHIC DEFENCE (p. 71 - 75)			ŠKOTSKA UZIMA DROGU U TELEPATSKOJ OBRANI (p. 41 – 43)			ШОТЛАНДИЯ ПРИНИМАЕТ НАРКОТИК И ДЛЯПСИХИЧЕСКОЙ ОБОРОНЫ (pg. 32 - 34)		
giro	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	žirak	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Žiro račun	черный	<i>wrong</i>	wrong – slang for heroin
skint	<i>slang British</i>	<i>slang Brit</i> with out money	strošil sam se	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i>	Гольш	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг. 1.</i> =Гольш (Гольш)
"Auld fuck the wind"	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>slang vulgar</i> useless person, unreliable	stari jebivjetar	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> površna osoba, šarlatan, nesiguran karakter	банный ты по голове.	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц., перен.</i> скверный, плохой; презренный, отвратительный; проклятый, чёртов
duplicitous	<i>STANDARD</i>		prefrigan	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> koji je vrlo lukav; prepreden	двуличный	<i>STANDARD</i>	

tail	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang.</i> the buttocks or rump.	/	<i>left out</i>	<i>left out</i>	жопа	<i>грубо.</i>	Часть тела человека ниже спины; ягодицы.
morn	<i>dialect Northern England</i>	Name for 'tomorrow' in the dialect local to the north east portion of the UK	sutra	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	Завтра	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
fucking	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> attributive Used to emphasize or express annoyance with someone or something.	jebeni	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> koji je težak, mučan; zajeban	долбанный	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> крайне раздражающий, неприятный, надоедливый, отвратительный и т. п.
bomb out	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> to scold, someone; get off from someone	znogirat	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> riješiti/rješavati se koga, (o)tjerati ga od sebe, jednostrano prekinuti vezu s kim; dati nogu	посылать на фиг	<i>арго.</i>	<i>арго</i> Обругать, выпнуть кого-л.; отделиться от кого-л.
having sex	<i>STANDAR D</i>		ševa	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>žarg. vulg.</i> spolni odnos, ševljenje	заниматься сексом	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
from behind	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	straga	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	раком	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг., сниж.</i> в позе рака
gaff	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> A house, flat, or other building, especially as being a person's home.	rupa	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	дома	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
(cause) punters a hassle	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British informal</i> A customer or client, especially a member of an audience.	napravit zajeban ciju papcima	<i>razg. pejor r.</i>	<i>razg. pejor</i> bezvezant, niškorišti // gnjavaža, niz dosadnih radnja koje treba obaviti	Поссорит двух людей	<i>STANDA RD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
speed	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A stimulant drug, especially amphetamine or meth.	spid	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>farm. žarg.</i> amfetaminska, stimulativna droga brza djelovanja	спид	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> амфетамин (фенамин)
guzzle	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	cugat	<i>reg. žarg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> piti ili odavati se piću (o alkoholnim pićima)	выжрать	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Выпить всё без остатка (о спиртных напитках)
video	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	kazeta	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg., v.</i> kaseta	фильмец	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> фильм
giro-drops	<i>British</i>	<i>British</i> A cheque or payment by giro, especially a social	lova sa žiraka	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg., v.</i> novac	чернушники	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> Лжец, обманщик, мошенник; халтурщик, бракодел.

		security payment.						
grass	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> Marijuana.	zeli smosi trave	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> laka droga koja se puši (ob. marihuana)	пыхнуть	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> , Выпускать струи воздуха, пара, газа, дыма (обычно с шумом, пыхтением).
stoned	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang.</i> Intoxicated by a drug, especially marijuana	naduvan	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> pušiti marihuanu	од кайфом	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> в состоянии наркотического опьянения
blurted out	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	velim	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i>	брякнуть	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Сказать необдуманно, неосторожно, невпопад
tap up	<i>British</i>	<i>(esp.) British English</i> phrasal verb	plindrati	<i>reg.</i>	<i>Reg.</i> pljačkati, plijeniti	выуживаем информацию	<i>wrong</i>	wrong
dole-mole	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> a person taking unemployment benefit	žicer	<i>razg.pejor.</i>	<i>pejor. razg.</i> onaj koji nastoji živjeti na lak način; muktaš	биржевый крот	<i>LITERAL TRANSLATION</i>	Literal translation – krtica s burze
workie	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> someone who is doing work experience (=working for a company without being paid)	šljaker	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> onaj koji radi fizički posao; običan radni	работяга	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Работящий, трудолюбивый человек (употр. обычно как похвала)
tap (money)	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal Brit</i> to ask or beg (someone) for money	zmuzem	<i>pren.pejor.</i>	<i>pren. pejor.</i> iskoristavati koga, izvlačiti mu što, živjeti na čiji tuđi račun	стрельнуть	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Просить дать что-л.; выпрашивать.
cash	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	keš	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>gotovina, gotov novac</i>	бабло	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> деньги
gig	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> (Music, other) the performance itself	gaža	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> rad na određeno vrijeme po ugovoru, obično umjetnika; angažman	сейшен	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг. 1.</i> Музыкальный концерт (обычно рок-групп, исполнителей)
dosh	<i>slang British</i>	<i>Brit a slang</i> word for money	kinta	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> novac, pare, lova	бабки	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Деньги.
drink	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	cuga	<i>žarg.reg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> piće	бухнуть	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Пить (спиртныенепитки)
(speed) freak	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> a. A drug user or addict: a speed freak.	frik	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> čudna osoba	торчок	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> наркоман
give (me) a lecture	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	čita lekciju	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> oštro koriti	читает (мне) морали	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Нравоучение, наставление.
dad	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> A father.	tata	<i>fam.</i>	<i>fam. hip.</i> od otac	батяня	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> обращение к любому лицу

								мужского пола.
junkie	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> A drug addict.	narkić	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>Žarg.</i> narkoman i općenito ovisnik o čemu	«чернушник»	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> обманщик, мошенник
dope-head	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> a habitual drug user, esp one that uses marijuana	hašoman	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> onaj koji uživa hašiš	плановые торчки	<i>сленг</i>	<i>сленг</i> название марихуаны (мед. - каннабиса)
speed freak	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> a. A drug user or addict	frik	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	"спидовые" торчки	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> амфетамин (фенамин)
pish-head	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> the one who often drinks, an alcoholic	cuger	<i>reg.žarg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> onaj koji se često i mnogo opija	синяк	<i>сленг</i>	(<i>сленг</i>) запойный, пьяница
"blown the lot"	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> spend one's (own) money	"popušiti foru"	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> nasjesti (na laž), progutati laž, povjerovati u neku neuvjerljivu priču	просыхать	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
get his leg over	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> Of a man, to have sex with someone. Primarily heard in UK, Australia.	nije ju pojahal	<i>žarg.vulg.</i>	<i>žarg. vulg.</i> spolno općiti (ob. muškarac u odnosu na ženu)	"она ему не дала"	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Позволить кому-л. вступить с собой в половые отношения, согласиться на половой акт
bog	<i>slang British</i>	<i>British Slang</i> A restroom or toilet.	klonja	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> WC	параша	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>крим. жарг.</i> сосуд для испражнений в тюремной камере, отхожее место
read between the lines	<i>figurative</i>	<i>Fig.</i> to infer something (from something else)	Jasno između redova	<i>fraz.</i>	<i>fraz.</i> čitajući neki tekst otkriti pravi smisao	просекать	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> понимать
bevvying	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British, informal:</i> to drink alcohol (such as beer)	raspoloženi za cugu	<i>reg.žarg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> piće	набухаться	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Напиться пьяным
tan	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> to beat or flog	drmam o	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> popiti alkoholno piće, posebno brzo popiti ili popiti na eks	выдывать	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост.</i> выпивать много, всё содержимое чего-либо
line	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> a portion of a powdered drug for snorting	crta	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> linija kokaina	платформа	<i>wrong</i>	<i>wrong</i>

speed	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A stimulant drug, especially amphetamine or methamphetamine.	spid	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> amfetaminska, stimulativna droga brza djelovanja	колеса	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Таблетки, содержащие наркотик.
freezing	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	šljiva	<i>reg.žarg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> Hladno	колотун	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> Сильный мороз
"have more drinks"	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	cugati	<i>reg.žarg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg.</i> piti ili odavati se piću	синячить	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> злоупотреблять спиртными напитками, пьянствовать
money	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	lova	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg., v.</i> novac	башка	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> =Голова
"ah don't catch"	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	nisam skužil	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. (što)</i> vidjeti, jasno shvaćati, razumijevati	фи́га (не понимаю)	<i>Сниж.</i>	<i>Сниж.</i> Полное отсутствие чело-л.; ничто, ничего (употр. для выражения отрицания, отказа от чело-л.).
punch	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	hititi	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg., v.</i> baciti	тычок	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Короткий резкий толчок, удар.
(cannot) hurt	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	ozljediti	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	Покалечить	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> =Искалечить (Нанести тяжёлое телесное повреждение, увечье; изувечить, изуродовать)
wasted	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> Drunk or intoxicated.	presjebani	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. (koga, što)</i> upropastiti, uništiti	вдрабада	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> В очень сильной степени (о состоянии алкогольного опьянения).
smash	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	razbit (glavu o zid)	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	звездануть	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг.-сниж.</i> Сильно ударить
headbutt	<i>British chiefly</i>	<i>(especially British English)</i> headbutt somebody to deliberately hit somebody hard with your head	"kreše straga"	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. spolno</i> općiti	бодать	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Наклонив голову, толкать, бить лбом (о человеке).
mental	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Having a mental illness or intellectual disability.	mentol	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Luđak	псих	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Психически неуравновешенный или больной человек.
St. Vitus dance	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	plesat ko manijak	<i>pren.</i>	<i>Pren. koji</i> pretjerano izražava sklonost prema čemu	пляска святого Вита	<i>LITERAL TRANSLATION</i>	<i>LITERAL TRANSLATION</i>
A DISAPPOINTMENT (p. 84 - 85)			RAZOČARANJE (p. 88 - 89)			ОБЛОМ (p. 37 - 38)		

a disappointed	STANDARD	STANDARD	razočaranje	STANDARD	STANDARD	облом	жарг.	Жарг. Неудача, невезение
(ah minded him.) fucking sure n ah did	slang vulgar + EYE DIALECT		jebeš mi mater da mi je smetal	vulg.	vulg.	как два пальца обоссать	вульг.	вульг. очень просто, легко; без значительных усилий
cunt	slang offensive	Offensive Slang Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	pizda	vulg.	vulg. osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na spol)	чувак	жарг.	Жарг. Молодой мужчина; человек
hang out	informal	informal (foll by: with) to frequent the company (of someone)	družil se	reg. SPELLING	reg. SPELLING	тусоваться	жарг.	Жарг. 1. Регулярно собираться вместе для общения, совместного проведения свободного времени.
crowd	informal	(informal, often disapproving) a particular group of people	škvadra	reg.žarg.	reg. žarg. stalno društvo mlađih ljudi, klapa	толпа	STANDARD	мн. в зн. ед. Неорганизованное скопление людей; сборище
bam	Scottish informal	Scottish informal. Means Below Average Mentality.	propaliti	žarg.	žarg. propalica	сукины дети	бранн.	бранн. употребляется как ругательство для выражения презрительного отношения к кому- н.
"dinna get me wrong"	EYE DIALECT	EYE DIALECT	"krivo skužit"	žarg.	žarg. (što) vidjeti, jasno shvaćati, razumijevati	трогать	разг.	Разг. кого. (обычно с отриц.). Беспокоить, тревожить; задевать, обижать.
sound	informal British	informal Brit excellent	u redu	STANDARD	STANDARD	здоровый	фам.	Фам. Крепкого сложения, большой
bastard	slang	Slang a. A person considered to be mean or contemptible.	govnar	pejor.	Pejor. koga se ne može pouzdati, onaj komu se ne može vjerovati, moralna nula	/ блядь	вульг. груб.	вульг., груб., в значении междометия, выражающего экспрессию, или частицы
"fucking yonks ago now"	informal	informal a very long time; ages:	(to je bilo) prije sto godina	разг.	разг. davno	Хер (его) знает сколько лет назад.	вульг. прост.	вульг. прост. Абсолютно ничего не известно о ком-л., о чём-л.
radge	Scottish	(Scottish) a wild, crazy, or violent person	rapančina	žarg.	žarg. Odnosi se na osobu muškog pola koja se može okarakterisati kao mlakonja ili	громилла	разг.	Разг. О человеке грубом, большой физической силы, способном к насильственным действиям

					kao neko ko je nesposoban.			
mate	<i>British chiefly</i>	<i>Chiefly British A good friend or companion.</i>	kompić	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. blizak poznanik; prijatelj</i>	корифан	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг. друг - закадыка.</i>
wide-o	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish: antagonistic, provocative, out of order</i>	šupak	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. onaj koji je pokvaren, onaj koji nije čvrst</i>	долбоёб	<i>обсц. Бран.</i>	<i>обсц., бран. тупой, медленно соображающий или неадекватный человек</i>
gadge	<i>Dialect British</i>	<i>dialect Brit a fellow</i>	frend	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>Žarg. blizak poznanik; prijatelj</i>	рябой	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>Покрытый рябинами</i>
swedge	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>Informal Scottish - a fight or brawl</i>	(dalo mi se) prebit (ga)	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	пизделка	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг. драка</i>
come ahead	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	da su se pizde pokazale	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na spol)</i>	лезть	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг. Стремиться принять участие, вмешаться (в бой, драку, ссору, спор и т.п.).</i>
come ahead	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	da su se pizde pokazale	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na spol)</i>	рожон	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж. Предпринимать что-л. заведомо рискованное, обречённое на неудачу.</i>
wis nae a problem "	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	ne bi bilo problema	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	заржаветь	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг. Лишиться прежней силы, свежести; угаснуть</i>
lookin for fuckin bothir	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal a disturbance or fight; trouble</i>	ić tražit kurac frku	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. u dijalogu, ob. u smislu snažnog a. protivljenja . negacije</i>	ищут себе на жопу неприятностей	<i>вульг. прост.</i>	<i>Вульг.-прост. Ирон.Рисковать, поступать авантюрно, вмешиваться в опасные события или ситуации.</i>
pus	<i>dialect Edinburgh</i>	<i>Scottish East Coast, Edinburgh means face in a derogatory</i>	šupak	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. onaj koji je pokvaren, onaj koji nije čvrst</i>	срака	<i>вульг.</i>	<i>Вульг. Зад, ягодыцы.</i>
chib	<i>slang Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish slang a sharp weapon, such as a knife or razor</i>	kama	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg. dvije oštrice, sječiva, drži se u koricama; bodež</i>	перо	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг. нож</i>
lippy (cunt)	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal showing no respect in the way that you talk to someone</i>	masna (pizda)	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na spol)</i>	сволочь	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>Грубо. Скверный, подлый человек; негодяй.</i>
cunt	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang wearing spectacles</i>	pizdica	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. lošeg karaktera</i>	кент	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг. то же, что друг, приятель</i>

					(bez obzira na rod)			
dough	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> money	lova	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> , v.	капуста	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Деньги.
cunt	<i>slang</i> <i>offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a woman.	pizda	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na rodl)	крутой	<i>жарг.</i>	Преуспеваю щий, удачливый, уважаемый.
(he was a hard cunt), ken	<i>Dialect Scottish</i>	<i>dialect Scottish and Northern English</i> to know	bila je opaka pizda u školi, kužiš	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> osoba lošeg karaktera (bez obzira na spol)	(в школе он был крутым, бля,) рублишь фишку?	<i>арго</i> .	<i>арго</i> разбираться в чем-л., догадываться, понимать, видеть суть дела
(he wasn't) shy	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	"ne boji se kurca"	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> Muški spolni organ	(не был) ссыкун	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>груб.</i> трус
scoobied	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>informal Scottish</i> "not to have a scooby": = not to have a clue.	usere se	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> jako se prepasti	становит ся ебанутым на всю бошку	<i>вульг.</i>	(<i>vulgar</i>) stupid, idiotic, moronic, crazy
pagger	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> fight	šora	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i>	драка	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
oot of his heid	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Informal</i> extremely silly	u pizdu materinu	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulgar, slang</i> Expression of terror, awe, surprise, shock, etc.	В уматень	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг. мол.</i> В состоянии восторга, восхищения.
COCK PROBLEMS (p. 86 - 91)			PROBLEMI S PIMPEKOM (p. 89-94)			ПРОБЛЕМЫ С КОНЦОМ (p. 38 - 41)		
cock	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> the penis	pimpek	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg. pejor.</i> spolni organ muškarca	хуй	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> половой член мужчины, самца
diddy	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> a fool.	pizdek	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> onaj koji je lošeg karaktera	долбогб	<i>обсц. бран.</i>	тупой, медленно соображающ ий или неадекватныйч еловек
wanker	<i>slang British</i>	<i>British English, slang</i> an offensive word used to refer to a man that you dislike or are angry with	drkonja	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> onaj koji gnjavi, dosađuje (komu), nateže se s poslom, s kakvom obvezom; drkaroš	маразматик	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Тот, кто страдает маразмом (полная деградация в поведении кого-либо; неадекватност ь поступков).
gadge	<i>Dialect British</i>	<i>dialect Brit</i> a fellow	bedak	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	/	<i>left out</i>	<i>left out</i>
wad	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal b.</i> A considerable amount of money.	masna hrpa	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> pretjerano, obilno (zaradivati, lagati, okoristiti se)	пухлый бумажник	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
(when we were) short	<i>informal</i>	5. (postpositiv e; often foll by of or on) lacking (in) or needful (of):	(ak mi je) falilo)	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> nedostajati, manjkati	голяк	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост.</i> полное отсутствие чего-либо

telly	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal chiefly Brit short for television</i>	telkač	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. televizor; televizijski aparat</i>	телек	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг. Сокращённое слово "телевизор".</i>
rifle	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	prerest	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	обчистить	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж. Обокрасть, обобрать.</i>
poakits	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	žepovi	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg. džep</i>	карманы	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
feart	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>(Scottish) afraid</i>	bojal sam se	<i>reg. SPELLING</i>	<i>reg. SPELLING</i>	бояться	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
rip off	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang to steal from or cheat</i>	opljačkal	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	грабануть	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг.-сниж. Совершить ограбление.</i>
dive	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang A run-down residence.</i>	prihvati lište	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	общага	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж. Общежитие.</i>
jist coming	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	dolazim	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	Щас открою.	<i>alt. SPELLING</i>	<i>настоящее время, в данный момент или в ближайшее время.</i>
shoot	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal To inject (a drug) with a syringe.</i>	pucam se	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg. koristiti drogu ubrizgavanjem iglom</i>	ширяться	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг. Употреблять наркотики.</i>
knob	<i>slang British</i>	<i>taboo Brit a slang word for penis</i>	mali ("umaloga")	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg. penis</i>	член	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг Мужской половой орган, пенис.</i>
gig	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang a situation, a thing going on</i>	gaža	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. rad na određeno vrijeme po ugovoru, obično umjetnika</i>	/	<i>left out</i>	<i>left out</i>
(magic) high	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang An intoxicated or euphoric condition induced by alcohol or a drug.</i>	čarobno me diže	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg. pasti pod utjecaj narkotika</i>	чумовой (приход)	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж. Шальной, одурелый; очумелый.</i>
shite	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang narcotic drugs, esp. heroin or marijuana.</i>	staf	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. Narkomanski, heroin</i>	дрянь	<i>арго</i>	<i>арго наркотик</i>
shot	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal an injection, as of a vaccine or narcotic drug</i>	šut	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. u jeziku narkomana izraz za jednu dozu koja se ob. uživa injekcijom u žilu</i>	дозняк	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг. чаще всего вощеная бумажка с 0,05 граммами героина, иногда дозировка, необходимая для достижения кайфа («моя доза»).</i>
respirator	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	pluća	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	дыхалка	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост. дыхательные пути, лёгкие</i>
swedge	<i>informal Scottish</i>	<i>informal Scottish - a fight or brawl</i>	frka	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. buka, vika, galama, svada</i>	Смазливый, беспечный, умный и спортивный.	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг. Милостивый, хорошенький.</i>

rip off	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> to steal from or cheat	opljačkal	STANDARD	STANDARD	грабануть	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг.-сниж.</i> Совершить ограбление.
dive	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> A run-down residence.	prihvati lište	STANDARD	STANDARD	общага	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Общежитие.
jist coming	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	dolazim	STANDARD	STANDARD	Щас открою.	<i>alt. SPELLING</i>	настоящее время, в данный момент или в ближайшее время.
shoot	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> To inject (a drug, for example) with a syringe.	pucam se	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> koristiti drogu ubrizgavanjem iglom	ширяться	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Употреблять наркотики.
knob	<i>slang British</i>	<i>taboo Brit</i> a slang word for penis	mali ("umaloga")	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> penis	член	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> Мужской половой орган, пенис.
gig	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> a situation, a thing going on	gaža	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> rad na određeno vrijeme po ugovoru, obično umjetnika	/	<i>left out</i>	<i>left out</i>
(magic) high	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> An intoxicated or euphoric condition induced by alcohol or a drug.	čarobno me diže	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> pasti pod utjecaj narkotika	чумовой (приход)	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Шальной, одурелый; очумелый.
shite	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> narcotic drugs, esp. heroin or marijuana.	staf	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Narkomanski, heroin	дрянь	<i>арго</i>	<i>арго</i> наркотик
shot	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> an injection, as of a vaccine or narcotic drug	šut	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> u jeziku narkomana izraz za jednu dozu koja se ob. uštrcava injekcijom u žilu	дозняк	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> чаще всего вощеная бумажка с 0,05 граммами героина, иногда дозировка, необходимая для достижения кайфа («моя доза»).
respirator	STANDARD	STANDARD	pluća	STANDARD	STANDARD	дыхалка	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост.</i> дыхательные пути, лёгкие
sap	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A foolish or gullible person.	štreber	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> onaj koji poslušnošću i dodvoravanjem teži za uspjehom u školi	пацан	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> то же, что молодой человек
spunk	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> Ejaculated semen.	sperma	STANDARD	STANDARD	сперма	STANDARD	STANDARD
knob	<i>slang British</i>	<i>taboo Brit</i> a slang word for penis	kara	<i>žarg.vulg.</i>	<i>žarg.vulg.</i> penis, pimpek, kurac	елдак	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> мужской половой орган

"i was pishing masel"	EYE DIALECT	EYE DIALECT	upišal sam se	reg.SPELL LING	Reg. SPELLING	заржать	разг.-сниж.	разг.-сниж. Громко, несдержанно хохотать.
cream puff	slang	Slang A weakling.	"lovi maglu"	wrong	wrong	угомонит ся	разг.	Разг. I. Перестать шуметь, кричать, плакать и т.п.; успокоиться, утихнуть.
copped her	slang	Slang To get hold of; gain or win	profural	žarg.	žarg. hodati skim, biti kome mladić ili djevojka	сойтись	разг.	Вступить в брачные отношения, сожительство.
smack	slang	Slang Heroin.	hors	žarg.	Žarg. heroin	черный	сленг	Сленг Название героин
works	slang	Slang Equipment for injecting drugs	stvari	STANDAR D	STANDAR D	баян	сленг	сленг шприца
bombed	slang	Slang Intoxicated by alcohol or a drug.	ušil sam se	žarg.	žarg. Narkomarski, odati se alkoholu ili drogi	уторчанный	жарг.	Жарг. Находиться под действием наркотиков.
"What does that stuff dae fir ye, Mark?"	EYE DIALECT	EYE DIALECT	"Kak ti je od toga, Mark?"	reg. SPELLING G	reg. SPELLING	Зачем ты колешься, Марк?	разг.	Разг. Вводить себе наркотики; быть наркоманом.
(it's done)fuck-all	slang British	slang Brit absolutely nothing	/	left out	left out	сыт по горло	STANDAR D	Иносказание - пресытился (в смысле не пищей, а развратом), доволен
(launch into a) spiel	informal	Informal A lengthy or extravagant speech or argument usually intended to persuade.	ufuravam se u spiku	žarg.	žarg. neobavezan, nevezan razgovor	развязался язык	разг.	Кто-либо вдруг начинает много, безостановочно говорить, становится болтливым.
long-winded	STANDAR D	STANDAR D	nategnut	STANDAR D	STANDAR D	тягомотный	разг.-сниж.	Разг.-сниж. Тягостный, нудный
shite	slang British	(British English, slang) another word for shit	sranje	vulg.	vulg. beznačajna, bezvrijedna stvar, osoba itd.	дерьмо	разг.-сниж.	Разг.-сниж. Кал человека, животного; экскременты
shite	slang British	(British English, slang) another word for shit	sranje	vulg.	vulg. pren. beznačajna, bezvrijedna stvar, osoba itd.	чушь	разг.	Разг. Вздор, чепуха, нелепость.
fucking	slang vulgar	Vulgar Slang Used as an intensive.	jebeno	vulg.	vulg. na jeben način	невъебенный	обсц.	обсц. великолепный; в высшей степени хороший; также в высшей степени

								проявляющий какое-либо качество
fucks sake	<i>slang rude</i>	<i>rude slang</i> An expression of annoyance or frustration at what someone is doing or at a situation that is unfolding.	za kurca miloga	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> kao i "za boga miloga"	не гони беса	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Уголовный жаргон</i> симулировать психическое заболевание.
"One fuckin shot isnae gaunnae hurt us"	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	EYE DIALECT	Ne bu mi nikaj bilo	<i>reg.SPEL LING</i>	Reg. SPELLING	мне ни хера не будет	<i>вульг.</i>	<i>Вульг.</i> Мужской половой орган.
skag	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> Heroin.	dop	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>Narkomansk i žargon</i> ulično ime za heroin	черный	<i>сленг</i>	<i>сленговое название</i> героин
dope	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> An illicit drug, especially marijuana.	dop	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>narkomansk i žargon</i> ulično ime za heroin	план	<i>сленг</i>	<i>Сленговое название</i> марихуана
acid	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> LSD	trip	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> stanje omamljenosti i haluciniranja koje nastupa nakon uzimanja psihodeličnih droga,	кислота	<i>арго</i>	<i>арго</i> наиболее распространенное название ЛСД
speed	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A stimulant drug, especially amphetamine or methamphetamine.	spid	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> amfetaminska, stimulativna droga brza djelovanja	спид	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> амфетамин (фенамин)
nembies	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> Nembutal capsule.	šit	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Heroin	нембутал	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
vallies	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> valium	koka	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> kokain	валиум	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
smack	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> Heroin.	staf	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Narkomanski, heroin	чёрный	<i>сленг</i>	<i>сленговое название</i> героин
"knock it oan the haid"	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	EYE DIALECT	zabi si to u vugla	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> glava, šatrovački	заруби (себе) на носу	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> обычно в повелит. накл. запомнить навсегда
TRADITIONAL SUNDAY BREAKFAST (p. 91 - 94)			TRADICIONALNI NEDJELJNI DORUČAK (p. 95 - 98)			ТРАДИЦИОННЫЙ ВОСКРЕСНЫЙ ЗАВТРАК (p. 41 - 42)		
arsehole	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> for anus	pizdun	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. vulg.</i> mlakonja	хуйня	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> то же, что глупость; чепуха, чушь, ерунда
space-cake	<i>slang</i>	(slang) Cake as an edible infused with THC / psychoactiv	kolačić	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	/	left out	left out

		e extraction of cannabis						
fucking hell	<i>slang rude</i>	<i>rude slang</i> An exclamation of surprise or frustration.	kvragu, jebi ga	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> vrsta poštapalice u zn. što možeš, dođavola, kvragu i sl.	Ебать – копать!	<i>сленг</i>	<i>сленг</i> "roughly, damned"
bollocks	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>vulgar slang British</i> The testicles.	jaja	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> dio muškoga spolnog organa; jajce, testis	яйца	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> =Яичко-анат. Парная мужская половая железа
NA NA AND OTHER NAZIS (pg. 119 - 128)			DRUGI NACISTI (pg. 121 - 131)			НА-НА И ДРУГИЕ НАЦИКИ (pg.51 - 55)		
mobbed oot	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i> D to fill with people; crowd.	nagruvano	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> nabiti, napuniti preko mjere	протолкнѣшься	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Толкаюсь, расталкивая окружающих, с трудом пролезть, пробраться
punter	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang.</i> a customer of a prostitute; "john".	papak	<i>разг. Pejor.</i>	<i>разг. pejor.</i> bezvezant, niškoristi	"с бритой головой"	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>RD</i>
cats	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A person, especially a man.	mački	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> osoba, muška	кошак	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> кот
ken	<i>dialect Scottish/Northern English</i>	<i>dialect Scot and Northern English</i> to know	kužiš	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> (što) vidjeti, jasno shvaćati, razumijevati	типа	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> употребляется при выражении предположительности, соответствуя по значению словам: вроде, как будто, будто
downer	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> One that depresses, such as an experience or person.	bedara	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> velika teškoća, problem	/	<i>left out</i>	<i>left out</i>
skint	<i>slang British</i>	<i>slang Brit</i> without money	oderu te	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> naplatiti pretjerano visoku cijenu za rad, uslugu ili robu; oguliti koga	остался без гроша	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг. Экспрес.</i> быть совсем без денег, потратиться
pure	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	Čisti	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	Бедняга	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Тот, кто вызывает сострадание, сочувствие у окружающих; несчастный (о человеке или животном).
walk aroon	<i>DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	šćeš se	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	шляться	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> (обычно неодобр.). Ходить, бродить,

								переходить с места на место без особого занятия, дела
palsy-walsy	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> Being in a close, friendly relationship.	šahiran-zmatiran	<i>made up</i>	made up	ошиваться	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг.-сниж.</i> Постоянно находиться, присутствовать где-л.
suss	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> to try to figure someone out.	namirišu	<i>pren.</i>	<i>pren.</i> predosjetiti, naslutiti, posumnjati	пронюхать	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Узнать, разузнать что-л. (обычно скрываемое, тайное)
brassic lint	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> Having little to no money; broke or poor	oguljeni žicar	<i>razg.pejor r.</i>	<i>pejor. razg.</i> onaj koji nastoji živjeti na lak način; muktaš	на голяках	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> Пустой, нет ни чего
dude	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> a. A man; a fellow.	frajer	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Osoba muškog roda	пижон	<i>разг.</i>	<i>неодобр.</i> Молодой человек, занятый своей внешностью и одетый по самой последней моде; шеголь,
hombre	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A man; a fellow.	hombre	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> čovjek, prijatelj	урел	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Хулиганы, шпана.
catch my drift	<i>informal</i>	(<i>informal</i>) understand the general meaning of what somebody says or writes	znaš kaj oću reč	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i>	усекать	<i>арго</i>	<i>арго</i> Заставать, видеть, успевать разглядеть, различать.
ken	<i>dialect Scottish/Northern English</i>	<i>dialect Scot and Northern English</i> to know	znaš kaj mislim	<i>reg.SPEL LING</i>	<i>Reg.</i> SPELLING	врубаться	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг.-сниж.</i> Начать понимать, осознавать (услышанное, напечатанное, происходящее и т.п.); вникнуть в суть чего-л
likesay	<i>dialect Edinburgh</i>	<i>Edinburgh dialect</i> meaning 'you know'	ovoga	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> poštapalica	помаленьку	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> =Понем ногу.
hombre	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A man; a fellow.	hombre	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> čovjek, prijatelj	верзила	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Об очень высоком человеке.
talks (tae)	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	spika	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> neobavezan, nevezan razgovor	болтать	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> 1. Вести лёгкий, непринуждённый разговор; много говорить (обычно вздор, пустяки или нечто, что следует)
nash	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> To run away, to escape. [North-east use]	nestat	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDAR D</i>	пошёл	<i>разг.</i>	(<i>разг.</i>) поди; пошёл - Начать идти
tenner	<i>British</i>	<i>Chiefly British</i> A	desetača	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg.</i> komad	десятка	<i>STANDAR D</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>

		ten-pound note.			novca od deset osnovnih jedinica			
skag	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> Heroin.	"Al nema niš od dopa, si čul"	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>narkomansk i žargon</i> ulično ime za heroin	Только чур не колотьяся!	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Восклицание, означающее требование соблности какой-л. уговор, какое-л. условие.
chide	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	zajebava	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> zadirkivati koga; zezati	журить	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> . Слегка выговорить кому-л.; выражать порицание, наставляя.
devour	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	prožderu	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	захавать	<i>сленг</i>	<i>сленг</i> съест что-либо
labdicks	<i>dialect Edinburgh</i>	<i>(dialect, Edinburgh)</i> policeman	drot	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> policajac, detektiv	мусора	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> название сотрудников полиции
chat up	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> Engage someone in flirtatious conversation.	obuzel se spikom	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> neobavezan, nevezan razgovor	клент	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Настоячиво, упорно добиваться знакомства с кем-л. с расчётом на интимные отношения; обольщать, завлекать.
pocket	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	džep	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	тырю	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Красть, воровать
lassie	<i>dialect Scottish/Northern English</i>	<i>Scottish, Northern English dialect</i> A girl or young woman.	cura	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> djevojka	телка	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> О девушке, молодой женщине
gear	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British informal</i> Illegal drugs.	roba	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	ширка	<i>арго</i>	<i>арго</i> наркотики или любое опьяняющее вещество. Также может называться и шприц.
chummin	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> Form a friendship with someone.	družise	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	корешиться	<i>прост.</i>	ть в дружеские отношения (обычно о мужчинах); быть приятелями
on his Jack Jones	<i>slang British</i>	<i>slang British</i> Military alone, on one's own.	samko prst	<i>fraz.</i>	<i>fraz.</i> bez obitelji i prijatelja, potpuno sam;	на своих кумарах	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> . лёгкая форма абстинентного синдрома при наркомании
gaff	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> A house, flat, or other building, especially as being a person's home.	ubožnikvart	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> dio grada; četvrt	меблирашка	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост.</i> , меблированная комната

barry	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> fine; smart used to describe something very good of its type	fini	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	жирная	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
pad	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> One's living quarters, especially an apartment.	WC	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD, also wrong	квартирка	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Уменьш. к квартира; небольшая квартира
pins	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> The legs	batake	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> ženska noga	копыто	<i>Разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> ноги
give stick	<i>informal British</i>	<i>(British English, informal)</i> criticize somebody	priuštala paljenja	<i>wrong</i>	wrong	достала	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Довести кого-л. до крайне раздражённого состояния; сильно надоест
cruise	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> To seek out and make a sexual overture to.	zbarit	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> zavesti (osobu), odvesti ju u krevet	завалить в койку	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> вступать в половую связь с кем-либо
bairn	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scots</i> A child.	beba	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	детей	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
clock	<i>slang British</i>	<i>slang Brit</i> to see or notice	skužim	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> (što) vidjeti, jasno shvaćati, razumijevati	натыкаюсь	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
boss	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	gazda	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> poslodavac, šef	шеф	<i>фам.</i>	<i>Фам.</i> как обращение к любому незнакомому человеку, от которого в данный момент зависит что-л.
peachy	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> Splendid; fine.	cukreno	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg. ekspr.</i> koji je sladak; drag, mio	всё путём	<i>сленг</i>	<i>сленг</i> всё хорошо, всё в порядке.
on my case	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> harassing someone about a personal problem; annoying someone.	jaše me	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> provoditi na kome svoju volju, držati koga u podređenu položaju, uspijevati nametati svoje prohtjeve	гонит на меня	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> упрекать, обвинять
dude	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> a. A man; a fellow.	stari	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>Žarg.</i> pozdrav - prijatelj, poznanik	прохвост	<i>бранн.</i>	<i>анно.</i> Негодяй, подлец.
ankle-biter	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> A young child, often a toddler.	limačija	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> mališan (riječ dobivena žargonskim postupkom metateze mali)	малышня	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Маленькие дети, малыши.
shagging	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>Chiefly British Vulgar</i>	ševil	<i>razg. vulg.</i>	<i>žarg. vulg.</i> održavati spolne	трахаться	<i>сленг</i>	<i>Сленг</i> Заниматься сексом.

		<i>Slang</i> To engage in sexual intercourse.			odnose s kim			
ma	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> Mother.	stara	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> majka	матушка	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> (обычно Ласк., почтит.) =Мать
chippy	<i>slang British</i>	<i>Brit slang</i> word for carpenter	zajebant	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>(vulg.)</i> onaj koji zajebava; gnjavator, zafrkant	выделываться	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	Разг.-сниж.. Кривляться, паясничать.
loaday shite	<i>slang rude</i>	<i>rude slang</i> A bunch of nonsense.	hrpa sranja	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. pren.</i> beznačajna, bezvrijedna stvar, osoba	брехня	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	Разг.-сниж.. Враньё, вздор.
(took the) cream puff	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> . a weak or timid person.	zgiljal	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> Pobjeći	обломался	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> . доставить человеку неприятные эмоции, расстроить
cool	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> Very exciting or interestin .	kul	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> dobro, u redu, može proći	клевый	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> . Отличный, замечательный , прекрасный.
chick	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> a girl or young woman, esp an attractive one	treba	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> djevojka, cura	чувиха	<i>жарг.</i>	м. Чувак. - <i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек.
sprog	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal, humorous British</i> a child.	limač	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> mališan (žargonski postupak metateze <i>mali</i> → <i>lima</i> + nastavka - ač)	малец	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> . Мальчик, подросток.
chip oan his shoodir	<i>Informal + EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>informal</i> An ingrained feeling of resentment deriving from a sense of inferiority and sometimes marked by aggressive behaviour.	prgav karakter	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	скандалист	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
suss	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> to try to figure someone out.	kužit	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> (što) vidjeti, jasno shvaćati, razumijevati	врубаться	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Начать понимать, осознавать (услышанное, напечатанное, происходящее и т.п.); вникнуть в суть чего-л
(he's) taking abuse	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	jebu ga	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. pren.</i> (se, koga) dosađivati, mučiti, gnjaviti, mrcvariti, umarati	чморить	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> гнобить, угнетать, притеснять, унижать, издеваться, измываться
talking through	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> To say foolish	pričaju kroz šupak	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> otvor na kraju debelog	бессовестно брешут.	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Врать; говорить вздор

their erses		things; to talk of nonsense.			crijeva; analni otvor, čmar			
oan the chorie	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish v.</i> to steal, <i>n.</i> a thief	gulili su	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> odraditi nešto neugodno	помешаны	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Придающий слишком большое значение чему-л.; питающий непомерное пристрастие к кому-, чему-л.
crime	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	prekršaj	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	провинность	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Вина, проступок.
hop	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> To move from one place, thing, or activity to another in quick succession.	skočiti	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	заскочить	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> скачком (скачками) проникнуть куда-либо, вскочить на что-либо; запрыгнуть
(go for a) pint	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> a drink of beer	na pivu	<i>razg. reg.</i>	<i>razg. reg.</i> pivo	пропустить	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> то же, что выпить; употребить алкоголь
mobbed oot	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	nakrao	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	заполнить	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Занять какое-л. пространство, место; заполнить собой, своими вещами.
cat	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A person, especially a man.	mačak	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> Muška osoba	чувак	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Молодой мужчина; человек
brar	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	brat	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	брат	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
soap-dodger	<i>slang British</i>	<i>slang, derogatory British</i> A scruffy or dirty person.	smrdivoj	<i>made up</i>	<i>made up</i>	мыловар	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
Paris bun	<i>slang rhyming</i>	<i>rhyming slang</i> Hun - nickname for Rangers FC (Glasgow)	kroasan	<i>wrong</i>	<i>wrong</i>	/	left out	left out
slag	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang</i> (usually foll by <i>off</i>) to abuse (someone) verbally	blate ga	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	/	left out	left out
nigger	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a black person	kmica	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> pogrdno, pogrdna riječ za crnca	черномазний!	<i>грубо.</i>	<i>груб.</i> чернокожий, негр
fuck you	<i>slang rude</i>	<i>rude slang</i> A forceful expression of anger, dismissal, or contempt directed at someone.	jebi se	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> psovka	Пошёл в пизду	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>Обсц.</i> прочь, подальше, вон

(this is) bad news	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> One that is unpleasant or undesirable	(ovo bilo) grdo	<i>žarg.reg.</i>	<i>reg. žarg. ružan,</i>	труба дело	<i>прост.экспр.</i>	<i>Прост. Экспрес.</i> То же, что Дело табак.
dome	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> The human head.	vugla	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>Šatrovački žargon glava</i>	/	left out	left out
they've got um doon	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	<i>EYE DIALECT</i>	prikucal i su ga	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	хлоп (на землю)	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> . Обозначает быстрые короткие действия (по зн. хлопать, хлопнуть, хлопаться, хлопнуться)
bastard	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang a.</i> A person considered to be mean or contemptible.	smeće	<i>pejor.</i>	<i>pejor. vrlo loša, karakterno bezvrijedna osoba [smeće jedno]</i>	ублюдок	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Незаконнорожденный ребенок.
likesay	<i>dialect Edinburgh</i>	<i>Edinburgh dialect</i> meaning 'you know'	ovoga	<i>razg.</i>	<i>Razg. poštapalica</i>	это самое...	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>
fuck	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> Used to express extreme displeasure.	jebem im	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>uvažavati ni najmanje [jebes to!]; prezirati</i>	блядство	<i>вульг. груб.</i>	<i>вульг. груб.</i> 1. Распутство, разврат.
chibbed	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> Stab (someone).	zrežan	<i>reg. SPELLING</i>	<i>reg. SPELLING</i>	нехило перепало.	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост.</i> недурно, неплохо; замечательно, здорово
shoutin behind us	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	deru se za nama	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	вдогонку	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Следом за тем, кто удалился.
man	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> Used as a familiar form of address for a man:	stari	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg. obraćanje prijatelju, poznaniku</i>	брат	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Каждый член какого-л. коллектива
FEELING FREE (p. 273 - 277)			OSJEĆAJ SLOBODE (p. 274 - 278)			ОЩУЩЕНИЕ СВОБОДЫ (p. 115 - 117)		
really	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	fakat	<i>reg.</i>	<i>Reg. razg. stvarno</i>	прямотаки	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> Употребляется при выражении однозначности, несомненности; соответствует по значению словам: истинно, именно, подлинно, прямо, действительно.
(talking) rubbish	<i>British</i>	<i>British</i> Absurd, nonsensical, or worthless talk or ideas.	skužit kaj je nasrala	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. vidjeti, jasno shvaćati, razumijevati, vulg. pren. pričati gluposti,</i>	Пургу несёт	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> . Вздор, чушь, ерунда.

					govoriti besmislice			
Bad - mouthin g	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> Criticize (someone) behind their back.	sere	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> pričati gluposti, govoriti besmislice	гонит	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> упрекать, обвинять
get oan my wick	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British informal</i> Annoy someone.	počinje mi ić na neku stvar	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> u zn. muškog spolnog organa kad se ne želi nazvati vulgarnom riječju) [boli me (puca mi) ona stvar baš me briga]	Начинает действова ть мне на нервы	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDARD
kick (heroin)	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> Succeed in giving up (a habit or addiction)	skinut se s heroina	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> odučiti koga od uzimanja droge posebnim terapeutski m metodama, osloboditi ga zavisnosti od droge	спрыгнут ь с героина	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> преодолеть наркотическу ю зависимость
give a toss	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> usually with <i>negative</i> Care at all.	boli ga don za sve	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> baš me briga, nije me briga, svejedno mi je, ne tiče me se	(всё) по барабану	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост.</i> . всё равно, абсолютно всё равно; безразлично, абсолютно безразлично; не важно
junky	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> A drug addict.	narkiћ	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> Narkoman	торчок	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> наркоман
workie	<i>informal</i>	<i>informal</i> More generally: a worker, especially a manual labourer.	šljaker	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> onaj koji radi fizički posao; običan radnik	работяга	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Рабочий человек, простой труженик.
doll	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> A woman.	riba	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> cura	цыпка	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг. Ласк.</i> О молодой женщине, девочке, ребёнке.
prick	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> A person considered to be mean or contemptibl e, especially a man.	jadnik	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDAR D	козел	<i>бранн.</i>	<i>Бранно.</i> О человеке, вызывающем неприязнь, раздражение
dirty book	<i>STANDAR D</i>	STANDAR D	porno časopis	<i>STANDA RD</i>	STANDAR D	порнуха	<i>Разг.- сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Порнография; порнографич ское произведение, фильм и т.п.
egg on	<i>STANDAR D</i>	STANDAR D	nafukat	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> spolno općiti	подзужив ать	<i>разг.</i>	дразнить, поддразнивать , подстрекая к чему-либо,

								подговаривая на что-либо
Crazy!	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	ludnica!	<i>ren.</i>	<i>pren.</i> bezumlje, nered, kaos	шизня	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг.</i> что-л. странное
now that ah tell ye ae fuck off	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> usually in imperative Go away (used to angrily dismiss someone).	sad kad ti velim da odjebeš	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> (koga, što) riješiti se koga ili čega bez žaljenja, jednostavnim ili odlučnim postupkom učiniti komu ili čemu kraj	послала тебя на хуй	<i>обсц.</i>	наречие, в т. ч. в сочетании с глаголами послать, убираться, пойти, идти и т. п.: прочь, подальше, вон; долой
dyke	<i>slang offensive</i>	<i>Offensive Slang</i> Used as a disparaging term for a lesbian.	lezbače	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> Uvredljivo, l ezbijka	лесбиянка	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD
looking embarrassed	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	očito (im je) neugodno	<i>STANDARD</i>	STANDARD	высадили с на измену	<i>арго</i>	Из <i>наркотического арго</i> - термин, описывающий любое патологическое состояние сознания, наступающее в результате передозировки наркотического вещества.
blethered	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> Talk in a long-winded way without making very much sense.	klafrale	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> razgovarati o nevažnim stvarima;	болтали и болтали	<i>арго</i>	<i>Арго</i> лёгкий, непринуждённый разговор; много говорить (обычно вздор, пустяки или нечто, что
a smoke	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal</i> Tobacco in a form that can be smoked, especially a cigarette:	naduvati se	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> pušiti marihuanu	заточить	<i>сленг</i>	<i>молодежный сленг</i> поесть, съесть.
hash	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> Hashish.	haš	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> , hašiš	травка	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>жарг</i> марихуана или другой наркотик, получаемый из растений
wifies	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Scottish</i> A woman, especially an old or uneducated one.	bakice	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> starija žena	тётенька	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> Употребляется как ласково-фамильярное обращение к пожилой или старшей по возрасту женщине.
bastard	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang</i> a. A person considered to be mean or	gadovi	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> osoba koja zaslužuje prezir, izaziva gađenje	ублюдок	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> Незаконнорождённый ребёнок.

		contemptible.						
brilliant	<i>informal British</i>	<i>British informal</i> Excellent; marvellous.	famozno	<i>razg.</i>	<i>razg.</i> na famozan način; izvrsno, prekrasno	клёво	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> Отличный, замечательный, прекрасный
stoned	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang.</i> Intoxicated by a drug, especially marijuana	naduvalo se	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> pušiti marihuanu	удолбились	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>арго</i> slično - обдолбаться - Сленговые названия процесса инъекции и входа в состояние наркоопьянения
slag off	<i>informal British</i>	<i>informal British</i> criticize someone in an abusive and insulting manner.	pljuvale	<i>pren.</i>	<i>pren.</i> napadati riječima, prikazivati u vrlo lošem svjetlu; klevetati,	гнали (на мужиков)	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> говорить о ком плохо
shag	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>Chiefly British Vulgar Slang</i> To engage in sexual intercourse.	poševit	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> obaviti spolni akt	перепихнуть ся	<i>разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>разг.-сниж.</i> совершить половой акт
accept	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	prihvaćamo	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	хаваем	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>информ., жарг.</i> то же, что считать
bullshit	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>vulgar slang</i> Stupid or untrue talk or writing; nonsense.	"prihvaćamo sve kaj nam oni naseru"	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg.</i> proizvesti veliku količinu čega beskorisnog, glupog ili lošeg	дерьмо	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i>	<i>Разг.-сниж.</i> 1. Кал человека, животного; экскременты.
prick	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang</i> A person considered to be mean or contemptible, especially a man.	/	<i>left out</i>	<i>left out</i>	козлы	<i>бранн.</i>	<i>Бранно.</i> О человеке, вызывающем неприязнь, раздражение
dish	<i>slang British</i>	<i>Chiefly British Slang</i> To ruin, foil, or defeat.	naseru	<i>pren.</i>	<i>pren.</i> pričati gluposti, govoriti besmislice	подсовывают	<i>разг.</i>	<i>разг.</i> Пользуясь невнимательностью, дать, всучить что-нибудь ненужное, неприемлемое, недоброкачественное
stoned	<i>slang</i>	<i>Slang.</i> Intoxicated by a drug, especially marijuana	naduvali	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg.</i> pušiti marihuanu	удолбанные	<i>арго</i>	<i>арго</i> обдолбаться Сленговые названия процесса инъекции и входа в состояние

								наркотического о опьянения
oota out boxes	<i>slang</i>	<i>slang head</i>	do jaja	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>(slang)</i> awesomely	на всю голову	<i>прост.</i>	<i>прост.</i> совершенно ненормальный , чокнутый
shag	<i>slang vulgar British</i>	<i>Chiefly British Vulgar Slang To engage in sexual intercourse.</i>	"jebala sam ja to"	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. (koga)</i> spolno općiti; jebiti	выбала	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> совершить половой акт
a ride	<i>slang vulgar</i>	<i>Vulgar Slang a sexual partner of a specified ability.</i>	"nije loš za pomrćit "	<i>vulg.</i>	<i>vulg. spolno</i> općiti	поеблись	<i>обсц.</i>	<i>обсц.</i> . соверши ть половой акт
dope	<i>informal</i>	<i>Informal An illicit drug, especially marijuana.</i>	dop	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>narkomansk i žargon</i> ulično ime za heroin	травка	<i>жарг.</i>	<i>Жарг.</i> ик, изготовленны й из определённых сортов конопли; высушенные листья
ring	<i>British</i>	<i>Chiefly British To call (someone) on the teleph one.</i>	nazval te bum	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i> SPELLING	звякну	<i>разг.</i>	<i>Разг.</i> Позвонить по телефону кому-л.
"We're just having a woman's crack"	<i>Scottish/Nor thern English</i>	<i>Scottish, Northern English count noun A conversatio n.</i>	naduval e smo se	<i>žarg.</i>	<i>žarg. pušiti</i> marihuanu	это всё бабская трепотня ---	<i>разг. - сниж.</i>	<i>разг. -сниж.</i> пустые разговоры, болтовня, трёп.