

The Applicability of Pym's Translation Solutions to Translation between English and Croatian

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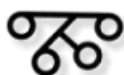
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ODSJEK ZA ANGLISTIKU**

**DIPLOMSKI STUDIJ ANGLISTIKE
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Dario Trbović

**The Applicability of Pym's Translation Solutions to Translation between English and
Croatian**

Diplomski rad



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GRADUATE PROGRAMME
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Dario Trbović

**The Applicability of Pym's Translation Solutions to Translation between English and
Croatian**

Diploma thesis

Annotated translations presented in fulfilment of requirements for a second-cycle degree

Supervisor:
Nataša Pavlović

2018

Abstract

This thesis comprises five annotated translations, accompanied by a discussion. Three texts were translated from English into Croatian (an excerpt from the book *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*, an excerpt from the book *A University Education* and one text which included three Cochrane Reviews.). Two texts were translated from Croatian into English (an excerpt from the book *Društvene igre*, and an excerpt from the text *Starčevačka kultura na lokalitetu Tomašanci-Palača*). The discussion focused on analysing translation solutions proposed by Anthony Pym. The discussion aimed to test whether Pym's solution could be applied to translation between English and Croatian. In order to carry out such an analysis, concrete examples were used, which were taken from the translations that are part of this thesis. Based on the analysis of the proposed translation solutions with reference to concrete examples, the discussion evaluated to what degree these solutions are applicable to translation between English and Croatian.

Sažetak

Ovaj se diplomski rad sastoji od pet prijevoda praćenih komentarima te rasprave. Tri su teksta prijevodi s engleskog jezika na hrvatski jezik (ulomak iz knjige *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*, zatim ulomak iz knjige *A University Education* te prijevod teksta koji se sastojao o tri različita Cochraneova stručna pregleda), dok su dva teksta prevedena s hrvatskog na engleski (ulomak iz knjige *Društvene igre* te ulomak iz teksta *Starčevačka kultura na lokalitetu Tomašanci-Palača*). Tema rasprave bila je analiza prijevodnih rješenja prema Anthonyju Pymu, tj. cilj je rasprave bio testirati mogu li se spomenuta prijevodna rješenja primijeniti na prevođenje s hrvatskog na engleski jezik i obratno. Kako bi se provela takva analiza, u raspravi su korišteni konkretni primjeri preuzeti iz prijevoda koji su dio ovog rada. S obzirom na analizu predloženih prijevodnih rješenja i konkretnih primjera prijevoda, ovom se raspravom pokušalo procijeniti do koje se mjere prijevodna rješenja Anthonyja Pyma mogu primijeniti na prevođenje u jezičnoj kombinaciji hrvatski-engleski.

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Part One
Discussion

The Applicability of Pym's Translation

Solutions to Translation between English and Croatian

INTRODUCTION

Since the early beginnings of the equivalence paradigm within translation studies, various authors have tried to describe the ways in which equivalence is established in translation. In this sense, Catford uses the term 'translation shifts' in addressing "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the [source language] to the [target language]" (1965: 73). Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) offer different 'translation procedures' in dealing with the issue of bridging the differences between French and English, while Chesterman (1997) employs the term 'translation strategies'. It is important to mention that all these authors tackle the same problems and only use slightly different terminology and classification. It is also worth noting that the scholars do not describe the procedures or strategies as such, but the results of these procedures in the texts they analyse (Pavlović 2015: 56).

Since these issues have been relevant in translation studies for more than 50 years, I decided to analyse one of the most recent entries in this field: Anthony Pym's classification of translation solutions as found in Chapter 12 of his book *Translation Solutions for Many Languages: Histories of a Flawed Dream*. The aim of such an analysis is to investigate the applicability of Pym's solutions to translation between Croatian and English, based on concrete examples taken from various text types that are part of this diploma thesis. Five different texts will be taken into consideration, which were selected from various fields, such as sociology, archaeology, medicine, education, as well as one literary text. With this in mind, this paper will analyse whether Pym's solutions can fulfil their pedagogical purpose in helping "[trainee translators and interpreters] enlarge the range of solutions they feel able to select from" (Pym 2016: 233), at least in terms of translation between Croatian and English.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Before an analysis of the applicability of Anthony Pym's classification of translation solutions can take place, it is crucial to describe the general characteristics of and principles behind Pym's typology. First of all, Pym claims that he wants to clear up "the confusion created by the previous efforts in this field" (2016: 215). However, he does not want to move away from the previous work in this area, only make it more transparent. What is also important is that Pym claims his solutions are to be used when a translator finds himself or herself in the so-called 'bump mode', a situation where two or more translation options are available, in contrast to 'cruise mode', where there is only one possible solution (2016: 220), which is linked to the adherence to certain grammatical rules of the target language. Also, his typology is only concerned with the translation transformations made by a translator in a particular translation situation, rather than with the activities preceding a translation (research; asking the client), processes which might come after a translation (e.g. revising the translation), or other types of translation (such as machine translation). As such, his solutions should be applicable to more than one language pair, rather than stemming from an analysis of or aimed at a single language combination. As it was mentioned in the introduction, this typology is of a pedagogical nature, i.e. its purpose is to aid in the education of translators and interpreters. What is more, Pym maintains that a certain portion of translation can include several solution types. Also, the typology is based on actual translations and knowledge borrowed from linguistics, and the list of solution subtypes within this typology is unlimited.

The typology itself consists of three main solution types: 'copying', 'expression change', and 'content change', all of which will be dealt with more closely with reference to concrete examples taken from translation between English and Croatian. The three solution types also serve the purpose of depicting cultural relations, in that the use of a certain solution type can "represent or affect the perceived distance of the foreign language or culture" (Pym 2016: 234). However, this function of Pym's solutions will not be the focus of this paper, since one must first explore to what degree this typology is applicable to the language pair English-Croatian, i.e. whether it can be used for a didactic purpose and as a useful tool for translating texts between the two languages. Only after it has been proven that the typology works with a

particular language combination can one deal with the choice between viable solution types in terms of cultural distance, as well as with all the consequences for the translation as a whole, which a certain solution might bring with it.

Even though this paper will not address the issue of which solution to choose in a particular translation context, it is necessary to examine Pym's guidelines in this respect. These guidelines might act as important cues for the feasibility of this typology. First of all, Pym claims that "in principle, all types can be applied to all problems" (2016: 236), that is, every solution can be considered optional. On the other hand, Pym mentions that translators might lose their job if they stick to the principle of applying any solution in any given context, and one must wonder whether these solutions that were supposedly developed bottom-up and have an important educational purpose are still viable if their theoretical postulates do not correspond to their practical applicability.

What is more, Pym claims that the choice of a solution type can be partly linked to the degree of effort translators put in their translation, which in turn decreases the degree of effort that will be required of the reader (if a translation solution is more in line with what is expected in the target culture, the effort required of the reader will be smaller). A crucial factor in relation to the required effort and the choice of a solution that comes with it is the risk of communicative failure, which always has to be taken into consideration while opting for a particular translation solution. The main types of solutions ('copying,' 'expression change', 'content change') are listed in such an order that each solution requires more translation effort than the preceding solution.

EXAMPLES AND ANALYSIS

Bearing in mind all the principles behind Pym's solution types, next we analyse the applicability of these solutions to translation between English and Croatian.

A. COPYING

1) COPYING WORDS

The first large category of translation solutions according to Pym is 'copying'. Pym differentiates between two types of copying: 'copying words' and 'copying structure'. The

translation solution ‘copying words’ mostly relates to lexical borrowing (i.e. loanwords in some form), even though Pym does not mention this term explicitly. Rather, in this category Pym makes the distinction between the strategies of ‘copying sounds’, ‘copying morphology’, and ‘copying script’.

I. COPYING SOUNDS

‘Copying sounds’ is a translation solution operating at the phonological level; that is, the translator imitates foreign sounds in order to render a foreign word into the target language. The examples that Pym uses in illustrating this solution type are mostly proper nouns, such as names of people from foreign countries, but also some common nouns that have been borrowed from one language into another (he gives the examples of the English words ‘football’ and ‘team’, which were adopted into many languages).

While analysing ‘copying sounds’, one has to take into consideration the difference between imitating sounds which make up proper nouns to imitating sounds of common nouns. In my translation of the English text *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind* into Croatian, I came across the English transcription of the Chinese name 孔子 (transcribed as Kong Ze). Due to the different orthographic rules (and phonetic inventories) between English and Croatian, this name had to be transcribed into Croatian differently than it was transcribed into English (the said Chinese name was transcribed into Croatian as *Kung Ce*). Also, in the same text, a different variant of the same name occurs, which is a more well-known, Latinised form (Confucius, i.e. *Konfucije* in the Croatian translation). On the other hand, names such as Karl Marx (a German name) and Niccolò Machiavelli (an Italian name) were copied in the same form as in the source text (English also commonly copies these names in their non-naturalized form). With this in mind, one must pose the question to what degree this translation solution is optional when it comes to proper nouns and how much it depends on the relevant norms (and orthographic rules) concerning the issue of writing foreign names in a particular language, as well as on a variety of historical factors that come into play. In this case, the transcription of the mentioned names had already been available to me due to the historical relevance of the personas who carried them, but in some cases, this information cannot be accessed because a certain name has never appeared in a language. Here, the translator has to take into consideration the target language’s orthographic rules, as well as the source language’s script. In some languages, such as Serbian, the orthographic tradition stipulates that foreign names should be transcribed according to their pronunciation, while in

Croatian matters are not as simple. For example, people's names taken from languages that use the Latin (and often Cyrillic) script are written down in the same way as in the source language (due to similar phonological and orthographic inventories), whereas names from languages that use some other script are written down according to Croatian transcription and transliteration rules (Hrvatski pravopis). In other words, when it comes to copying sounds in the translation of proper nouns, translators generally do not have a choice, but are required to follow the norms if they want their translations to be in accordance with the rules of the standard language. Of course, it is possible to imagine a context where a translator would opt to use a version of the name that has been adapted to the target culture. However, this undermines Pym's claim that his solutions are completely optional, since such a specific context presents an exception to the rule, and this solution could hardly be considered anywhere outside a narrow field within the domain of literary translation.

On the other hand, the case of copying sounds in the translation of common nouns is somewhat different, since rules concerning translation of such words are not as strict and are oftentimes context-dependant. An example of such a translation solution used in my corpus of translated texts can be found in the term 'mental software', which appears in the previously mentioned book. The translation I used for this term is *mentalni softver*, where *softver* is a phonetically transcribed Croatian form of the English noun 'software'.

II. COPYING MORPHOLOGY

The second subtype of the 'copying words' translation solution is 'copying morphology'. As it is apparent in the name itself, 'copying morphology' works at the morphological level, i.e. the meaningful parts of a source-text word are literally translated. This category corresponds to what was called 'calque' in the previous literature in this field. Pym later throws in examples of loanwords in English, such as 'kindergarten' and 'ombudsman', which suggests that he himself might not be too sure about the boundaries of this solution subtype. It makes little sense to put loanwords in the category of 'copying morphology' since words as complete units are borrowed, rather than their morphological structure. To put it differently, considering the name of the category, it makes more sense to describe this category with regard to the definition of a calque, rather than to the definition of a common loanword. Nevertheless, there are numerous examples of 'copying morphology' in Croatian due to the purist policies of Croatian language institutes. For that reason, this translation solution can be seen as a viable option, especially in terms of terminology work related to various scientific

and scholarly branches. Examples of the ‘copying morphology’ translation solution can be found in the translation of a Cochrane Review titled “Metal-free materials for fixed prosthodontic restorations CD009606”, which was part of my diploma thesis translation assignment. In this text, there are many terms from the field of dental medicine, such as “crown”, “bridge”, “implant”. The first two terms are commonly translated as “*krunica*” and “*most*” respectively; however, the last term – “implant” – has several translation solutions available: “*implantat*”, which is a loanword, and “*usadak*”, which can be considered a literal translation option, i.e. an end result of ‘copying morphology’. Of course, in such cases the selection of a translation solution depends on many factors, but such an analysis is not in the focus of this paper.

III. COPYING SCRIPT

The third solution type – ‘copying script’ – is commonly used in combination with some other translation solution due to the fact that a translator can hardly expect that the reader will be able to read, or, even less so, to understand a particular term written in the foreign script. In this way, this solution can be regarded as providing extra information to the other solution used. An example of this translation solution can be found in the translation of the already mentioned book *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*. When talking about Confucius, the author mentions his principle of the *wu lun*. However, due to the previously mentioned issues which arise from ‘copying sounds’ (differences in transcription rules between English and Croatian), I transcribed this term as *vulun* in the TT. Due to the lack of Croatian literature in this field, I also decided to add the original term (五倫), i.e. used the ‘copying script’ solution alongside ‘copying sounds’.

In general, if one were to compare the solution ‘copying words’ with, for instance, Vinay and Darbelnet’s (1958) or Chesterman’s classification (1997) to which Pym refers in his book, one can see that Pym’s category is supposed to correspond the mentioned scholars’ categories of ‘borrowing’ and ‘loans’. However, Pym does not offer a subcategory of non-naturalised loans (even though he includes some common loanwords in ‘copying morphology’). On the other hand, his category of ‘copying script’ can partly be considered as a loanword solution that only involves different script. All this turns out to be very unclear (particularly without the context this book provides as a whole) and might very well confuse translation students for whom this typology is intended. The solution type ‘copying words’

should be restructured in a way that the boundaries between subtypes would be made clearer. For instance, a common division of loanwords might be taken from contact linguistics with some adaptations to the field of translation.

2) COPYING STRUCTURE

Another type of solution within the large category of ‘copying’ is ‘copying structure’. This solution involves translation procedures having to do with copying at the linguistic level larger than the morpheme and the word. This most commonly refers to a situation where an “unusual syntactic pattern is brought into the target language” (Pym 2016: 223). According to Pym, this pattern should not be easily reproducible in the target language, or otherwise there would be no need of a special solution.

I. COPYING PROSODIC FEATURES

The first subtype of this translation solution relates to ‘copying prosodic features’. This solution encompasses the transfer of features such as rhyme, rhythm and alliteration. I was not able to find a single example of such a solution in the texts I translated for my thesis (since the selection of text types was restricted and there were no genres in which such features usually appear; e.g. poetry, mottos, word-play, etc.). However, it is important to note that this kind of translation solutions may very well be useful for translators who translate poetry, where metrics, rhythm, rhyme and other specific features play a crucial role, and translators have to decide what feature they should try to preserve and at the expense of changing something else.

II. COPYING FIXED PHRASES

In the translation solution ‘copying fixed phrases’, Pym gives examples of French idioms that were copied word-for-word into English, and mentions that some other fixed expressions, as well as syntactic patterns, belong to this category. There were no copied idioms or fixed expressions in my target texts (in instances where an idiom or an expression had to be translated I either used a descriptive solution or a corresponding idiom). On the other hand, the target texts were ripe with examples where syntax was copied from the source text; however, these were not syntactic patterns that are unusual for English. Even though Pym does not consider such instances translation solutions, since they are done in what he calls the ‘cruise’ mode, I think that they should be deemed as such. To explain: as with any other of

Pym's solutions, where the translator has the option to use certain translation procedure, the translator may also leave the syntactic pattern as in the source text, even though there is no 'shift' at the level of the sentence (it may appear at lower levels). To give an example from my translation of a text commissioned by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb ('ST' stands for 'source text', while 'TT' stands for 'target text', while literal translation of the ST is provided within the brackets):

ST: Ručke keramičkih posuda najmanje su zastupljena kategorija ulomaka posuda u sjevernom naselju. Ovalne ručke su najbrojnije (66 ulomaka), a slijede ih trakaste (41) i neodređive (14).

[The handles of ceramic vessels were the least represented category of pottery fragment finds in the northern settlement. Oval handles take the top spot (66 fragments), followed by ribbon-like (41), and handles of an indeterminate shape (14).]

TT: The handles of ceramic vessels were the least represented category of pottery fragment finds in the northern settlement. Oval handles take the top spot (66 fragments), followed by ribbon-like handles (41), and handles of an indeterminate shape (14).

This example of two successive sentences shows very well how the strategy of copying syntactic pattern from the source text that also works in the target text is a viable option, and such literalness is something that other authors recommend sticking with wherever it does not interfere with the requirements of the target text (see Vinay & Darbelnet 1958/1995: 288).

III. COPYING TEXT STRUCTURE

The last subtype of the 'copying structure' solution type relates to the process of 'copying text structure'. This solution works at the level of the text and it refers to the situation where a translator replicates the target text format (paragraphs and other units of organisation). Pym mentions that this solution is relatively infrequent because it commonly involves the same sentence division. He gives the example of EU legal texts translation. However, this can also be applied to other legal texts, such as acts or contracts, while translating between English and Croatian. Even though my corpus of target texts does not include an example of such a translation, the texts I did translate have a copied structure in terms of paragraph division, but sometimes stray from literalness when it comes to sentence division.

All in all, it could be said that the 'copying structure' translation solution works in the language pair English-Croatian, while it is still necessary to test other text types and genres to be able to draw definite conclusions for this solution type.

B. EXPRESSION CHANGE

There are four main solution subtypes belonging to ‘expression change’: ‘perspective change’, ‘density change’, ‘compensation’, and ‘cultural correspondence’.

1) PERSPECTIVE CHANGE

As the author points out, this type of solution refers to what previous authors called ‘modulation’ and it involves three different solution subtypes: ‘changing sentence focus’, ‘changing semantic focus’, and ‘changing voice’.

I. CHANGING SENTENCE FOCUS

This translation solution relates to changes that happen at the level of the sentence. Even though Pym relates the whole category to ‘modulation’, ‘changing sentence focus’ might be partly related to what other authors (see Vinay & Darbelnet 1958; Chesterman 1997) termed ‘transposition’. The difference is that Pym, on the one hand, puts emphasis on the change of syntactic focus, whereas the mentioned scholars highlight the change in the world class. In both cases the results are similar – focus is put on a different sentence element. Of course, due to two different perspectives, Pym’s definition of the said solution might involve a greater number of transformations. To give an example (which encompasses both definitions – Pym’s and the other authors’):

ST: It is likely that, were one to study Italy by region, the North will be more foxy and the South more lionlike.

[Vjerojatno bi, kad bi se proučavalo Italiju prema regijama, sjever bio više lisičasti, dok bi jug bio više lavlji.]

TT: Kad bi se promatrale pojedine talijanske regije, sjever bi vjerojatno bio bliže modelu lisice, dok bi jug bio bliže modelu lava.

There are two places where sentence/clause focus has been changed: firstly, instead of being in the initial position ‘likely’ (*vjerojatno*) has been transferred to the middle of the sentence, and this puts emphasis on the conditionality of the sentence. Also, by changing ‘more foxy’ to ‘*bliže modelu lisice*’ and ‘lionlike’ to ‘*bliže modelu lava*’, the part of speech has been changed, and the focus was put on the ‘*model*’.

II. CHANGING SEMANTIC FOCUS

The change of ‘semantic focus’ is very similar to ‘changing sentence focus’, with the difference being that here there need not be a change in syntax or the word class, but rather “a change due to the choice of different values” (Pym 2016: 225), i.e. it refers to a semantic change in the perspective from which a particular situation is perceived. A good example of this can be found in the translation of Andrija Škare’s novel *Društvene igre*:

ST: Prve dvije noći su dočekali zoru na nogama, a sve je slutilo da će isto biti i treću noć kada je bio planiran disko.

[On the first two nights, they were awake until dawn, and it seemed that it would be the same on the third night, the planned disco night.]

TT: On the first two nights, they didn’t go to sleep before daybreak, and it seemed that the third night, the planned disco night, would be no different.

The source-text part “they were awake until dawn” becomes “they didn’t go to sleep before daybreak”, i.e. the same meaning has been conveyed, with a difference in the semantic focus.

III. CHANGE IN VOICE

The last solution subtype Pym mentions in this category is ‘change in voice’. This solution mostly refers to changes from passive constructions (which are very common in English) to the active ones (the preferred voice in Croatian). For example:

ST: Insulin is used to regulate glucose levels for pregnant women with type 1 diabetes.

[Inzulin je korišten u regulaciji razine glukoze u krvi kod trudnica sa šećernom bolesti 1. tipa]

TT: Inzulin se koristi u regulaciji razine glukoze u krvi kod trudnica sa šećernom bolesti 1. tipa

Since such examples are very common across most of the texts I translated, I also decided to give an example of another transformation belonging to this solution – a change in the pronoun structure. An illustrative example of this translation solution can be taken from my translation of part of David Willets’ book *A University Education*. The writer of the book is a former British Minister of State for Universities and Science, and he wrote the book from a first-person perspective for a British audience. This can be seen in the way he frequently uses

the pronoun ‘we’ (in one of its forms) to refer to the UK; for instance (this example can also be considered as a change in density, i.e. explicitation):

ST: Only 28 per cent of our researchers have never worked outside the UK.

[Samo 28 % naših istraživača nikad nije radilo izvan Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva.]

TT: Samo 28 % britanskih istraživača nikad nije radilo izvan Kraljevstva.

In this example, I decided to change the perspective in that ‘our’ aimed at British readers became ‘*britanskih*’. This might also be related to Pym’s thesis that a greater effort by a translator may lessen the effort required of the reader (I could have easily translated this as ‘*naših*’ which would classify as a low-effort solution by Pym). However, it must be said that in some examples the notion of what is expected is not as clear as in the example above. Since these expectancy norms are an important factor in deciding on the choice of a solution in a particular situation, Pym’s typology might be taught more efficiently if explained with regard to the difference in norms for a particular language pair (which in itself is a problem because Pym’s typology is aimed at more than one language combination).

2) DENSITY CHANGE

The solution type ‘density change’ has to do with the notion of proximity according to Pym. There are four subtypes in this category, which will be specifically analysed: ‘generalization/specification’, ‘explicitation/implicitation’, ‘multiple translation’, and ‘resegmentation’.

I. GENERALIZATION, SPECIFICATION

The notions of generalization and specification are quite straightforward. The translator makes portion of his/her translation either more general or more specific than what was written in the source text. This can be likened to Chesterman’s (1997) procedure of ‘hyponymy’ (and ‘hypernymy’). A good example of this solution can be found in my translation of a Cochrane review dealing with diabetes in pregnant women and their babies, in which I translated the term ‘baby’ as either ‘*dijete*’ or ‘*novorođenče*’. In this case ‘*dijete*’ can be seen as generalization, due to the fact that this term covers a larger year span in children than ‘baby’. On the other hand, ‘*novorođenče*’, can be seen as the result of specialization, since it refers to a recently born child. However, it is important to note that in both cases the context helped avoid any confusion.

II. EXPLICITATION, IMPLICITATION

As was the case with ‘generalization/specification’, this solution type is also quite simple – the translator’s transformation of the source text is either more explicit or more implicit than what was said in the source text. For instance, I translated the noun phrase ‘pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes’, which appears in the previously mentioned Cochrane Review, with ‘*trudnice koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće*’. Even though it is quite clear from the source text what ‘pre-existing’ refers to, I decided to make it more explicit in the translation.

III. MULTIPLE TRANSLATION

‘Multiple translation’ refers to every situation where a translator applies more than one translation solution. Such a case was already presented in the example of the ‘copying script’ translation solution, which I used alongside ‘copying sounds’. Another example might be my translation of ‘blood glucose’ as ‘*glukoza u krvi (GUK)*’. Along with the translation of the term, I also added the abbreviation, which is commonly done when writing about this term in Croatian medicine.

IV. RESEGMENTATION

‘Resegmentation’ encompasses the translator’s transformations of the text which result in changed sentence breaks or clause breaks. There are numerous examples of this translation solution, but I will present one from the text commissioned by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb:

ST: U sjevernom naselju definirano je postojanje dviju rupa od stupova koje se prema pokretnom arheološkom materijalu moglo sa sigurnošću pripisati starčevačkoj kulturi.

[In the northern settlement, two postholes were identified, which can without any doubt be, based on the moveable archaeological material, attributed to the Starčevo Culture.]

TT: In the northern settlement, two postholes were identified. Based on the moveable archaeological material, these postholes can without any doubt be attributed to the Starčevo Culture.

Even though the text would still be grammatical had I used the clause breaks from the source text, this segmentation type is more in accordance with the standard English language and it makes the text easier to read.

All the subtypes belonging to ‘density change’ are logical and can easily be applied to translation between Croatian and English. However, Pym does not give a separate subtype to the change in word count, which he sometimes uses synonymously with the whole category. This problem might confuse translating trainees for whom this typology was intended.

3) COMPENSATION

The solution type ‘compensation’ “concerns the place or level where other types are used” (Pym 2016: 229), that is, it refers to the transformations where value is expressed in another way or at another place in the text. The main subtypes are ‘new level of expression’, and ‘new place in the text’.

I. NEW LEVEL OF EXPRESSION

This solution type involves the use of a different level of expression to refer to the same phenomenon (cf. Vinay & Darbelnet 1958/1995: 198). In illustrating this translation solution, Pym reiterates the example given by Vinay and Darbelnet, who talk about the differences in address (T-V distinction) between French and English. This could be also applied to Croatian, since Croatian, in contrast to English, differentiates between T and V pronouns. Since Pym does not give additional explanation of this solution, and he uses the same solution name and example as Vinay and Darbelnet do, I turned to their classification. Vinay and Darbelnet claim that compensation “operates on all levels and especially in the case of situational adjustment” (1958/1995: 202). Basically, they emphasise the differences in situational forms of expression between languages. An example of this solution can be found in the translation of the novel *Društvene igre*:

ST: Jeste za jednu rakijicu? – pitao je Domingov otac.

[“Do you want a glass of *rakija*?” asked Domingo’s father.]

TT: “Can I offer you some *rakija*?” Domingo’s father asked.

One can see that a change occurred in the way a Croatian person would normally offer a drink to a guest (in a polite manner) to how an English person would ask this. Even though

this can also be seen as a type of ‘modulation’ (i.e. ‘perspective change’), this need not be a problem since Vinay and Darbelnet also work with both notions in the same examples.

II. NEW PLACE IN THE TEXT

This translation solution refers to the use of “footnotes, endnotes and other paratexts” (Pym 2016: 229), and it can be used by translators in the translation of various types of texts (I used this solution in translating both specialized and literary texts) in order to further explain a particular idea or term.

4) CULTURAL CORRESPONDENCE

Solutions related to ‘cultural correspondence’ arise due to the differences in the cultural systems related to the source and target languages.

I. CORRESPONDING IDIOM

In discussing the solution of using a ‘corresponding idiom’, Pym gives an example of using various idiomatic means to express the notion of doing something very quickly (e.g. ‘in a flash’, ‘in a jiffy’). With this in mind, Pym warns that the use of a particular idiom in a translation can carry different connotative meanings for the speakers of the target language. To give an example:

ST: Popi san Isusa noćas.

[I drank a Jesus last night.]

TT: I was four sheets to the wind.

The source-text idiomatic expression is culturally and dialectically specific and I had to find a solution which would translate at least a bit of cultural flavour. In the end I opted for ‘for sheets to the wind’ due to the nautical origins of the idiom, which could be related to the maritime culture, which is important in Dalmatia.

II. CORRESPONDING CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEM

Pym mentions that this solution can involve the use of various corresponding culturally specific items, such as currency, forms of address, units of measurement, etc. A good example for this can be found the following sentence:

ST: Izadeš van pa ideš lijevo i onda nekih sto metara.

[You leave the hotel, then you turn left, and then you walk some 100 metres.]

TT: When you leave the hotel, turn left, then walk some 300 feet or so.

Due to the fact that a majority of the English-speaking world still uses the imperial system and Croatia uses the metric system, I opted for this change in order to minimize effort required of the potential readers of the translation.

C. CONTENT CHANGE / TEXT TAILORING

This solution type refers to the situations where the translators “legitimately alter what is actually said in the text” (Pym 2016: 231). Pym acknowledges this category is taken from the work of Michael Schreiber and the teachings of the Skopos theory. It is important to note that Pym highlights the fact that there are situations where this translation solution should not be practiced (for instance: legal translation). The main subtypes of this solution type are: ‘correction, censorship, updating’, ‘omission of content’, and ‘addition of content’.

I. CORRECTION, CENSORSHIP, UPDATING

In explaining this translation solution, Pym gives an example of the translator’s potential refusal to translate a sentence that might be considered racist in the target culture. Such an example could be considered as a “correction, censorship, or updating of [an] ideolog[y]” (Pym 2016: 232). However, this solution type can also be applied in examples that can be expected to appear more often in translation. In one of the texts I had to translate within the scope of this diploma thesis, the author unintentionally made an error (which I corrected in the target text) while quoting data from a table that appears at the beginning of the book – he claims that the US ranks 57–59 out of 74, while the table clearly shows that the US is ranked 59–61 out of 74.

II. OMISSION OF CONTENT

Pym notes that in this solution subtype, the translator erases whole chapters or paragraphs. With this in mind, I did not omit any significant target-text parts within this thesis, since this would go against the given instructions and it would negatively affect my grade. Also, this issue is related to translation norms in a particular language. In Croatian, any translator who omits parts of the source text is considered a bad translator (and his translation is also considered bad). Of course, norms are always related to certain points in time and to particular cultures in which they were rendered, and one can imagine a situation where a translator

would be expected to delete some parts of the source text according to the client's wishes. Therefore, this solution should remain a possibility, even though it might be used relatively rarely.

III. ADDITION OF CONTENT

In contrast to omission, 'addition of content' involves situations where a translator adds data such as notes, glossaries, commentaries or illustrations to his/her translation. A foreword or notes by the translator are not an uncommon occurrence and anyone dealing with translation between English and Croatian should bear this translation procedure in mind.

CONCLUSION

The goal of this paper was to present an overview of translation solutions according to Anthony Pym with regard to concrete examples. By relying on the theoretical principles behind Pym's typology and by referring to previous work on the subject of translation procedures, this paper aimed to test the applicability of Pym's solution types to the translation between English and Croatian. The analysis of Pym's typology has shown that it does work with the language pair English-Croatian. However, some problems, such as lack of clarity in the category division, were also pointed out, since they might present a problem in the typology achieving its main purpose – educating translation and interpreting learners and offering translators a transparent typology of translation procedures to choose from. Also, Pym's claim that his solutions are optional and do not deal with absolute (grammatical) rules was also questioned, as was the feasibility of the importance of 'effort' in the selection of the right translation solution. Bearing this in mind, Pym finds himself at the crossroads of theoretical paths – his typology is descriptive in nature, but on the other hand, he realizes that a translator should take into consideration factors such as the audience and the wishes of the client; which in reality draws his typology close to the Skopos theory and further questions his solutions as completely optional. However, it has to be mentioned that some of these issues are hardly Pym's fault, since every translation as such is an entirely new task and whatever guidelines young translators are provided with cannot suffice in addressing every issue that might arise from each particular translation.

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Part Two
Translations

Translation 1

Hofstede, Geert, Geert Jan Hofstede, Michael Minkov. *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*. McGraw Hill, 2010. (pp. 78-82)

1) Glossary

SOURCE-TEXT TERM	TARGET-TEXT TERM	SOURCE
Catholic	katolički	Bujas, Željko
check to power	kontrola vlasti	https://hrcak.srce.hr/110919
Confucianism	konfucijanizam	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=32782
country	zemlja	Bujas, Željko
country	država	Bujas, Željko
development cooperation	razvojna suradnja	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1520874948750&uri=CELEX:32014R0233
dictatorship	diktatura	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f1dkXhc%3D&keyword=diktatura; https://www.britannica.com/topic/dictatorship
dictatorship of the proletariat	diktatura proletarijata	http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/17762/
Eastern Orthodox churches	pravoslavne crkve	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=50016
education	obrazovanje	Bujas, Željko
equality	jednakost	Bujas, Željko
Eurobarometer survey	istraživanje Eurobarometra	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013D1386

European Union	Europska unija	http://europa.eu/
foreign government	strana vlada	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1521046635860&uri=CELEX:22017A0114(01)
government	vlada	Bujas, Željko
government	vladanje	Bujas, Željko
guardian	čuvar	https://archive.org/stream/PlatonDrava/Platon-Dr%C5%BEava_djvu.txt
hierarchical order	hijerarhijski ustroj	https://hrcak.srce.hr/153210
human rights	ljudska prava	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1521893915408&uri=CELEX:32014R0235
industrial democracy	industrijska demokracija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=27359
inequality	nejednakost	Bujas, Željko
institution	ustanova	Bujas, Željko
institutional arrangements	institucionalni mehanizmi	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1520873789756&uri=CELEX:C2014/064/03
large-power-distance country	zemlja s visokom distancom moći	Group consultation; http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsIm

		ages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf
leadership theory	teorija vodstva	https://repozitorij.efst.unist.hr/islandora/object/efst%3A620/datastream/PDF/view
management	upravljanje	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik nazivlja u marketingu
management and organization	upravljanje i organizacija	https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/međunarodni/2007_04_4_49.html
manager	menadžer	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik nazivlja u marketingu
mental programming	mentalno programiranje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/13219
mental software	mentalni softver	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/205510
model of the fox	model lisice	http://www.academia.edu/12705128/Niccolo_Machiavelli-Politika_i_konvencionalni_moral
model of the lion	model lava	http://www.academia.edu/12705128/Niccolo_Machiavelli-Politika_i_konvencionalni_moral
Orthodox	pravoslavan	Bujas, Željko; http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eVhkX

		BU%3D&keyword=pravoslava n
participative management	Participativno upravljanje	http://www.eizg.hr/publikacije/ knjige/participativno- upravljanje-za-odrzivi- razvoj/628
PDI	indeks distance moći	Group consultation; http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsIm ages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz- a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije- nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije- nacionalne-kulture_2015- final.pdf
pluralist democracy	pluralistička demokracija	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX: 52013IP0453
policy maker	oblikovatelj politika	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTerms ByLilId.do?lilId=766269&langI d=en
political ideology	politička ideologija	https://hrcak.srce.hr/20154
political leader	politički vođa	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?qid=1520877 438399&uri=CELEX:32015R0 614
political mores	institucionalizirani politički obrasci	https://escholarship.org/uc/item/ 6bd59341 ; https://hrcak.srce.hr/77758
political party	politička stranka	http://enciklopedija.hr/Natuknic

		a.aspx?ID=49237
political power	politička moć	http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/en/concept/6388
political system	politički sustav	http://croatia.eu/page.php?lang=2&id=14
population	stanovništvo	Bujas, Željko
population	stanovnici	Bujas, Željko
power	moć	Bujas, Željko
power	vlast	Bujas, Željko; group consultation
power distance	distanca moći	http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf
proletariat	proletarijat	http://enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=50618
Protestant	protestantski	Bujas, Željko; http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=dl5jWxc%3D&keyword=protestantski
Protestant denomination	protestantska denominacija	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/194190
Roman Catholic Church	Katolička Crkva	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=30901
small-power-distance country	zemlja s niskom distancom	Group consultation;

	moći	http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf
society	društvo	Bujas, Željko
subordinate	podređen	http://www.unidu.hr/datoteke/172izb/KULTURA_POSLOVNOGA_KOMUNICIRANJA.pdf
theory of leadership	teorija vodstva	https://repozitorij.efst.unist.hr/islandora/object/efst%3A620/datastream/PDF/view
value	vrijednost	Bujas, Željko
value dimension	dimenzija vrijednosti	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/99313
ways of government	metode vladanja	https://hrcak.srce.hr/110919
whistle-blower	doušnik	https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/whistle-blower?q=whistle-blower; http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fF9kWR%3D&keyword=dou%C5%A1nik

2) Translation

Čitatelj će lako prepoznati elemente obaju ekstrema u povijesti i postojećim praksama mnogih zemalja. Europska se unija temelji na načelima pluralističke demokracije, no mnoge se države članice moraju nositi s vlastitom diktatorskom prošlošću. Razina distance moći u njihovim kulturama pomaže objasniti probleme koje im je donijela demokracija. U već spomenutim istraživanjima Eurobarometra pokazalo se da, na primjer, s porastom indeksa distance moćiⁱ opada povjerenje u policiju, kao i broj ljudi koji se učlanjuju u političke stranke, te nikad bilo manje onih koji sudjeluju u raspravama s oblikovateljima politika.²⁹ Čak i u najdemokratskijim sustavima novinari i doušnici imaju težak zadatak kad je riječ o razotkrivanju skandala, dok isti u manje demokratskim sustavima riskiraju živote.

Institucije zemalja s niskom distancom moći ponekad se preslikavaju u zemljama s visokom distancom moći zato što političke ideje putuju. Politički vođe koji su se obrazovali u nekoj drugoj zemlji ponekad će pokušati preslikati njen politički sustav. Vlade zemalja s niskom distancom moći često nastoje izvoziti svoje institucionalne mehanizme u kontekstu razvojne suradnje. Međutim, puko poštivanje tijekom izbora neće promijeniti institucionalizirane političke obrasceⁱⁱ određene države ako su ti obrasci duboko ukorijenjeni u mentalni softver velikog dijela stanovništva. To se posebice odnosi na činjenicu da gladne i neobrazovane mase obično neće redovno sudjelovati u demokratskim procesimaⁱⁱⁱ te će načini vladanja koje su uobičajeni u bogatijim državama teško funkcionirati u onim siromašnijim. Jasno je kako su postupci stranih vlada čiji je cilj pokazati put demokracije i poštivanja ljudskih prava drugim državama potaknuti mentalnim programiranjem stranih pomagača. No takvi su postupci stranih vlada obično efikasniji u njihovim vlastitim državama gdje utječu na mišljenja tamošnjih birača^{iv} nego što su to u državama kojima bi te vlade trebale pomagati u rješavanju njihovih problema. U jedanaestom će poglavlju biti više riječi o ovom pitanju te će se razmotriti mogući odgovori na isto.^v

Distanca moći i ideje

Roditelji, menadžeri i vladari, svi su oni djeca svoje kulture. Oni su na neki način sljedbenici svojih sljedbenika te se njihovi postupci mogu shvatiti jedino ako se razumije i mentalni

²⁹ Prema istraživanju Eurobarometra 69.1 iz 2008., provedenom u 19 bogatijih zemalja (u kojima je 2007. BNP po glavi stanovnika iznosio više od 19.000 eura), visoka distanca moći objašnjava 50 % razlika u postotcima nepovjerenja u policiju. U istraživanju Eurobarometra među mladim Europljanima 2007., koje se provelo u istim bogatijim zemljama, niska distanca moći objašnjava 41 % razlika u postotcima pristupanja političkim strankama i 39 % razlika u postotcima sudjelovanja u raspravama s oblikovateljima politika. (Izračune je dostavila Marieke de Mooij.)

softver njihovih potomaka, učenika te onih koji su im podređeni ili nad kojima vladaju. No nisu samo oni koji djeluju djeca svoje kulture, već su to i mislioci. Autori knjiga o upravljanju i utemeljitelji političkih ideologija svoje ideje temelje na onome što su naučili tijekom odrastanja. Stoga razlike među zemljama u pogledu dimenzija vrijednosti poput distance moći ne pomažu samo u shvaćanju razlika u razmišljanjima, osjećajima i ponašanju čelnika i stanovnika tih zemalja, već i u prihvaćanju značaja teorija koje su se razvijale i prihvaćale u tim zemljama ne bi li objasnile ili propisale razmišljanja, osjećaje i ponašanja.

Kroz svjetsku su se povijest filozofi i utemeljitelji religija otvoreno bavili pitanjima moći i nejednakosti. Oko 500. godine pr. n. e. kineski je mislilac Kung Ce^{vi} – čije su ime misionari isusovci dvije tisuće godina kasnije latinizirali te je on postao Konfucije (prema starijem obliku imena Kung Fu Ce) – tvrdio kako se stabilnost društva temelji na odnosima nejednakosti među ljudima. Konfucije je razlikovao pet osnovnih ljudskih odnosa, tzv. *vulun* (五倫) odnose: između vladara i podanika, oca i sina, starijeg i mlađeg brata, muža i žene te između prijatelja^{vii}. Ti odnosi podrazumijevaju uzajamne i komplementarne obaveze. Na primjer, mlađi je partner dužan poštovati i slušati starijeg, dok je stariji dužan zaštititi i uvažavati onog mlađeg. Konfucijeve su ideje do dan danas Kinezima ostale smjernice prikladnog ponašanja. U Narodnoj je Republici Kini Mao Ce-tung pokušao iskorijeniti konfucijanizam, dok su istovremeno u njegovoj vladavini bili prisutni očiti elementi te filozofije³⁰. Države iz spomenutog IBM-ovog istraživanja u kojima Kinezi predstavljaju etničku većinu ili koje su prošle kroz kineski kulturni utjecaj su sljedeće (prema poretku iz Tablice 3.1): Kina, Singapur, Hong Kong, Južna Koreja, Tajvan i Japan. One na ljestvici država prema indeksu distance moći zauzimaju srednje i srednje-više pozicije. Ljudi u tim državama prihvaćaju i cijene nejednakost, no smatraju da bi se korištenje moći trebalo obuzdati osjećajem dužnosti.

U Staroj je Grčkoj Platon oko 350. godine pr. n. e. shvatio kako postoji osnovna potreba za jednakošću među ljudima, no istovremeno je branio društvo u kojem elitna klasa tzv. čuvara ima pravo voditi ostale. Pokušao je naći rješenje za ta dva kontradiktorna koncepta tako što se poigrao pojmom jednakosti, njezinim kvalitativnim značenjem s jedne strane te kvantitativnim s druge. No nekog bi njegovi argumenti mogli podsjetiti na poznate riječi iz *Životinjske farme* Georgea Orwella: „Sve su životinje jednake, ali neke su životinje jednakije od drugih“. Današnja se Grčka nalazi negdje na sredini ljestvice distance moći^{viii} (pozicija od 41. do 42. mjesta, 60 bodova).

³⁰ O konfucijanizmu će biti više riječi u sedmom poglavlju.

U kršćanskom se Novom zavjetu, koji je bio sastavljen u prvom stoljeću n.e., propovijeda vrlina siromaštva.^{31x} Bude li se stremilo toj vrlini, to će dovesti do jednakosti u društvu, dok je istovremeno prakticiranje iste rezervirano samo za pripadnike vjerskih redova. Ta vrlina siromaštva nije zaživjela kod kršćanskih čelnika – kako onih na čelu država i tvrtki, tako ni onih na čelu same Crkve. Katolička je crkva očuvala hijerarhijski ustroj Rimskog Carstva. Isto vrijedi i za pravoslavne crkve, dok su protestantske denominacije u različitoj mjeri nehijerarhijske. Tradicionalno protestantske zemlje obično su niže pozicionirane na ljestvici distance moći od katoličkih ili pak pravoslavnih zemalja.

Talijanski filozof Niccolò Machiavelli (1469. – 1527.), jedan od najvećih autoriteta svjetske književnosti kad je riječ o upotrebi političke moći, razlikuje dva modela: model lisice i model lava. Mudar vladar, tvrdi Machiavelli, primjenjuje oba modela, svaki u svoje vrijeme – lukavost lisice da izbjegne klopku te snagu lava da otjera vukove.³² Povežu li se Machiavellijeva razmišljanja s razlikama između država u pogledu distance moći, može se zaključiti kako zemlje s niskom distancom moći karakterizira model lisice, dok zemlje s visokom distancom moći karakterizira model lava. Prema podacima za 20. stoljeće iz IBM-ovog istraživanja Italija se nalazi na sredini ljestvice distance moći (51. mjesto, 50 bodova). Kad bi se promatrale pojedine talijanske regije, sjever bi vjerojatno bio bliže modelu lisice, dok bi jug bio bliže modelu lava. Machiavelli o tome nije pisao, no čini se da veza između političkih sustava i mentalnog softvera građana pokazuje da izbor životinje koju bi vladar trebao oponašati uvelike ovisi o tome koju životinju predstavljaju njegovi sljedbenici.

Karl Marx (1818. – 1883.) također se bavio moću, no on ju je želio predati onima koji ju ne posjeduju. Marx se nikad nije bavio pitanjem hoće li revolucija koju je propovijedao doista stvoriti novu obespravljenu klasu^x. Čini se da je on ustvari pretpostavio kako se moć može prenijeti s osobe na sustav. Filozofija je to koju se može prepoznati u mentalnom softveru društva s niskom distancom moći, među koje danas spada Marxova domovina Njemačka. Prava je tragedija za moderni svijet činjenica da se Marxove ideje uglavnom izvoze u zemlje s visokom distancom moći, u kojima, kako se tvrdi ranije u ovom poglavlju, ne postoji pretpostavka da bi vlast trebala popustiti pred zakonom. Taj je nedostatak kontrole vlasti^{xi} omogućio sustavima vlasti koji se temelje na Marxovoj ostavštini da opstanu, čak i onim sustavima zbog kojih bi se Marx danas okretao u grobu. Kad je riječ o Marxovom konceptu

³¹ „Ne zgrčite sebi blago na zemlji, gdje ga moljac i rđa nagriza i gdje ga kradljivci potkapaju i krađu. Zgrčite sebi blago na nebu, gdje ga ni moljac ni rđa ne nagriza i gdje kradljivci ne potkapaju niti krađu. Doista, gdje ti je blago, ondje će ti biti i srce“ (Mt 6, 19 – 21; prijevod Kršćanske sadašnjosti).

³² Machiavelli, 1955 [1517], str. 91.

„diktature proletarijata“, diktaturi su se okretali vladari u nekim zemljama s visokom distancom moći, dok se onaj dio koji uključuje i proletarijat zapostavljao. U stvari, taj je koncept pomalo naivan: s obzirom na ono što se zna o ljudskoj tendenciji da se nagine nejednakosti, diktatura proletarijata logički je paradoks.

Izvoz ideja ljudima u drugim zemljama, a da se pritom u obzir ne uzima kontekst vrijednosti unutar kojeg su one nastale – te uvoz tih ideja putem onih koji u njih slijepo vjeruju – nije ograničen na politiku, već postoji u domeni obrazovanja te posebice u domeni upravljanja i organizacije. Zbog gospodarskog uspjeha Sjedinjenih Američkih Država u desetljećima prije i nakon Drugog svjetskog rata stanovnici su drugih država počeli vjerovati da su ideje SAD-a vezane uz upravljanje superiorne te ih je stoga potrebno preslikati. Isti su zaboravili postaviti pitanje u kakvom su se to društvu te ideje razvijale i primjenjivale – ako su se uopće i primjenjivale kako se tvrdilo u tim knjigama. Od kraja 1960-ih isto se to događa i s japanskim idejama.

Sjedinjene su Američke Države u Tablici 3.1. nisko pozicionirane s obzirom na indeks distance moći, ali ne izrazito nisko (zauzimaju poziciju od 59. do 61. mjesta od 74^{xii}). Američke se teorije vodstva obično temelje na tome da su podređene osobe srednje (ne previše, a ni premalo) ovisne o vodstvu.^{xiii} Ključna je ideja participativno upravljanje, tj. situacija u kojoj menadžeri na svoju inicijativu uključuju njima podređene osobe u donošenje odluka. Usporede li se američke teorije vodstva s eksperimentima s „industrijskom demokracijom“ u zemljama poput Švedske i Danske (koje drže nisku poziciju prema indeksu distance moći), može se zaključiti kako u tim skandinavskim zemljama podređeni često poduzimaju inicijative za sudjelovanjem. Takvo što je američkim menadžerima teško probavljivo zato što bi se na taj način narušile njihove „menadžerske povlastice“, dok su takve povlastice manje svete u skandinavskim zemljama. S druge su strane američke teorije participativnog upravljanja teško primjenjive u zemljama koje se nalaze više na ljestvici distance moći. Podređenima koji navikli na više distance moći moglo bi biti neugodno kad bi njihov šef zanemario svoju poziciju autoriteta te ih pitao za mišljenje ili bi čak izgubili poštovanje prema nadređenom koji je do te mjere neupućen.³³

U Tablici 3.5 sažete su ključne razlike između društava s niskom i visokom distancom moći iz prethodnih dvaju odjeljaka. U istoj se tablici, kao i u Tablici 3.3 te Tablici 3.4, daje pregled same srži razlika distance moći u svim sferama života koje se spominju u ovom poglavlju.

³³ Triandis, 1973, str. 55–68. Vidi i deveto poglavlje.

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Translation 2

Willems, David. *A University Education*. Oxford University Press, 2017. (pp. 98-103)

1) Glossary

SOURCE-TEXT TERM	TARGET-TEXT TERM	SOURCE
A levels	viši stupanj završnog ispita srednje škole	Group consultation
academic	akademski	Bujas, Željko
academic	Akademski djelatnik	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/261244
academic paper	znanstveni rad	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/17148
allocate	dodijeliti	http://www.mvep.hr/files/file/publikacije/GLOSAR_bankarstva_osiguranja_i_ostalih_financijskih_usluga.pdf
applied research	primijenjeno istraživanje	https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2005/27-met.pdf
apprenticeship	stručno naukovanje	http://iate.europa.eu/
attribution	atribucija	Bujas, Željko
authorship	autorstvo	Bujas, Željko
Brexit	Brexit	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=3566351&langId=hr
British Academy	Britanska akademija	http://info.hazu.hr/hr/o-akademiji/medunarodna_suradnja/bilateralna_meduakademaska_suradnja/

career-planning	planiranje karijere	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1520971037118&uri=CELEX:52016IP0235
challenge mode	model poziva	https://academia.stackexchange.com/questions/56176/what-is-responsive-mode-in-the-context-of-research-funding
competitive funding	kompetitivno financiranje	http://www.sabor.hr/lgs.axd?t=16&id=17909
comprehensive university	sveobuhvatno sveučilište	http://www.unizg.hr/homepage/about-university/ ; http://www.unizg.hr/studiji-i-studiranje/studiji/
cut in staff	zatvaranje radnih mjesta	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik nazivlja u marketingu
discretionary scheme	diskrecijski program	http://www.mppi.hr/UserDocsImages/080904-Studija-pt-dt-kab-pomorski.pdf
doctoral student	doktorand	http://www.hrzz.hr/default.aspx?id=78&pid=1998&rok=2016-06
doctorate	doktorat	https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2014/08-01-11_01_2014.htm
dual funding	dvostruko financiranje	https://razvoj.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Arhiva/EU%20fondovi/Objava%20poziva%20za%20dostavu%20projektnih

		% 20prijedloga% 20Sheme% 20 0dodjele% 20bespovratnih% 20 0sredstava% 20za% 20poslov nu% 20infrastrukturu% 2007- 13/Odgovori% 20na% 20pitan ja% 20br.% 203..pdf
economy	gospodarstvo	Bujas, Željko
education system	obrazovni sustav	https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2009/PDF/27-bind.pdf
fundamental research	temeljno istraživanje	https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2005/27-met.pdf
funding	financiranje	http://www.mvep.hr/files/file/publikacije/GLOSAR_bankarstva_osiguranja_i_ostalih_financijskih_usluga.pdf
funding	financijska sredstva	https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/service-standards-and-principles/transparency/funding-recipients_en https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/service-standards-and-principles/transparency/funding-recipients_hr
grant	stipendija	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik

		nazivlja u marketingu
HESA	Agencija za statistiku u visokom obrazovanju (HESA)	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/28645
humanities	humanističke znanosti	http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/files/017328_1.pdf
impact	sveopći doprinos	http://www.esrc.ac.uk/research/impact-toolkit/what-is-impact/
lab	laboratorij	Bujas, Željko
learned society	znanstvena udruga	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1521214885070&uri=CELEX:31996R2223
low-trust allocation of funds	dodjela financijskih sredstava s malom razinom povjerenja	https://jrresearchersgermany.wordpress.com/2009/11/12/do-you-trust-me/
LSE	Londonska škola ekonomije i političkih znanosti	http://www.mvep.hr/hr/vijesti-i-najave/predsjednica-rh-u-sluzbenom-posjetu-ujedinjenoj-kraljevini-velike-britanije,37642.html
Master's level	diplomska razina	https://ozs.unist.hr/studijski-programi/preddiplomski-programi/radioloska-tehnologija
media	mediji	Bujas, Željko

metrics	sustav vrednovanja	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308696131_Scientometrijski_aspekt_vrednovanja_znanstvenoga_rada_na_podrucju_prirodnih_znanosti_za_razdoblje_1991-2005 Scientometric_aspect_of_evaluating_scientific_performance_in_the_field_of_natural_sciences_fr
minister	ministar	Bujas, Željko
movement of researchers	kretanje istraživača	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1520965430061&uri=CELEX:52014IP0032
Nobel Laureate	dobitnik Nobelove nagrade	https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/
patronage	pokroviteljstvo	Bujas, Željko
peer	kolega stručnjak	Pojmovnik osnovnih termina i definicija u području osiguranja kvalitete u visokom obrazovanju.
peer review	recenzija	http://bolje.hr/rijec/peer-review-gt-istorazinska-prosudba-recenzija/143/
physical sciences	Fizičke znanosti	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/191449.klasifikacija_znanosti.pdf

PI	glavni ispitivač	https://www.umass.edu/research/policy/pi-and-co-pi-roles-and-responsibilities ; http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1520959559802&uri=CELEX:32014R0536
policy	politika	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=843618&langId=en
politics	politika	Bujas, Željko
post-doc	postdoktorand	https://mzo.hr/hr/osvrt-na-status-znanstvenih-novaka , https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/postdoc?q=postdoc
Principal Investigator	glavni ispitivač	https://www.umass.edu/research/policy/pi-and-co-pi-roles-and-responsibilities ; http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1520959559802&uri=CELEX:32014R0536
R&D	istraživanje i razvoj	https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2017/08-02-01_01_2017.htm
research	istraživanje	Bujas, Željko

research agenda	program istraživanja	https://mzo.hr/hr/prima-program-strateskih-istrazivanja-inovacija-prima-strategic-research-and-innovation-agenda-sria
Research Council	Istraživačko vijeće	http://www.obzor2020.hr/izvrsna-znanost-sadrzaj/europsko-istrazivacko-vijece-opis ; http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/about/
research institutes	istraživački institut	https://www.hgi-cgs.hr/institut.htm ; http://www.hgi-cgs.hr/eng/cgs.htm
research lab	istraživački laboratorij	https://www.fer.unizg.hr/istrazivanje/istrazivacki_laboratoriji
research network	istraživačka mreža	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52013DC0499
research performance	uspješnost u istraživanju	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014H0729%2811%29
research work	istraživanje	http://www.utt.unist.hr/files/publikacije/ttadria/TTadria_UTT_03.pdf

research work	Znanstveno istraživanje	Bujas, Željko
researcher	istraživač	https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_08_92_2133.html
research-intensive university	sveučilište s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52017DC0247
responsive mode	model prijave	https://academia.stackexchange.com/questions/56176/what-is-responsive-mode-in-the-context-of-research-funding
Royal Society	Kraljevsko društvo za unaprjeđenje prirodnih znanosti	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=53541
science	znanost	Bujas, Željko
science community	znanstvena zajednica	http://www.irmo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/IZVJESTAJ-FINAL-2012-za-web.pdf
secondary school	srednja škola	https://mzo.hr/sites/default/files/dokumenti/2017/OBRAZOVANJE/Nacion_manjine/Romi/engleski_dio_Romi/croatian_education_system.pdf
senior academic	viši znanstvenik	http://www.mvep.hr/CustomPages/Static/HRV/sankcije/iran_odluka1.pdf

specialization	specijalizacija	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=1757361&langId=en
spending	rashod	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik nazivlja u marketingu
status	status	Bujas, Željko
student	student	Bujas, Željko
student	učenik	Bujas, Željko
teaching performance	uspješnost u nastavi	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014H0729%2811%29
teaching quality	kvaliteta nastave	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/499160.Osijek_Kvaliteta_nastave_na_fakultetu.pdf
teaching-based university	sveučilište usmjereno na nastavu	https://www.goodeducation.com.au/the-hunt-for-australias-best-teaching-uni/
undergraduate course	preddiplomski studij	http://www.unidu.hr/datoteka/49izb/Bolonjski_proces.doc
undergraduate study	preddiplomski studij	http://www.unizg.hr/studiji-i-studiranje/upisi-stipendije-priznavanja/akademsko-priznavanje-inozemnih-visokoskolskih-kvalifikacija/;

		http://www.unizg.hr/homepage/study-at-the-university-of-zagreb/academic-recognition-of-foreign-higher-education-qualifications/
university	sveučilište	Bujas, Željko
university ranking	rang-lista sveučilišta	http://www.shanghairanking.com/ ; http://www.unizg.hr/nc/vijest/article/sveuciliste-u-zagrebu-ponovno-na-listi-najuglednijih-svjetskih-sveucilista/ ; http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=dlxiXBk%3D&keyword=rang

2) Translation

Istraživanja na sveučilištima i izvan njih: usporedba Njemačke i Velike Britanije^{xiv}

Amerika zbog svoje veličine i bogatstva može održavati mrežu izvrsnih istraživačkih instituta kao i mrežu sveučilišta s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom^{xv}. To pokazuje i činjenica da viziju Vannevara Busha nije prihvatio sam američki državni vrh^{xvi}, koji se radije odlučio za financiranje svoje vlastite mreže istraživačkih laboratorija. No dva se inovativna europska gospodarstva srednje veličine, ona Njemačke i Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva, temelje na poprilično različitim modelima: u Tablici 4.1 prikazano je kako se u Njemačkoj manji udio istraživanja provodi na sveučilištima nego što je to u slučaju Velike Britanije, u kojoj je taj udio neobično visok.

Tu nije riječ o tome da su rashodi na istraživanje i razvoj vezani uz sveučilišta visoki s obzirom na BDP, već o tome da su rashodi na istraživanje i razvoj vezani uz ostala područja jako niski, što je vidljivo u Tablici 4.2.

U Velikoj se Britaniji ideja o sveučilištima s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom javila dosta kasno, puno kasnije nego što je to bio slučaj u Njemačkoj i SAD-u. U tom se pogledu Velika Britanija ističe s obzirom na to da se u toj državi velik udio istraživanja provodi na sveučilištima te se ta istraživanja uglavnom vezuju uz skupinu svjetski poznatih elitnih sveučilišta s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom. Do takve je situacije došlo zbog nekoliko razloga. Već je ranije bilo spomenuto^{xvii} kako se u Engleskoj učenici iz svih krajeva zemlje natječu ne bi li se upisali na pojedina sveučilišta, dok u Njemačkoj postoje lokalna sveobuhvatna sveučilišta te se pretpostavlja da će učenici odabrati neko lokalno sveučilište barem za preddiplomski studij. Njemački model funkcionira samo zato što studenti smatraju da ne postoje prevelike razlike između sveučilišta te se odlučuju za ono sveučilište koje im je blizu kako bi mogli ostati živjeti kod kuće. Činjenica da se njemačka sveučilišta usmjerena na nastavu^{xviii} ne rangiraju s obzirom na njihovu uspješnost u nastavi pokazuje kako je teško osmisлити pouzdan sustav vrednovanja kvalitete nastave. No postoji naširoko priznat sustav vrednovanja uspješnosti u istraživanju te se stoga sveučilišta uspoređuju, rangiraju i natječu na temelju istraživačke izvrsnosti. Njemačka je vlada izdvojila nekoliko sveučilišta kao centre istraživačke izvrsnosti i tako stvorila statusnu rang-listu istih, stoga se može očekivati da će učenici pažljivije birati sveučilišta. U tom smislu, primamljivost lokalnih sveučilišta za buduće studente i kvaliteta međunarodno manje prestižnih istraživanja koja se na njima

provode dvije su stavke koje ovise jedna o drugoj.^{xix} U Engleskoj pak postoji neobičan sustav unutar kojeg se učenici iz svih krajeva zemlje natječu kako bi upisali željeno sveučilište. To znači da je sveučilištima važno ostvariti dobar rezultat u najbitnijem čimbeniku njihova rangiranja – istraživanju – zato što im to pomaže da privuku studente. To je bitno jednako kao što je sportski uspjeh bitan na američkim sveučilištima. Britanski se roditelji trude svoju djecu upisati u dobre srednje škole kako bi ona dobro napisala viši stupanj završnog ispita srednje škole^{xx}, čime im se povećavaju izgledi za upis na prestižna sveučilišta – koliko je sveučilište prestižno ovisi o njegovoj poziciji na rang-listi sveučilišta prema uspješnosti u istraživanju. Stoga se takvi kompetitivni mehanizmi – između učenika za upis na sveučilišta te između samih sveučilišta – međusobno nadopunjuju i oblikuju engleski obrazovni sustav kao cjelinu.

Ne samo da se sveučilišta međusobno natječu da privuku studente te tako streme istraživačkoj izvrsnosti; ono što dodatno učvršćuje status britanskih sveučilišta jest i način na koji se dodjeljuju financijska sredstva za istraživanje. Uspješan sustav financiranja mora uzeti u obzir dva različita načela. S jedne se strane pri dodjeli financijskih sredstava za nove istraživačke projekte ne bi trebala davati prednost onima koji su već primali ili primaju financijska sredstva^{xxi} kako bi i druge mlade i perspektivne osobe dobile šansu. S druge pak su strane potrebne etablirane ustanove koja dobivaju osnovna sredstva i tako pružaju stabilnost i sigurnost. Takav se dvostruki pristup u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu ostvaruje kroz dva različita izvora financijskih sredstava za istraživanja – financiranje projekata iz sredstava Istraživačkih vijeća i zasebna financijska sredstva za sveučilišta koja se dodjeljuju na temelju njihovog dosadašnjeg uspjeha u istraživanju. To je klasičan britanski sustav takozvanog dvostrukog financiranja. Bit će još riječi o ta dva načina financiranja te o tome kako se njihovim kombiniranjem britanska sveučilišta uzdižu na sam vrh istraživačkih ljestvica, dok se istovremeno manji naglasak stavlja na istraživačke institute izvan sveučilišta.

Financiranje iz sredstava Istraživačkih vijeća i mogućnosti za mlade glavne ispitivače^{34xxii}

Istraživačka vijeća dodjeljuju oko tri milijarde britanskih funti godišnje. Dio tih sredstava koriste kako bi financirali vlastite istraživačke institute, no ta je njihova uloga često u sjeni kompetitivnog financiranja pojedinih projekata, od kojeg veliki dio dobivaju sveučilišta. Istraživačka vijeća tvrde kako se istraživački instituti ponekad ne miču s mjesta jer se

³⁴ Glavni istražitelj (eng. *Principal Investigator*) voditelj je istraživačkog projekta za koji dobiva stipendiju. On također odlučuje o načinu na koji će se rasporediti financijska sredstva dobivena za projekt kojem je na čelu.

fokusiraju na stare istraživačke programe, dok je financiranje projekata puno dinamičnije. Ta se vijeća usredotočuju na kompetitivnu transakcijsku dodjelu financijskih sredstava s malo vjere u uspjeh^{xxiii} na koju status i prethodna istraživanja ne bi trebali puno utjecati: u obzir se uzima samo i jedino iskoristivost nečijeg idućeg prijedloga za istraživanje. Dio tog financiranja ostvaruje se putem „modela prijave“^{xxiv} (akademski djelatnik ima dobru ideju, zatim se prijavljuje na natječaj za financijska sredstva kako bi to mogao istražiti, nakon čega Istraživačko vijeće vrši evaluaciju te ga obavijesti o odluci u vezi njegovog zahtjeva). Ostatak se temelji na „modelu poziva“, pri kojem jedno Istraživačko vijeće ili više njih objavi natječaj za dodjelu financijskih sredstava za određen problem ili izazov. Razlika između ta dva modela nije ista kao ona između temeljnog i primijenjenog istraživanja – rješavanje nekog globalnog problema može rezultirati temeljnim istraživanjem.

Dob i država rođenja ne uzimaju se u obzir prilikom dodjele financijskih sredstava Istraživačkih vijeća. Istraživačke su mreže najbolje kad su otvorenog i međunarodnog karaktera, a ne hijerarhijskog i isključivog. Otprilike 40 % istraživača u Velikoj Britaniji su useljenici.³⁵ U usporedbi s tim 97 % istraživača u Italiji su Talijani, a u Španjolskoj 94 % istraživača čine Španjolci.³⁶ Od 120 britanskih dobitnika Nobelove nagrade trećina je rođena u inozemstvu, uključujući pet od zadnjih deset dobitnika.³⁷ Samo 28 % britanskih istraživača nikad nije radilo izvan Kraljevstva.³⁸ Kad obilazim laboratorije, često razgovaram s mladim istraživačima^{xxv} iz raznih krajeva svijeta – Francuske ili Italije, Njemačke ili Kine – te pokušavam doznati zašto ih je tako puno došlo iz inozemstva raditi na nekom britanskom sveučilištu. Jedan se odgovor pojavljuje često – u Italiji ili Njemačkoj polako se napreduje pod pokroviteljstvom uzvišenog profesora koji je na čelu odjela na istraživačkom institutu ili odsjeka na nekom od fakulteta sveučilišta.^{xxvi} Gospodin profesor je taj koji odlučuje o programu istraživanja te se mlađi članovi tima tome trebaju prilagoditi – to je akademski ekvivalent sustavu stručnog naukovanja u Njemačkoj. U Engleskoj mlađi akademski djelatnici mogu razvijati svoje vlastite programe istraživanja te ih se ohrabruje da financijska sredstva traže izravno od Istraživačkih vijeća ili drugih tijela. (Nekad se moglo čuti da je

³⁵ Podatci Agencije za statistiku u visokom obrazovanju (HESA) o zaposlenima u visokom obrazovanju u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu u 2014./2015.

³⁶ Podatci Eurostata o zaposlenima u sektoru istraživanja i razvoja koji ne uključuju Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo te nisu striktno usporedivi s podacima Agencije za statistiku u visokom obrazovanju (HESA).

³⁷ Prema najnovijim podacima (zaključno s 2017.) 85 dobitnika Nobelove nagrade rodilo se u Velikoj Britaniji te je još dodatnih 37 nobelovaca radilo u toj zemlji u trenutku primitka nagrade. Ovim se putem zahvaljujem Deanu Machinu i Kathleen Henahan koji su napravili izračune na temelju podataka s internetske stranice Nobelove nagrade.

³⁸ *International Comparative Performance of the UK Research Base – 2013* (Elsevier, 2013), Tablica 3.1, str. 26.

istraživač u Njemačkoj uvijek u sjeni svog profesora-mentora, dok je u Engleskoj on lojalan član sveučilišnog ili fakultetskog tima, pri čemu odanost jednoj od tih institucija, neovisno o nečijem području istraživanja, istraživaču može otvoriti neke nove vidike.)^{xxvii} Prestiž nije uvjet za uspjeh te (obično) nije bitan kod priznavanja zasluga za znanstveno istraživanje. Postoje male razlike kod nabiranja autora znanstvenih radova, što je jedan od ezoteričnih, ali i ključnih aspekata moderne istraživačke kulture. U Velikoj Britaniji osoba koja je provela ključan dio istraživanja vrlo će vjerojatno biti navedena prva, bez obzira na njen status, dok će u nekim drugim državama ime najpoznatijeg profesora stajati na prvom mjestu. U nekim izrazito egalitarističkim društvima i znanstvenim područjima, imena se nabrajaju abecednim redom. U Aziji neformalni odnosi poštovanja i reciprociteta ukazuju na to da status ima bitnu ulogu pri atribuciji autorstva. (Činjenica da među znanstvenim područjima, ustanovama i državama postoje različite tradicije vezane uz pripisivanje zasluga pri istraživanju fascinantna je primjer kako su čak i fizičke znanosti podložne kulturnim utjecajima.³⁹)

Imao sam čast prisustvovati ceremoniji dodjele Nobelovih nagrada u Stockholmu 2010. godine kad je Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo imalo četiri dobitnika Nobelove nagrade, od kojih se samo jedan rodio i obrazovao u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu. Ostali su u Britaniju došli iz Cipra na Londonsku školu ekonomije i političkih znanosti te iz Rusije preko Nizozemske na Sveučilište u Manchesteru zato što im je Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo nudilo najbolje uvjete za njihova istraživanja. (I što je najsmješnije, dobitnik nagrade rođen u Velikoj Britaniji, Robert Edwards, jedini nije primao financijska sredstva Istraživačkih vijeća.⁴⁰) No postoji velika razlika između elitnih istraživača u laboratorijima, koji tamo dolaze iz cijelog svijeta, i onih koji su produkt engleskog sustava obrazovanja te zbog toga previše ljudi zna premalo bilo o egzaktnim ili o humanističkim znanostima zbog prerane specijalizacije u toj državi. Otvorenost engleskog sustava ljudima širom svijeta jedan je od razloga zašto nedostaci tamošnjeg obrazovnog sustava nemaju još gore posljedice za tu zemlju budući da u Englesku dolaze stručnjaci sa širim znanjima. Brexit predstavlja potencijalnu opasnost tom modelu te akademska zajednica stavlja velik naglasak na to da se osigura slobodno kretanje istraživača, što podrazumijeva financiranje suradnje s istraživačima izvan Velike Britanije te privlačne i

³⁹ Prema smjernicama Međunarodnog odbora urednika medicinskih časopisa, koje je isti donio na Sastanku u Vancouveru 1978., za postizanje statusa autora potrebno je značajno pridonijeti istraživanju. Vidi članak Brucea MacFarlanea pod nazivom „Time for a Credit Check“ na internetskoj stranici THE-a (10. prosinca 2015.) za raspravu o atribuciji autorstva.

⁴⁰ Chris Pissarides s Londonske škole ekonomije i političkih znanosti osvojio je Nobelovu nagradu za ekonomiju. Andrej Konstantinovič Gejm i Konstantin Sergejevič Novosjolov sa Sveučilišta u Manchesteru, rodnom iz Rusije, zajedno su dobili Nobelovu nagradu za fiziku. Robert Edwards dobio je Nobelovu nagradu za fiziologiju ili medicinu.

fleksibilne uredbe kojima bi se omogućilo preseljenje u Veliku Britaniju. Ostaje jedino nada kako će Brexit natjerati Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo da se pozabavi s lošim stranama svog obrazovnog sustava.

Iako im se omogućava da slobodno razvijaju svoje istraživačke ideje, mladi su akademski djelatnici u Britaniji suočeni s većim rizikom da ih se izbací ako ne uspiju osvojiti financijska sredstva. U kontinentalnoj Europi mladi istraživači dobivaju sigurnost te možda mudrost koja se postepeno razvija, no sve to pod cijenu gubitka vlastite poduzetnosti i inicijative. To je primjer razlike između gospodarskih sustava na mikro razini, pri čemu su sustavi koji pružaju najviše mogućnosti mladima najinovativniji.⁴¹ Ako ste mladi i nečim se ističete, možete napredovati brže i više u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu nego u većini drugih država. Čak i u SAD-u doktorski studij^{xxviii} traje puno duže nego u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu – šest ili sedam godina naspram četiri. Ta razina studija dolazi tek nakon dugog perioda studiranja na diplomskom stupnju na kojem se uče stvari koje su u Engleskoj studenti naučili tijekom preddiplomskog studija zbog rane specijalizacije u toj zemlji. Mladi su američki akademski djelatnici u tom smislu slični američkim vojnicima u Drugom svjetskom ratu – dođu nekoliko godina prekasno, ali kad se pojave, tad su veoma učinkoviti.

Nitko ne bi trebao dobiti financijska sredstva samo zato što je na višoj poziciji, ima dobre veze ili zato što su mu prijašnji projekti bili uspješni. Poneki će viši znanstvenik zanovijetati zato što mu nisu odobrili sredstva: „Zar vi ne znate tko sam ja?“. Možda će čak okriviti vladu zato što će pretpostaviti da je njegov prijedlog toliko dobar u akademskom smislu da su ga zasigurno odbili zbog nekog drugog razloga, primjerice zato što njegovo istraživanje nudi premali sveopći doprinos znanosti i društvu.^{xxix} No čak ni to nije dovoljno da se u potpunosti dokine pristranost pri raspodjeli sredstava koja ne ide na ruku mladim istraživačima budući da kolege stručnjaci zaduženi za recenzije mogu biti nečiji kolege u pravom smislu te riječi, tj. pripadati istoj generaciji i biti zainteresirani za iste probleme, dok se neka mlađa generacija bavi drugačijim problemima. Dob glavnih ispitivača koji uspiju osvojiti stipendiju važan je pokazatelj dinamičnosti istraživanja te je taj podatak prikazan u Tablici 4.3.

Ono što brine su zatvaranja radnih mjesta u Istraživačkim vijećima jer to pokazuje da Vijeća štede tako što dijele manji broj većih paketa financijskih sredstava te se pri tomu daje prednost starijim i poznatijim istraživačima. Takav je pristup posebice loš za humanističke znanosti, unutar kojih je novac možda najbolje iskoristiti tako da se istraživaču izda manja

⁴¹ Vidi David Galenson, *Old Masters and Young Geniuses: The Two Life Cycles of Artistic Creativity* (Princeton University Press, 2006).

stipendija koja pokriva troškove puta i života u inozemstvu gdje on provodi tjedan dana istražujući u arhivu. Jedna od stvari koje su me brinule kad sam bio ministar bila je činjenica da smo podržavali velike istraživačke projekte jer smo smatrali da su efikasniji, iako oni u stvari to nisu bili. (Cilj izravnog financiranja znanstvenih udruga poput Kraljevskog društva za unaprjeđenje prirodnih znanosti i Britanske akademije preokrenuti je postojeće stanje tako da se tim udrugama omogući da financiraju mlade i perspektivne istraživače te provode diskrecijske programe kojima se pomaže u pokrivanju manjih troškova istraživanja.)

Mladi istraživači, posebice postdoktorandi, još su uvijek jako frustrirani. Često se može čuti da razlozi za neke od najtežih problema u britanskoj znanosti leže u lošem planiranju karijere za mlade istraživače. Zašto se stavlja takva važnost na broj objavljenih članaka i čimbenike njihova sveopćeg doprinosa? Jedan od razloga je to što sveučilišta trebaju imati nekakav sustav, koliko god nerazrađen, koji im pomaže da od 200 prijavljenih izaberu jednu osobu za posao. Taj je problem nastao zato što u zadnjih deset godina broj doktoranada i postdoktoranada raste, dok to nije slučaj s brojem stalnih radnih mjesta na višim pozicijama. Takvim se sustavom vrednovanja također pojačava pritisak na istraživače čija istraživanja moraju imati pozitivne rezultate zato što se samo takvi rezultati objavljuju. Imao sam vrlo pametnu pomoćnicu koja je doktorirala na Cambridgeu. No nije mogla dalje napredovati u svojoj akademskoj karijeri zato što se ispostavilo da taj dio DNK koji je analizirala ne bi li pronašla vezu istog s rakom nije nikako utjecao na rak pa njeni rezultati nisu bili vrijedni objavljivanja. Našla se licem u lice sa sustavom u kojem se potiču i objavljuju uspješna istraživanja, dok u istom nema mjesta za znanstveni časopis pun istraživanja s negativnim rezultatima. To se uvelike razlikuje od načina izvještavanja o politici: frustrirani ministar često smatra kako se piše jedino o politikama koje ne funkcioniraju, a premalo o uspješnima. U oba slučaja mediji vjeruju da dobro rade svoj posao, no možda sustav koji tako snažno potiče i stavlja naglasak na pozitivne rezultate odmaže znanosti u dugoročnom smislu – to je jedan od mogućih uzroka za rastuću zabrinutost oko činjenice da se je sve teže reproducirati dobivene rezultate.

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Translation 3

Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu. “Starčevačka kultura na lokalitetu Tomašinci-Palača.” *Microsoft Word* file, 2018.

1) Glossary

ST TERM	TT TERM	SOURCE
apliciranje	application	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/19106 ; https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/application?q=application
arheološka struktura	archaeological feature	Archaeological Glossary
Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu	Archaeological Museum in Zagreb	http://www.amz.hr/home.aspx
barbotinska tehnika	barbotine technique	Archaeological Glossary; https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?category=&where=headword&terms=barbotine
čša malih dimenzija i zaobljenog dna	small cup with a round base	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf ; https://books.google.hr/books?id=Wba-EZhZcfgC&pg=PA186&lpg=PA186&dq=small+cup+with+round+base+archaeology&source=bl&ots=zTcezrv7p2&sig=f2r7vDM8LWoYCRvBMNab0vlzoKs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjht57J4rDaAhXBthQKHSPrB24Q6AEIXTAK#v=onepage&q=small%20cup%20with%20round%20base%20archaeology&f=false

cilindrična noga	cylindrical foot	https://books.google.hr/books?id=ATqbCISVNiIC&pg=PA91&lpg=PA91&dq=%22cylindrical+foot%22+archaeology&source=bl&ots=j4ih9yUkv8&sig=wjx-wPf0GfaXG2KR7utCfPdhXIU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj33Yf05q3aAhWISwKHVT7AAQQ6AEIQzAI#v=onepage&q=%22cylindrical%20foot%22%20archaeology&f=false-D4RGjwxF3C93TKDI-AzI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj9hv7R4K3aAhWDWCwKHQJ6AXIQ6AEIXTAM#v=onepage&q=%22cylindrical%20legs%22%20archaeology&f=false
cilindrično tijelo	cylindrical body	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
debljina stjenke	wall thickness	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305440396900370 ; Archaeological Glossary
dno	base	Archaeological Glossary
gar	soot	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf
geometrijski motiv	geometric motif	Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
glačani kamen	polished stone	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/775

		14
grubo posuđe	coarse pottery	Archaeological Glossary
humusni sloj	humus layer	https://books.google.hr/books?id=18eOAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA17&lpg=PA17&dq=%22humus+layer%22+archeology&source=bl&ots=V8Zd7hT_VH&sig=6lb5S-1xsmyAkmaV3OkM_PBt3RA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjSz82n76zaAhWT0aYKHReaAXIQ6AEITTAf#v=onepage&q=%22humus%20layer%22%20archeology&f=false
iskopavanje	excavation	Archaeological Glossary
istrunuti	decompose	Bujas, Željko; Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
izgorjeti	burn	Bujas, Željko; Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
izvučeni rub	everted rim	https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?category=&where=headword&terms=everted+rim
jama izduženog oblika	elongated pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/151341
jama nepravilnog oblika bez dodatnih struktura	irregularly-shaped pit without additional features	https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/pdf/rn//rio_nuevo_ch04-2.pdf ; Archaeological Glossary

jama nepravilnog oblika s dodatnim strukturama	irregularly-shaped pit with additional features	https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/pdf/rn//rio_nuevo_ch04-2.pdf
jama nepravilnog oblika s peći	irregularly-shaped pit with a kiln	https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/pdf/rn//rio_nuevo_ch04-2.pdf ; Archaeological Glossary
kamen s abrazivnom površinom	abraded stone	http://cas.anthropology.txstate.edu/zatopec/analyses/lithics/groundstone.html
kanal	channel	Archaeological Glossary
kanal bez dodatnih struktura	channel without additional features	Archaeological Glossary; https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf
kanal s dodatnim strukturama	channel with additional features	Archaeological Glossary; https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf
kaneliran barbotin	fluted barbotine	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology; https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Judit_Regenye/publication/210368819_Transdanubian_Linear_Pottery_Culture_in_Balatonalmadi-Vorosberenyelinks/56ebb05608aeb65d75941818/Transdanubian-Linear-Pottery-Culture-in-Balatonalmadi-Vorosberenyepdf
karakteristika	characteristic	Bujas, Željko
keramička peć	pottery kiln	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/156652

keramička posuda	ceramic vessel	Archaeological Glossary
keramički predmet	ceramic artefact	https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/medieval-mystery-objects
keramičko posuđe	pottery	Archaeological Glossary; https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/93565
keramika fine fature	fine pottery	Archaeological Glossary, Glossary of Archaeology
keramika grube fature	coarse pottery	Archaeological Glossary, Glossary of Archaeology
konična noga	conical foot	http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/details.cfm?id=306
konstrukcija	structure	Archaeological Glossary
kućni lijep	daub	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/kucni-lijep/31667/#naziv
kultura	culture	Archaeological Glossary
kupolasta peć	dome-shaped kiln	http://www.min-kulture.hr/userdocsimages/Bastina/godisnjaci/Arheoloski%20godisnjak%20-%20B%20tekst%20unutar%20korica.pdf
kupolasta peć s otvorom na vrh bez prefunija	dome-shaped kiln with a vertical opening and with no <i>praefurnium</i> ^{xxx}	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266618494_Cargo_Mise_Loncarska_proizvodnja_u_Isi_Pottery_Production_in_Issa_VAPD_103_2010pdf
kvadratni metar	square metre	https://www.britannica.com/

		science/metric-system-measurement
lijep	daub	Archaeological Glossary
lokalitet	site	Archaeological Glossary
lokalitet	archaeological site	Archaeological Glossary
lonac kuglastog oblika	spherical pot	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/123002 ; http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/710/1/EJARCH-S-15-00013.pdf
lonac kuglastog oblika manjih dimenzija	small spherical pot	http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_research_catalogues/search_object_details.aspx?objectid=3426706&partid=1&output=bibliography%2F!!%2FOR%2F!!%2F8909%2F!%2F%2F!%2FNaukratis%3A+Greeks+in+Egypt%2F!%2F%2F!!%2F%2F!!%2FPeople%2F!!%2FOR%2F!!%2F100556%2F!%2F100556-1-7%2F!%2FRepresentation+of+Isis%2F!%2F%2F!!%2F%2F!!%2F&orig=%2Fresearch%2Fpublications%2Fonline_research_catalogues%2Frusian_icons%2Fcatalogue_of_russian_icons%2Fadvanced_search.aspx&currentPage=1&catalogueOnly=true&currentPageId=35374&catalog

		ueName=&catalogueSection =&numpages=12
lonac kuglastog tijela	pot with a spherical body	<a href="http://www.discoverislamica
rt.org/database_item.php?id
=object;ISL;ma;Mus01_F;38
;en">http://www.discoverislamica rt.org/database_item.php?id =object;ISL;ma;Mus01_F;38 ;en
lonac kuglastog tijela većih dimenzija	large spherical pot	<a href="https://books.google.hr/book
s?id=X4dXDAAAQBAJ&p
g=SA9-PA12&lpg=SA9-
PA12&dq=%22large+spheri
cal+pot%22&source=bl&ots
=JtINnyxd_H&sig=Gv7r50S
zkesrkQB5bZM7EXi88bg&
hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKE
wj35pKdta_aAhWEBZoKH
bG-
DnQQ6AEITTAP#v=onepa
ge&q=%22large%20spheric
al%20pot%22&f=false">https://books.google.hr/book s?id=X4dXDAAAQBAJ&p g=SA9-PA12&lpg=SA9- PA12&dq=%22large+spheri cal+pot%22&source=bl&ots =JtINnyxd_H&sig=Gv7r50S zkesrkQB5bZM7EXi88bg& hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKE wj35pKdta_aAhWEBZoKH bG- DnQQ6AEITTAP#v=onepa ge&q=%22large%20spheric al%20pot%22&f=false
lonac okruglog tijela	pot with a round body	<a href="http://collections.craftscounc
il.org.uk/object-p42">http://collections.craftscounc il.org.uk/object-p42
lonac polukuglastog oblika	hemispherical pot	<a href="https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/123
002; Kipfer, Encyclopedic
Dictionary of Archaeology">https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/123 002; Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
mala jama	small pit	<a href="https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/631
39">https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/631 39
modeliranje	modelling	<a href="https://books.google.hr/book
s?id=GiX01OOoCVcC&pg=
PA80&lpg=PA80&dq=%22
applique+elements%22+arch
eology&source=bl&ots=K1c
rh1eSyv&sig=EHsc7Ujeaiu7">https://books.google.hr/book s?id=GiX01OOoCVcC&pg= PA80&lpg=PA80&dq=%22 applique+elements%22+arch eology&source=bl&ots=K1c rh1eSyv&sig=EHsc7Ujeaiu7

		_qCTaHvBm62ctgs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjnra6JjK7aAhUKYqYKHQo9Ba4Q6AEIOjAH#v=onepage&q=%22applique%20elements%22%20archeology&f=false
nadzemna konstrukcija	above-ground structure	Archaeological Glossary
nakupina	cluster	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf
naselje	settlement	Archaeological Glossary
neodrediva ručka	handle of an indeterminate shape	http://www.h-rz.hr/images/stories/publikacije/knjige/Barilovic.pdf
nepokretni nalaz	immovable find	Archaeological Glossary
neukrašeni ulomak	undecorated fragment	Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology; https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/undecorated
nizinsko područje	lowland area	https://hrcak.srce.hr/upute/upute_autorima_Nova_mehanizacija_umarstva.pdf
noga	foot	https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?terms=foot ; https://books.google.hr/books?id=blxUsbQgOIoC&pg=PA80&lpg=PA80&dq=bowl+with+three+feet+archaeology&source=bl&ots=yHkEzqJnb&sig=uYxyVrO

		_yu0WLWQKXAvL_kBw4I&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewipqaXE363aAhWJBswKHRf6AosQ6AEISTAK#v=onepage&q=bowl%20with%20three%20feet%20archaeology&f=false
nokat	fingernail	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/63139
nositi	support	Bujas, Žejko
okrugla jama	round pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/77489
organski materijal	organic material	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/223202
ovalna jama	oval pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/77489
ovalna ručka	oval handle	https://books.google.hr/books?id=bgUmDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT322&lpg=PT322&dq=%22oval+handle%22+archaeology&source=bl&ots=YIVyRfeQ3L&sig=UF_QxIiUL5Q0vc1AwI3Wnxuk5dc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiMy_375a3aAhVEEJoKHSVSRBK4Q6AEIPjAJ#v=onepage&q=%22oval%20handle%22%20archaeology&f=false
peć	kiln	Archaeological Glossary
peć s vertikalnim otvorom i prefurnijem	kiln with a vertical opening and a <i>praefurnium</i>	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266618494_Car

		go_Mise_Loncarska_proizvodnja_u_Isi_Pottery_Production_in_Issa_VAPD_103_2010pdf
pitos	pithos	Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
plastična aplika	plastic appliqué	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/133000 ; https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?terms=app
plastično modeliranje kružnog oblika	round plastic modelling	https://books.google.hr/books?id=W9OFBw7yGZkC&pg=PA104&lpg=PA104&dq=%22plastic+modelling%22+archaeology&source=bl&ots=36akmmzGUr&sig=EpucNyQttq-qwz69O6tgVvDt5k4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjF9fPKsb_aAhUKbVAKHeUSC70Q6AEIKDAA#v=onepage&q=%22plastic%20modelling%22%20archaeology&f=false
PN	SF	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf
područje	area	Bujas, Željko
pokretni arheološki materijal	movable archaeological material	Archaeological Glossary
pokretni arheološki nalaz	movable archaeological material	Archaeological Glossary

pokretni nalaz	movable find	Archaeological Glossary
posuda	vessel	Archaeological Glossary
posuda grube fature	coarse vessel	https://www.academia.edu/3678326/Vojvodine-Migalovci_nekropola_s_po%C4%8Detka_kulture_polja_sa_%C5%BEarama_Vojvodine-Migalovci_a_necropolis_dating_to_the_beginning_of_the_Urnfield_culture
posuda malih dimenzija i zaobljenog dna	small bowl with a round base	https://books.google.hr/books?id=_m3ZzQ0ePIkC&pg=PA84&lpg=PA84&dq=%22bowl+with+a+round+base%22&source=bl&ots=SjVeY43KVF&sig=vEe9asIZTi84BK1OH2Tn00J-VCw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwig6PTwtq_aAhWIPZoKHYbHCSwQ6AEIODAG#v=onepage&q=%22bowl%20with%20a%20round%20base%22&f=false
površina	area	Archaeological Glossary
pozicija	position	Archaeological Glossary
predmet od kamena	artefact made of stone	http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.564.9754&rep=rep1&type=pdf
profilirano dno	prominent flat base	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=d

		19iXhU%3D&keyword=prof iliran; https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/152771
prst	fingertip	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/63139
puna noga	solid foot	https://books.google.hr/books?id=8t50Iph0uiYC&pg=PA33&lpg=PA33&dq=%22solid+foot%22+pottery&source=bl&ots=X28cPVeLNO&sig=0-7FgzMDdCzUjFC_5wFD0vGxWZQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiButfh1LDaAhWMDpoKHZM9D8cQ6AEIVTAM#v=onepage&q=%22solid%20foot%22%20pottery&f=false
ravni rub	flat rim	https://books.google.hr/books?id=xAPrAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA245&lpg=PA245&dq=%22flat+rim%22+archaeology&source=bl&ots=unvZFBQbpyB&sig=CpKO6751oFnkfDnFFDbXPtDMnvk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjglNPqncnaAhVGEiwKHb2SAmMQ6AEITTAL#v=onepage&q=%22flat%20rim%22%20archaeology&f=false
ravno dno	flat base	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/66

		4351.MIA7web.pdf; https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?terms=vessel
razina ukopa	cut level	https://cphmuseum.kk.dk/sites/cphmuseum.kk.dk/files/uploaded-files/R%C3%A5dhuspladsen%20Part%20%20Results%20Phase%201%20AD%201050_1250.pdf
rub	rim	Archaeological Glossary
rub s ručkom	rim with a handle	http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/pdf/uploads/hesperia/3182036.pdf
ručka	handle	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/77489
ručka ovalnog presjeka	handle with an oval cross-section	https://books.google.hr/books?id=jVWKAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA187&lpg=PA187&dq=%22handle+with+an+oval+cross-section%22&source=bl&ots=ptJN6As6YE&sig=gzFPhlheYuCUPcAkorlJ-JnmpGQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiPprvS2a3aAhUGxqYKHV-cBcIQ6AEIOzAG#v=onepage&q=%22handle%20with%20an%20oval%20cross-section%22&f=false

rukotvorina	artefact	Bujas, Željko
rupa od kolca	stake hole	https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?category=&where=headword&terms=stake-hole
rupa od stupa	posthole	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/93565 ; Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
sirovina	raw material	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/sirovina/30519/#naziv
SJ	SU	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/108784
srednja jama	medium-sized pit	http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com/Bolton%20Hill%20Excavation%20Report%20v6.pdf
starčevačka kultura	Starčevo Culture	http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100528414
struktura	feature	Archaeological Glossary
struktura	archaeological feature	Archaeological Glossary
stup	post	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/93565 ; Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
šupalj	hollow	Bujas, Željko
T.	Pl. ^{xxxi}	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/77489
tip	type	Bujas, Željko
tipološka podjela	typology	https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/typology?q=typology
tlocrt	layout	Archaeological Glossary

traka	ribbon	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/1559
trakasta ručka	ribbon-like handle	http://www.h-r-z.hr/images/stories/publikacije/knjige/Barilovic.pdf
trbuh	belly	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/63139
tvorevina okruglog oblika	round feature	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/tvorevina/21987/#naziv ; http://www.theposthole.org/read/article/176
ubadanje	stabbing	Archaeological Glossary
ukop	cut ^{xxxii}	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf ; https://achill-fieldschool.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/molasmanual942.pdf
ukras	decoration	Bujas, Željko
ukrašavanje	decorating	Bujas, Željko
ukrašeni ulomak	decorated fragment	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/93565
ulomak	fragment	Archaeological Glossary
urezivanje	incising	Archaeological Glossary
utiskivanje	impressing	https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?terms=impressing ; https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/77489
utiskivanje	impression	https://books.google.hr/books?id=qhAfDvTKSoQC&pg=PA319&lpg=PA319&dq=%

		22fingernail+impression%22+archaeology&source=bl&ots=Zh9EiPF10T&sig=b_Qnml8fl_2fIKMN99xNC3fNT2o&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjJuvPRp8naAhUMESwKHcrvCIQQ6AEIOTAF#v=onepage&q=%22fingernail%20impression%22%20archaeology&f=false
uvučeni rub	inverted rim	https://artgallery.yale.edu/collections/objects/91729
velika jama	large pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/63139
velika posuda za zalihe	large storage vessel	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology; https://www.researchgate.net/publication/27196714_Zarni_grob_vinkovacke_kulture_s_lokaliteta_Vinkovci_-_Duga_ulica_40
zaobljeno dno	round base	Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
zapečeni naboj	burnt rammed earth	Group consultation
zapuna	fill	Archaeological Glossary
zdjela bikoničnog oblika	biconical bowl	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology; https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/462594
zdjela koničnog oblika	conical bowl	Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
zdjela kuglastog oblika	spherical bowl	Archaeological Glossary;

		https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?category=&where=headword&terms=spherical
zdjela okruglog tijela	bowl with a round body	https://hrcak.srce.hr/64738
zdjela polukuglastog oblika	hemispherical bowl	Archaeological Glossary; Kipfer, Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology
zdjela polukuglastog oblika na nozi	footed hemispherical bowl	https://books.google.hr/books?id=F6-TU5ZEei0C&pg=PA164&lp=PA164&dq=%22footed+hemispherical+bowl%22&source=bl&ots=HvCzmR8GUI&sig=fzXy2o_QXF8_ApU3c_7eL2H9VDc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjN4K6Ktq_aAhVGyqYKHWLmD-sQ6AEILzAC#v=onepage&q=%22footed%20hemispherical%20bowl%22&f=false
zjelica	bowl	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/77489
zjelica manjih dimenzija	small bowl	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/441253.Gusar_-_Vujevic_Prilozi.pdf ;
zjelica na niskoj nozi	low-footed bowl	https://www.academia.edu/3826678/Trading_the_longboat_and_cultural_Interaction_in_the_Aegean_during_the_late_fourth_millennium_BCE._The_view_from_Kephala_

		Petras_East_Crete._Co- authored_with_Yiannis_Pap adatos._Published_in_Ameri can_Journal_of_Archaeolog y_July_2013
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2) Translation

Figure 16. Artefacts made of polished and abraded stone from the southern Starčevo Culture^{xxxiii} settlement at the Tomašanci-Palača archaeological site (photo by Igor Krajcar)⁴²

THE NORTHERN STARČEVO CULTURE SETTLEMENT

In the northern part of the Tomašanci-Palača archaeological site, a Starčevo Culture settlement was identified^{xxxiv}. This area is of a flat and lowland character. The position of the settlement is in accordance with previous research, because numerous Starčevo Culture sites have been identified in areas close to water sources.⁴³ The area in which the excavations were conducted spreads across approximately 8000 square metres. What makes the position of the settlement interesting is the fact that it is located in a lowland area, which is not common in any of the phases of the Starčevo Culture.

IMMOVABLE FINDS

In the southern settlement, a total of 37 archaeological features were^{xxxv} identified, and then divided into six categories according to their characteristics: small pits, medium-sized pits, large pits, kilns, channels and posts. There were 15 small pits, nine medium-sized pits, five large pits, five channels. Two posts and three kilns were also discovered within pits.

Figure 17. ^{xxxvi}Layout of the northern Starčevo Culture settlement at the Tomašanci-Palača archaeological site (made by A. Solter, edited by M. Mađerić)

Small pits

In the northern settlement, 15 archaeological features were identified as small pits, which can be divided into four types:

1. round pits (four),
2. oval pits (two),
3. elongated pits (seven),
4. irregularly-shaped pits with additional features (two).

⁴² SU 754, SF 166; SU 679, SF 37; SU 689, SF 28; SU 702, SF 89; SU 710, SF 110, SF 112.

⁴³ Kalicz, Virág, T.K. Biró, 1998: 151-156.

Figure 18. Cut of a small irregularly-shaped pit (SU 1872/1873) with a posthole in its eastern part, found in the northern settlement (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Medium-sized pits

In the northern settlement, nine medium-sized pits were identified, which can be divided into four types:

1. round pits (one),
2. irregularly-shaped pits (four),
3. irregularly-shaped pits with additional features (three),
4. irregularly-shaped pits with kilns (one).

Figure 19. Cluster of daub (SU 2087) in a medium-sized pit (SU 1547/1548)^{xxxvii} (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Figure 20. Cut of an irregularly-shaped medium-sized pit (SU 1903/1904) with additional features in the form of a small central channel and postholes which probably supported the above-ground structure (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Large pits

In the northern settlement, five large pits were identified, which can be divided into two categories:

1. irregularly-shaped pits without additional features (one),
2. irregularly-shaped pits with additional features (four).

Figure 21. Cut of a large pit (SU 1986/1987) with additional postholes and stake holes (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Figure 22. Cluster of daub (SU 2100) and the top of a kiln (SU 1645) in a large pit (SU 1647/1648) (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Kilns

In the northern Starčevo Culture settlement at the Tomašanci-Palača archaeological site, three pottery kilns were identified. Two were found in large pits, while one was found in a medium-sized pit. The kilns can be divided into two types:

1. kilns with a vertical opening and a *praefurnium* (one),
2. dome-shaped kilns with a vertical opening and no *praefurnium* (two).

With this typology in mind, it is important to note that, based on the appearance of the fill after the removal of the humus layer, nothing suggests that there is a difference between the kilns' structures (Fig. 23, Fig. 24). In each case, burnt rammed earth, oval in shape and red in colour, that contained larger concentrations of burnt soil and soot was found, and only further excavations showed what these structures really were.

Figure 23. Fill of a dome-shaped kiln (SU 1790) in a large pit (SU 1481/1482) (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Figure 24. Fill of a dome-shaped kiln (SU 1645) in a large pit (SU 1647/1648) (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Channels

There are five different archaeological features in the category of channels, which can be divided into two types:

1. channels without additional features (three),
2. channels with additional features (two).

Figure 25. Cut of a channel (SU 1619/1629=1699/1700=1704/1705) with visible posthole fills (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Posts

In the northern settlement, two postholes were identified. These postholes can without any doubt be attributed to the Starčevo Culture based on the moveable archaeological material. In both cases, the type of the features was identical, i.e. both features were round. Two different cut levels were identified only in one case, which is probably a consequence of organic material degradation.

MOVEABLE FINDS

In the northern settlement, four types of moveable archaeological finds were identified: pottery, other types of ceramic artefacts, artefacts made of stone and raw materials used to make them, as well as daub. Each type of find was individually dealt with.

Table 3. Different types of finds in individual archaeological features in the northern Starčevo Culture settlement at the Tomašanci-Palača archaeological site (Đukić 2017)

Pottery

Pottery fragments were the most commonly found type of moveable archaeological material^{xxxviii} in this Starčevo Culture settlement as well. The fragments can be divided into two groups: coarse pottery and fine pottery.

Table 4. Number^{xxxix} of different types of pottery fragments in particular archaeological features in the northern Starčevo Culture settlement at the Tomašanci-Palača archaeological site: a “+” stands for a decorated fragment, whereas a “-” stands for an undecorated fragment (Đukić 2017)

Coarse pottery

Table 4 shows that coarse pottery fragments, a total of 7126, were identified in all 37 features attributed to the Starčevo Culture. Most of them were discovered in large pits (4228 fragments), followed by medium-sized pits (2236), small pits (433), channels (225), and postholes (4). Coarse pottery was characterised by notable wall thickness^{xl}, but also by traces of organic matter which had burnt or decomposed (e.g. Fig. 31 and Fig.35). As was the case in the southern settlement, the most common finds were the bellies of vessels, followed by fragments of rims, bases and handles.

Belly fragments of coarse ceramic vessels (5879)

Large storage vessels (pithoi) and spherical/hemispherical pots/bowls were identified on the basis of the shape and wall thickness of bigger belly fragments. Apart from extremely large vessels, small vessels of different types were also identified (e.g. the bowl in Fig. 29, or the low-footed bowl in Fig. 31).

Fig 26. Small coarse vessel with a flat rim and a flat base from the pit SU 1921/1922 (photo by Igor Krajcar)

Rim fragments of coarse ceramic vessel (568)

Flat rim finds were most common (377 fragments), followed by everted rims (179), rims with a handle (11) and one inverted rim^{xli}. Flat rims were found on all vessel types identified in the southern settlement (e.g. Pl. 5: 5; Pl. 6:4; Fig. 29, 31, 33), whereas everted rims appeared on bowls and pots with a round body (Pl. 7: 1-3; Fig. 30, 32). A single inverted rim was recorded in the case of a pot with a spherical body (Pl. 5: 1). Rims with a handle were attributed to pots with a spherical body which had two and/or four oppositely placed handles with an oval cross-section.

Fig. 27. Coarse pot with a spherical body and an everted rim, found in the pit SU 1615/1616 (photo by Igor Krajcar)

Base fragments of coarse ceramic vessels (541)

Base fragments are the third most represented category of pottery fragment finds. Flat base fragments represent the most common category with as many as 263 fragments, followed by prominent flat base fragments (151), 104 vessel feet fragments and 23 fragments which could not be identified more precisely. Flat and prominent flat bases were discovered on pots and bowls of different sizes (e.g. Fig. 29, 32; Pl. 5: 2, 3, 4), whereas all vessel feet (long or short cylindrical feet,^{xlii} which were in almost all cases hollow) belonged to large or small bowls with a hemispherical body (e.g. Fig 31; Pl. 9: 3,4). Apart from the mentioned base categories, three not entirely preserved small vessels with a cylindrical body and a round base (Pl. 9: 6, 7, 8) were also discovered.

Figure 28. Small coarse vessel with a solid conical foot, found the pit SU 2070/2071 (photo by I. Krajcar)

Handles of coarse ceramic vessels (121)

The handles of ceramic vessels were the least represented category of pottery fragment finds in the northern settlement. Oval handles take the top spot (66 fragments), followed by ribbon-like handles (41), and handles of an indeterminate shape (14). It is important to note that is

was not possible to identify certain types of vessels according to the shape of their handles, even though the size of the handles suggests that these were large vessels, possibly pots and/or pithoi. Coarse handles were mostly not decorated and, in the cases where decoration did appear, it did so in the form of the fluted barbotine technique that runs along the shape of the handle (Pl. 8: 4-9).

Decorations on coarse pottery

Decorations appeared on about a third of the coarse pottery fragments and were based on the barbotine technique, application, stabbing, incising, impressing, as well as the combinations of those techniques. The barbotine technique was most frequently used in decorating coarse pottery (Fig. 30, 34; Pl. 7: 1, 2, 5). Apart from the barbotine technique, decorations on large vessels included fingernail impressions (Pl. 10: 2, 3), the modelling of single or paired round plastic appliqués (Pl. 10: 5, 6), the application of irregularly-shaped ribbons (Pl. 10: 11), of ribbons decorated with fingertip impressions (Pl. 10: 7, 8, 9, 10) or of ribbons which create different geometric motifs (Pl. 11: 1-7, 9-11), as well as round plastic modelling with an additional fingertip impression (Pl. 11: 8). Incising and stabbing appeared more rarely on coarse pottery, and when they did, this was commonly in combination with plastic modelling by means of ribbons.

Figure 29. Coarse pot with a spherical body decorated by application, found in the pit SU 1647/1648 (photo by Igor Krajcar)

Figure 30. Small coarse vessel from the pit SU 1801/1802 (photo by Igor Krajcar)

Types of coarse vessels in the northern Starčevo Culture settlement:

1. large pots with a spherical body (Pl. 5: 3; Pl. 7: 1, 2),
2. small pots with a spherical body (Pl. 5: 1, 2; Pl. 6: 1),
3. pithoi (Pl. 7: 3),
4. bowls with a hemispherical body (Pl. 5: 4, 5),
5. footed bowls with a hemispherical body (Fig. 31, Pl. 9: 3, 4),
6. conical bowls (Pl. 7: 6),

7. biconical bowls (Pl. 6: 4),
8. small bowls (Fig. 28, 30, 32; Pl. 8: 2, 3; Pl. 9: 5),
9. small bowls/cups with a round base (Pl. 9: 6, 7, 8).

Fine pottery

Apart from coarse pottery fragments, a large number of fine pottery fragments (906) were found in the northern Starčevo Culture settlement at the Tomašanci-Palača archaeological site. As was the case in the southern settlement, fine pottery can be divided into the bellies, rims, bases and handles of vessels.

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Translation 4

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1) Translation

Now that he thought about that period of his life, which was rarely the case, he would do so with a sense of nostalgia. He was already on his second espresso when two girls, probably college students, passed by his table without even glancing at his direction – not even for a second, as if he wasn't even there. That saddened him a bit, because back in the day they would surely have noticed him, or they might have even stared at him for a moment; but as soon as he started to get properly depressed, his phone rang. It was Pavlović.

^{xliii}“Where you at, dude?”^{xliv}

“You two up?”

“Ugh, I’m up. I need some coffee. Domingo is still sleeping.”

“Let him sleep. I’m having coffee at a bar, the one closest to the hotel. When you leave the hotel, turn left, then walk some 300 feet^{xlv} or so. The street with the poplar trees or some shit.”

“Great, I’ll be there in ten. Let me just take a shower first.”

The morning coffee break stretching up until noon had become a routine during their summer tour. Zelić would usually wake up first because he was the first to go to bed, and then he would search for the nearest bar, while whoever got up next would phone him and join him there. If an hour went by and the third crew member hadn't called by then, they would phone him to wake him up.

Now they had to wake up Domingo, who first hurled various juicy *bodul*^{44xlv} swearwords at them over the phone, but he soon joined them, tottering in a hangover manner, with his hair looking all messy.

“We really got wasted last night, like true sensualists^{xlvii},” Domingo said as soon as he got to the table.

“Where did you go after I went to bed?” Zelić asked.

⁴⁴ Referring to *boduli*, which is a common name for people who live on Croatian islands.

“Nowhere. We were boozing at the beach. We drank monstrously too much, I’m still feeling sick,” Pavlović said.

“We bought drink at the kiosk, some massively terrible vine. And the infamous Kolarovsky brought a bag full of *pelinkovac*^{45xlviii} nips, so we drank that,” Domingo explained.

“He said that he brought with two hundred nips from Zagreb since they cost twice as much here. We asked him why he didn’t just buy ten^{xlix} or twenty big bottles of *pelinkovac* and he said that this was more practical,” Pavlović remarked.

“He’s a loon,” Zelić said while shaking his head in disbelief.

“And our Casanova^l Pavlović *was scroowin’* another *signorina*,^{li}” Domingo continued to deliver his report on the previous night.

“Which of the three hotties?” Zelić was asked curiously.

“I wasn’t *scroowin’* her,” Pavlović tried to imitate Domingo’s pronunciation, “we just kissed a little. What can you do...”

“But which one?” Zelić insisted.

“The tall blond one. I used the only pickup line I know. I asked her: ‘Do you wanna kiss a little?’ She said yes, so we kissed a little.”

“This tour has really worked out for you,” Zelić said with a hint of envy in his voice, which was more performative than a reflection of what he truly felt.

“Uh-huh.”

“So, Domingo, will you be able to drive? You don’t look very good...”

“That’s because I’m not feelin’ very good. I was four sheets to the wind.^{lii} I need some coffee, sparklin’ water, lemonade; and a Coke. I’ll drive, I have to.”

Zelić was already on his third cup of coffee, and Domingo and Pavlović were slowly recuperating from their hangovers when Antonio called and told them not to go anywhere

⁴⁵ A type of hard liquor based on wormwood and some other herbs.

before he came to say goodbye. He soon appeared on his burgundy Vespa scooter, gave them some five pounds of early figs, three small joints to each of them (for personal use, he said^{liii}), and wished them a safe journey.

3.

On their way back to Split they mostly listened to music without talking very much. Every now and then, they would murmur a short sentence or two. Hangovers determined their behavior a bit too often, and they were completely aware of that. They arrived in time for the last ferry to the island of Vis and by 10 PM they were already in Domingo's childhood home, a bit stoned because they had smoked a part of the personal-use stash on the ferry; they were very tired, dirty, sweaty and hungry.

They met Domingo's parents and his younger brother, and Zelić carefully observed these people move up and down the house. It's an unusual sight to behold – seeing people in their natural environment for the first time and watch how they behave as they move through it; trying to see whether their movements exhibit a sense of rush which you, the guest, have caused, and whether these movements are any different from when that person is alone.

“Can I offer you some *rakija*⁴⁶?” Domingo's father asked.

Pavlović was the only one who said yes, and he and Domingo Senior toasted and drank the shot in one gulp. The drink immediately went to his head, his face reddening so much that everybody started worrying and nobody laughed even though they wanted to.

“Oh, hell, that's a strong one,” Pavlović muttered, “do you have water, I'd like to have some.”

His face slowly regained its natural color, so everyone proceeded to have dinner. Domingo's mom made a lavish dinner: there must have been over six pounds of baked pilchards and there was also potato salad, capers and homemade wine.

After they had finished eating; and having drunk several jugs of wine which seemed to magically appear on the table one after another; they decided to go out. It was already

⁴⁶ A strong alcoholic drink, popular in the Balkans, which can be made from various fruits such as plums, pears, grapes, etc.

midnight, but it would be at the very least rude to miss a night out when on a tour. Zelić wanted to stay in and sleep, but they convinced him to go, and he didn't regret it.

They went to town to some bar, and they took Domingo's brother Jere with them. Domingo's old friends were already there waiting for them – these were his buddies from school, his childhood friends; his entire past was there. There, right in front of Pavlović and Zelić, another Domingo started to appear, one that was very similar to Domingo they had known, but then again different in some way, perhaps more complete. This was some other world, which had some other forces at play, some old relationships. Everything was imbued with the history and complexity of human relationships, since these people had grown up and matured together on the island, close as brothers. Everybody seemed to know one another inside out and there was something terrifying about that. It was equally terrifying that both Pavlović and Zelić feared that they would never get to know Domingo so well, or anyone else for that matter.

The tall and broad-shouldered Adam was there, wearing a tank top; his defined muscles were covered with rudimentary tattoos.^{liv} The fat and short Mladen with a broad grin was also there, as was Ante who had recently returned home from working on a ship, and Toni who stuttered but was the best guitar player... There were even more of them, too many to remember, especially on the first night. What they all had in common was that they were amiable and in a good mood; they cordially received Domingo's Zagreb friends. The principle "the friend of my friend is my friend" was definitely held in high regard on the islands as well.

"My dear Zelić, it sure is nice seein' you here at this time of night," Domingo said at about 3 AM and everybody raised their glasses, toasted, drank what they had, and ordered another round. It was very nice, it was fun and it was pleasant; it was just the way summer is supposed to be, but rarely is.

They returned to the house just before sunrise and spent the entire next day sleeping; everyone except for Zelić, who was too nervous to sleep. No matter how tired he was, he wasn't able to sleep well. Alcohol didn't help either, it would dull him at first, but once he would wake up, that was it. He hung out with Domingo's parents, helped them make lunch and enjoyed the idyllic Mediterranean surroundings. He felt like he was part of the family; not exactly "Born to a Family", but not far from it.

That night the same people from the previous night went to Domingo's summer house. A lot of islanders had summer houses in hidden and hard-to-reach coves. Very often, those were not summer houses in the sense an inlander would picture them; they weren't luxurious or comfortable, and oftentimes they didn't have electricity or running water; but they provided a great safe haven from the masses of tourists in the town center. They were mostly isolated, they could only be found or stumbled upon if you knew where to look. There you could experience real peace; there you could experience the real island.

There were eight of them sitting around the table; above them, a battery-powered lamp cast a green light over them, the table was crammed with all kinds of drinks: about two and a half gallons of wine, several bottles of whiskey and homemade grape-marc *rakija*, and even some Coke; no one was left wanting. On a gas stove, a giant pot of fish stew called *brodetto* was slowly cooking, and there was more than enough of salted anchovies, onions, bread and tomatoes; they poured water from a rainwater tank. Adam rolled joints, Toni played the guitar, Domingo laughed loudly. He was far more relaxed than he had ever been in Zagreb; on Vis his anxiety stemmed from some other place, which was still nowhere to be seen. The Vis and the Zagreb crew started to grow closer and get more acquainted with each other; the barriers started breaking down, they hugged each other a lot, they sang together, they could yell out into the night without fear that someone might hear them. As far as the eye could see, there wasn't any trace of human existence. There was only that small stone house in front of which they sat and in which they slept; and beneath the hill, there was a wonderful cove just for them, a cove that might have looked the same a million years ago, or even a hundred million years ago.

They connected an MP3 player to the speakers and played the Croatian band Valentino Bošković on repeat; they all sang, yelled at the top of their lungs, which had already been affected by cigarette smoke and an unhealthy way of life. They yelled at the stars, all of which were visible according to Zelić, and at those which might not be there at all:

Ma samo dvi stvori su bile vožne

Poj zoron

4.

Their already upside-down lives overturned even more on Vis. On the first two nights, they didn't go to sleep before daybreak, and it seemed that the fourth night, the planned disco night, would be no different. A screening of their movie was planned for the fourth night^{lvi}, and Pavlović and Zelić planned to go back the day after, while Domingo would stay with his family and use up his vacation time.

The disco had once been an olive trading post, which had been abandoned in the mid-1990s, and the local youth had gotten all the permits to turn the post into a place for partying. It looked almost as good as other similar places across the shore and inland, with the only difference being that this place lacked people. The disco was usually closed, with Domingo and his friends throwing an occasional party, mostly for themselves with no regard for the tourists. Nobody would tell these tourists to leave if they happened to stumble upon the place; on the contrary. However, no one would invite them, nor could they have known that something was happening in the usually peaceful street. There was no sign on the door, nothing could be heard from the outside, it looked just like a typical property you would find on a Croatian island^{lvii}.

⁴⁷ "Only two things were important: to sing at dawn and rest on Sunday," (from the song *Ispovid Šanpjera Kozmonauta*).

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Translation 5

Pavlović, Nataša. "Laički sažeci za Cochrane." *Microsoft Word* file, 2018.

1) Glossary

ST TERM	TT TERM	SOURCE
aesthetic material	estetski materijal	http://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-rad?rad=482249
all-metal material	potpuno metalni materijal	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/metalni-materijal/5673/ ; https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/sfzg%3A385/datastream/PDF/view
analysis	analiza	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
artificial substitute	umjetni nadomjestak	https://www.adc-fl.com/glossary-of-dental-terms/
assess	ocijeniti	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
autoimmune destruction	autoimuno uništavanje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/248497
baby	dijete	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
baby	novorođenče	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
benefit	pozitivni učinak	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
bilirubin	bilirubin	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/bilirubin/25674/#naziv

birth	porod	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
birth defect	urođena mana	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
birth outcome	ishod poroda	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/what-and-why-we-rank/health-outcomes/morbidity/birth-outcomes
blood glucose	glukoza u krvi	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/glukoza-u-krvi/14815/
blood sugar	šećer u krvi	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/glukoza-u-krvi/14815/#naziv
body tissue	tkivo	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
bridge	most	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje
calcium	kalcij	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
cell	stanica	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/stanica/13626/#naziv
ceramic	keramički	Bujas, Željko
child	dijete	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017

clinical examination	klinički pregled	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje
Cochrane Oral Health	Cochraneova skupina za oralno zdravlje	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
Cochrane Review	Cochraneov sustavni pregled	http://croatia.cochrane.org/hr/news/10-hrvatski-cochrane-simpozij-2018-04-18
control	kontrolirati	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
criterion	kriterij	Bujas, Željko
crown	krunica	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje
damage	oštetiti	Bujas, Željko
dental attendance	broj odlazaka stomatologu	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/25096 ; https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/attendance?q=attendance
dental caries	zubni karijes	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje
dental procedure	stomatološki zahvat	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/326458.book_of_abstracts_08-1.pdf
dentist	stomatolog	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje

depression	depresija	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
diabetes	šećerna bolest	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/secerna-bolest/14527/#naziv
diabetes mellitus	šećerna bolest	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
diabetic	bolesnik od šećerne bolesti	Bujas, Željko
diet	prehrana	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
effect	učinak	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
evaluate	procijeniti	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
evaluate	procjenjivati	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
evidence	dokaz	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
exercise	tjelovježba	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009848/tjelovjezba-za-smanjenje-straha-od-padanja-kod-starijih-ljudi-koji-zive-u-zajednicama; http://cochranelibrary-wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD009848.pub2/abstract;jsessionid=1AAA8479132E2BBF28706CDB11D01D9

		8.f03t01
exercise intervention	intervencija tjelovježbom	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009848/tjelovjezbaza-smanjenje-straha-od-padanja-kod-starijih-ljudi-koji-zive-u-zajednicama
exercise programme	program tjelovježbe	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009848/tjelovjezbaza-smanjenje-straha-od-padanja-kod-starijih-ljudi-koji-zive-u-zajednicama ; http://cochranelibrary-wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD009848.pub2/abstract;jsessionid=1AAA8479132E2BBF28706CDB11D01D98.f03t01
fetal outcome	zdravstveni ishod za fetus	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD011624/koja-je-najbolja-ciljana-razina-secera-u-krvizena-koje-razviju-trudnickigestacijski-dijabetes ; https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/fetal?q=fetal
fitness	tjelesna spremnost	https://www.mev.hr/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/TJELESNA-I-ZDRAVSTVENA-

		KULTURA_skripta.pdf
fixed prosthodontic restoration	fiksnoprotetski nadomjestak	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje; https://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-rad?rad=314876
fixed prosthodontic treatment	fiksnoprotetska terapija	https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/sfzg%3A385/datastream/PDF/view
follow up	pratiti	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/follow-up
general well-being	opća dobrobit	http://medlib.mef.hr/966/
gestational diabetes	gestacijska šećerna bolest	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/gestacijska-secerna-bolest/15002/
health education	zdravstveno obrazovanje	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
health outcome	zdravstveni ishod	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009916/potica-j-za-sudjelovanje-u-procesu-skrbi-za-trudnice-i-njihov-utjecaj-na-zdravstveni-ishod-rodilja-i; http://cochranelibrary-wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD009916.pub2/abstract

implant	implantat	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje
infant	dojenče	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
insulin	inzulin	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/inzulin/14327/#naziv
large-for-gestational age	velik za gestacijsku dob	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pedijatrija/perinataлни-problemi/novorodjence-veliko-za-gestacijsku-dob
level	razina	Bujas, Željko
lifestyle	način života	Bujas, Željko
long-term follow-up	dugoročno praćenje	http://www.kardio.hr/pdf/Cardiologia%20Croatica_2014_9_7-8_306-309.pdf
low-certainty evidence	niska pouzdanost dokaza	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
lower back pain	križobolja	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/246651
maternal outcome	zdravstveni ishod za majku	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD011624/koja-je-najbolja-ciljana-razina-secera-u-krvizena-koje-razviju-trudnicki-gestacijski-dijabetes ; https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/en

		glish/maternal?q=maternal
medication	lijek	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
metal	metalni	Bujas, Željko
metal framework	metalni skelet	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/206548 ; http://www.zubarica.com.hr/protetika/
metal-ceramic material	metalno-keramički materijal	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje; http://www.stomatologija-i-estetika.hr/hr/blog/hrvatska/krunice-i-mostovi-od-potpune-keramike-zasto-i-kada
metal-free material	bezetalni materijal	https://www.ordinacija-bilan.hr/usluge/proteze/
natural tooth	prirodni zub	https://repozitorij.sfzg.unizg.hr/islandora/object/sfzg:377/preview
newborn baby	novorođenče	https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/ozs:130
non-metal structure	bezetalna konstrukcija	https://www.dental-implants-center.eu/hr/zubna-protetika/bezetalne-keramicke-krune ; https://www.dental-implants-center.eu/en/dental-

		prosthetics/non-metal-ceramic-crowns
obesity	pretilost	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/pretilost/14514/#naziv
oral anti-diabetic drug	oralni antidiijabetik	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/oralni-antidiijabetik/14347/
oral condition	zdravlje usne šupljine	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017; https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/condition_1?q=condition
oral disease	bolest usne šupljine	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/167583
oral examination	pregled usne šupljine	https://www.academia.edu/30482595/Metode_otkrivanja_karcinoma_usne_%C5%A1upljine
oral health	zdravlje usne šupljine	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
outcome	ishod	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
parallel-group study	istraživanje paralelnih skupina	http://ec.europa.eu/health/documents/community-register/2018/20180305140142/anx_140142_hr.pdf
participant	sudionik	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary

		2017
physical activity	tjelesna aktivnost	https://www.bib.irb.hr/862919
pregnancy	trudnoća	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
pregnancy loss	gubitak trudnoće	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
pregnant	trudna	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
pregnant woman	trudnica	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
preterm	prije termina	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga; https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/preterm_1?q=preterm
produce	stvarati	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
programme	program	Bujas, Željko
prosthesis	proteza	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje
prosthodontic treatment	protetska terapija	https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/sfzg%3A385/datastream/PDF/view

public health	javno zdravstvo	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
quality of evidence	kvaliteta dokaza	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
randomised controlled trial	randomizirani kontrolirani pokus	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
RCT	RCT	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
resistant	otporan	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska knjiga
restore	obnoviti	https://repozitorij.sfzg.unizg.hr/islandora/object/sfzg:57
risk of bias	rizik od pristranosti	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
school dental screening ^{lviii}	preventivni stomatološki pregled u školi	http://aaz.hr/hr/kvaliteta/pokazatelji/preventivni-ponovni-dentalno-medicinski-pregled-unutar-12-mjeseci-za-djecu-do ; Consultation with an expert
scientific database	znanstvena baza podataka	https://opentender.eu/hr/authority/EU_body_69d02b17dfbc79d8ee000c05dba504b9f542f6609e5a5475256e184011cfd5b9

screen	pregledati	https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/screen_2
screening	pregled	http://aaz.hr/hr/kvaliteta/pokazatelji/preventivni-ponovni-dentalno-medicinski-pregled-unutar-12-mjeseci-za-djecu-do ; Consultation with an expert
single-centre trial	jednocentričan pokus ^{lix}	http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/TPT/SOURCE/Checklist/StudyObjectives/Single%20or%20Multi.html ; http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/hr_HR/document_library/Referrals_document/Linoladiol_31/WC500172654.pdf ; Group consultation
standard care	uobičajena zdravstvena skrb	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
stress urinary incontinence	stresna inkontinencija mokrać	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-simptomi/inkontinencija-mokrace-u-odraslih
study	istraživanje	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
tooth	zub	Hrvatsko stomatološko nazivlje
treatment	liječenje	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary

		2017
treatment group	ispitna skupina	https://labwrite.ncsu.edu/Experimental%20Design/controltreatmentgr.htm ; http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/hr_HR/document_library/Referrals_document/Linoladiol_31/WC500172654.pdf 0materijali/VRSTE_ISTRAZIVANJA.ppt
trial	pokus	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
triglyceride fats	trigliceridi	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/trigliceridi/27336/#naziv
type 1 diabetes	šećerna bolest 1. tipa	http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/secerna-bolest-1-tipa/15034/#naziv
type 2 diabetes	šećerna bolest 2. tipa	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
university dental clinic	sveučilišna stomatološka klinika	https://www.scribd.com/document/259946035/5-Razli%C4%8Ditih-Tehnika-Punjenja-Razlike
veneering	faseta	https://hrcak.srce.hr/2564
very low-certainty evidence	vrlo niska pouzdanost dokaza	Pavlović, Cochrane Glossary 2017
weight gain	dobivanje na težini	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Školska

		knjiga
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2) Translation

Tjelovježba za trudnice koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće^{lx} radi poboljšavanja zdravstvenih ishoda za majku i fetus CD012696

Tjelovježba za poboljšavanje zdravstvenih ishoda za žene koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće i za njihovu novorođenčad

Opis problema

Šećernu bolest može uzrokovati autoimuno uništavanje stanica koje stvaraju inzulin, što dovodi do smanjene razine inzulina (šećerna bolest 1. tipa). Šećerna bolest također može nastati kad tkiva postanu otporna na inzulin (šećerna bolest 2. tipa). Krajnji je rezultat u oba slučaja povećana razina glukoze u krvi (GUK)^{lxi}. Inzulin se koristi u regulaciji razine glukoze u krvi kod trudnica sa šećernom bolesti 1. tipa. Za žene sa šećernom bolesti 2. tipa promjene u načinu života, poput tjelovježbe ili promjena u prehrani, važan su dio procesa liječenja. Uz to se može koristiti i oralni antidijabetik (lijek koji se koristi da bi se smanjila razina šećera u krvi^{lxii}) ili inzulin čijom se primjenom također smanjuje razina glukoze u krvi. Cilj je ovog Cochraneovog sustavnog pregleda^{lxiii} procijeniti kakav učinak imaju intervencije tjelovježbom na žene sa šećernom bolesti 1. ili 2. tipa tijekom trudnoće te kasnije na njihovu novorođenčad u pogledu ishoda poroda.^{lxiv} Stariji se pregled literature o učincima tjelovježbe na šećernu bolest tijekom trudnoće sad može podijeliti na dva pregleda – u jednom je pregledu riječ o ženama s gestacijskom šećernom bolesti, a u ovom je pregledu^{lxv} riječ o ženama koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće.

Zašto je to važno?

Kod trudnica koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće postoji veći rizik od gubitka trudnoće ili od toga da rode dijete koje je veliko za gestacijsku dob (dijete je veće od

očekivanog s obzirom na to u kojem se tjednu trudnoće majka nalazi).^{lxvi} Također postoji povećani rizik da se dijete rodi prije termina, umre netom prije, tijekom ili nedugo nakon poroda^{lxvii} ili da se rodi s urođenom manom. Takva djeca mogu imati i sniženu razinu šećera ili kalcija u krvi s obzirom na normalne vrijednosti, kao i povišenu razinu bilirubina. Dugoročnim se praćenjem dojenčadi čije majke imaju šećernu bolest pokazalo kako su ista kasnije u životu izložena povećanom riziku od pretilosti ili šećerne bolesti 2. tipa.

Broj žena koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije nego što su zatrudnjele je u porastu te je od iznimne važnosti pronaći nove načine na koje bi se poboljšali zdravstveni ishodi za majke sa šećernom bolesti i njihovu djecu. Već je poznato da tjelovježba može pomoći ženama sa šećernom bolesti 2. tipa koje nisu trudne zato što se tjelovježbom normalizira razina glukoze u krvi i smanjuju trigliceridi. Nije u potpunosti jasno koristi li tjelovježba trudnicama koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće i njihovoj novorođenčadi ili može li im ista na neki način naštetiti^{lxviii}. Tjelesna aktivnost može pridonijeti tome da žene tijekom trudnoće poboljšaju tjelesnu spremnost, spriječe pojavu stresne inkontinencije mokraće, križobolje ili depresije te kontroliraju dobivanje na težini.

Koji su dokazi pronađeni?

Dokaze smo tražili u istraživanjima objavljenim do 27. lipnja 2017^{lxix}. Nismo naišli ni na jedan randomizirani kontrolirani pokus (eng. *randomised controlled trial* – RCT) u kojem se uspoređivao bilo kakav tip programa tjelovježbe (koji se primjenjivao zajedno s uobičajenom zdravstvenom skrbi) namijenjen trudnicama koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće sa: 1) situacijom u kojoj trudnice primaju samo uobičajenu zdravstvenu skrb ili sa 2) situacijom u kojoj trudnice primaju uobičajenu zdravstvenu skrb te koriste još neki program tjelovježbe.

Što to znači?

Ne postoje dokazi iz RCT-ova koji bi poslužili u procjeni učinaka intervencija tjelovježbom na poboljšavanje zdravstvenih ishoda za majke koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće i za njihovu djecu.

Hitno su potrebna velika istraživanja visoke kvalitete ne bi li se saznalo štete li intervencije tjelovježbom trudnicama sa šećernom bolesti i njihovoj djeci ili pak poboljšavaju li zdravstvene ishode za iste. U budućim bi se istraživanjima na tom području mogli iskoristiti ishodi spomenuti u ovom pregledu kako bi se poboljšala dosljednost pokusa na tom području te doprinijelo budućim analizama.

Programi preventivnog stomatološkog pregleda u školama za zdravlje usne šupljine CD012595

Preventivni stomatološki pregledi u školama s ciljem poboljšanja zdravlja usne šupljine kod djece

Cilj istraživanja

Cilj je ovog Cochraneovog sustavnog pregleda bio saznati poboljšavaju li preventivni stomatološki pregledi u školama zdravlje usne šupljine kod djece te, ako pomažu, koja je najbolja metoda pregleda. Pronašli smo šest relevantnih istraživanja u potrazi za odgovorom na to pitanje.

Ključne poruke

Ne postoji dovoljno dokaza da se donesu zaključci o tome imaju li tradicionalni preventivni stomatološki pregledi u školama pozitivan učinak na broj odlazaka stomatologu. Programi preventivnih stomatoloških pregleda u školama s personaliziranim uputama za daljnji

stomatološki pregled^{lxx} ili dodatni motivacijski elementi vjerojatno mogu kratkoročno pozitivno utjecati na broj odlazaka stomatologu (u razdoblju od tri mjeseca do dvije godine nakon pregleda). Moguće je da je pregled koji se temelji na određenim kriterijima bolji od situacije u kojoj pregleda uopće nema. Međutim, nije u potpunosti jasno dovodi li veći broj odlazaka stomatologu do boljeg zdravlja usne šupljine kod djece. Još su uvijek potrebna istraživanja visoke kvaliteta kojima će se tijekom dužih vremenskih razdoblja mjeriti do koje razine preventivni stomatološki pregled utječe na zdravlje usne šupljine.

Što se ovim pregledom literature istražilo?

Bolesti usne šupljine, posebice zubni karijes, zahvaćaju djecu širom svijeta. Ako djeca ne odlaze na stomatološke preglede, zdravlje usne šupljine može se postepeno pogoršati te negativno utjecati na njihovu opću dobrobit. Također, briga o zdravlju usne šupljine predstavlja financijski teret za obitelji te za čitave zajednice.

Preventivni stomatološki pregledi u školama mjera su javnog zdravstva pri kojoj se pregled usne šupljine obavlja na području škole, nakon čega se roditelje obavještava o zdravlju usne šupljine njihove djece te o eventualnoj potrebi za liječenjem.^{lxxi} Cilj je te mjere što ranije otkriti probleme sa zdravljem usne šupljine te potaknuti roditelje da potraže pomoć stomatologa za svoje dijete ako je to potrebno.^{lxxii} Poboljšavaju li zaista takvi pregledi zdravlje usne šupljine kod djece predmet je istraživanja ovog pregleda literature.

Ključni rezultati

Našom je analizom utvrđeno šest relevantnih istraživanja, koja su uključivala 19.498 djece. Četiri su istraživanja provedena u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu, a dva u Indiji. Dob djece u istraživanjima bila je između četiri i 15 godina. U tim su se istraživanjima uspoređivala djeca koja su obavila preventivni stomatološki pregled u školi s djecom koja nisu obavila takav

pregled niti su posjetila stomatologa.^{lxxiii} U istraživanjima su se također uspoređivali različiti tipovi pregleda (na primjer, različite vrste kliničkih pregleda ili procesa unutar kojih se djeca upućuju na daljnji stomatološki pregled^{lxxiv}).

Nije sigurno povećavaju li tradicionalni preventivni stomatološki pregledi u školama broj odlazaka stomatologu s obzirom na to da smo ocijenili pouzdanost dokaza kao vrlo nisku.

Čini se da pregledi temeljeni na određenim kriterijima (npr. da osoba koja pristupa takvom pregledu nije upisana ni kod jednog stomatologa) pozitivnije utječu na broj odlazaka stomatologu nego situacije u kojima stomatoloških pregleda uopće nema (niska pouzdanost dokaza). No, moguće je da nema razlike između pregleda temeljenih na određenim kriterijima i pregleda koji nisu ograničeni određenim kriterijima (vrlo niska pouzdanost dokaza).

Čini se da personalizirane upute za daljnji stomatološki pregled namijenjene roditeljima djeteta pozitivno utječu na broj odlazaka stomatologu (niska pouzdanost dokaza).

Kad se pregledu pridoda motivacija u obliku zdravstvenog obrazovanja i mogućnosti besplatnog liječenja, povećava se broj odlazaka stomatologu (niska pouzdanost dokaza).

Svih je šest istraživanja pratilo djecu u razdoblju od tri do osam mjeseci nakon što su obavila pregled, stoga nije poznato jesu li pozitivni učinci pregleda potrajali duže vrijeme.

Nismo naišli na pokuse usmjerene na financijsku isplativost takvih programa ili na bilo kakve negativne učinke istih.

Datum pretraživanja literature

Tražili smo istraživanja objavljena do 15. ožujka 2017.

Bezmetalni materijali za fiksno-protetske nadomjeske CD009606

Bezmetalni materijali za izradu krunica i mostova

Istraživačko pitanje

Usporediti učinke bezmetalnih materijala s metalno-keramičkim ili ostalim uobičajenim potpuno metalnim materijalima koji se koriste za protetsku terapiju u svrhu obnavljanja teško oštećenih zuba ili nadomještanja zuba koji nedostaju.

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Fiksno-protetska terapija rutinski je stomatološki zahvat pri kojem se jedan zub, ili više njih, koji nedostaje ili pak je teško oštećen zamjenjuje umjetnim nadomjescima. Materijal koji se koristi pri izradi proteze može se sastojati od metalnog skeleta s fasetom od estetskog materijala (keramike) ili pak može biti potpuno metalan ili se sastojati od različitih bezmetalnih konstrukcija (bezmetalnog materijala). Još uvijek postoje nedoumice oko dugoročnih rezultata ugradnje bezmetalnih krunica i mostova u usporedbi s krunicama i mostovima čija se izrada temelji metalnim materijalima.

Obilježja uključenih istraživanja

Ovaj su pregled literature proveli autori iz Cochraneove skupine za oralno zdravlje koristeći dokaze iz istraživanja objavljenih do 3. svibnja 2017. Pretraživali smo znanstvene baze podataka u potrazi za randomiziranim kontroliranim pokusima (istraživanja u kojima su ljudi nasumično podijeljeni u jednu ili više ispitnih skupina) u kojima se uspoređuju tipovi materijala korišteni u protetskoj terapiji osoba koje se nakon toga pratilo najmanje godinu dana.

Od devet uključenih pokusa tri su bila provedena u Njemačkoj, jedan u Švicarskoj i SAD-u te po jedan u Švedskoj, Španjolskoj, Danskoj, Italiji i Švicarskoj.^{lxxv} Svi su ti pokusi bili jednocentrični, bazirani na istraživanju paralelnih skupina te su provedeni na sveučilišnim stomatološkim klinikama. Sve je pokuse podržala industrija.

Ključni rezultati

Ovaj je pregled literature uključivao devet istraživanja u kojima je sudjelovalo 448 sudionika, koji su na svojim prirodnim zubima imali ukupno 224 krunice i 132 mosta, dok su na implantatima imali ukupno 74 krunice i 25 mostova. Svaki je pokus bio usmjeren na različitu vrstu intervencije. Istraživanja su trajala i do deset godina, no uključivala su jako mali broj sudionika te je ocijenjeno da kod tih pokusa postoji nedefiniran ili visok rizik od pristranosti. Spomenuta istraživanja nisu dala dovoljno pouzdanih dokaza o tome koji je od tih materijala učinkovitiji.

Kvaliteta dokaza

Kod dva je pokusa postojao nedefiniran rizik od pristranosti, dok je kod njih sedam postojao visok rizik od pristranosti. Sveukupna kvaliteta dokaza bila je vrlo niska, stoga je potreban oprez kad se generaliziraju rezultati uključenih istraživanja. Budućim bi se istraživanjima trebalo stremiti pouzdanijim informacijama kojima bi se pomoglo stomatolozima^{lxxvi} da

odaberu prikladne materijale za fiksoprotetsku terapiju, a da pritom u obzir uzmu okolnosti i preferencije svakog pacijenta zasebno.

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Endnotes

ⁱ On the group forum, we discussed how to translate the term “power distance” and related terms such as “power-distance index”, “large-power-distance country”, etc. In the end we decided that we would translate the term “power distance” as *distanca moći* and consequently use this solution in the translation of other related term – *indeks distance moći* or *zemlja s visokom distancom moći*. Even though we considered solutions such as *hijerarhijska distanca*, in the end we opted for “*distanca moći*” because we concluded that this term is the most transparent and closest to the source-text term and used in scientific literature concerning Hofstede’s work.

ⁱⁱ At first, I did not find the source text phrase “political mores” very transparent, since the term “mores” mostly refers to some customs and behaviours of a particular group of people and I have not heard it used in the context of politics. For that reason, I tried to find out how scholars define it in order to be able to translate it. I came across a scientific article which defines this term as “institutionalized models of political behaviour [...] which may account for the observable cross-national variability in political practices today” (<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/6bd59341>). With this in mind, I decided that a descriptive solution would fit best in this context, since this book does not deal with political mores in detail, but it only mentions it while dealing with some other subject. I believe that my solution – *institucionalizirani politički obrasci* – fits well in the context and removes confusion which might arise from some strictly phrasal solution, such as *politički običaji*, which might require an explanation in the form of a footnote and this would, in my opinion, unnecessarily disrupt the flow of the text.

ⁱⁱⁱ I believe that in this context the authors used the term “democrat” in the sense of a person who supports and practices democracy. Bearing this in mind, I thought that translating it as *demokrat* would cause confusion for the target-text readers, because it might have some connotations relating to political parties. In order to avoid a possible confusion, I translated the term explicitly and descriptively, so the target text reader would immediately comprehend how such masses behave in a democratic system.

^{iv} In this context, the authors use three terms containing the word “foreign”: “foreign helpers”, “foreign governments” and “foreign electorate”. In the first two examples (helpers and governments), I managed to retain “foreign” explicitly in the target text: *strani pomagači* and *strane vlade*. However, I decided that I would not try to translate the phrase “foreign electorate” as *strano biračko tijelo* since this might confuse the reader as to which country’s electorate is affected by the actions of foreign governments. Therefore, I translated “foreign electorate” as *tamošnji birači*, where *tamošnji* has been explained by the first part of the sentence. This makes it clear that the term *tamošnji birači* relates to the electorate in the countries of the “foreign helpers”, rather than countries being helped.

^v Even though the general use of the pronoun *mi* (meaning “we”) is not uncommon in Croatian academic writing, I replaced it with an impersonal verbal construction in order to avoid any possible confusion regarding meaning of the said pronoun (which could be particularly important in this book, since the authors use it while discussing the “we-they” distinction).

^{vi} This problem is related to the orthographic rules in three language systems: Chinese, English and Croatian. In other words, I had to write down a Chinese name in accordance with Croatian orthographic norms. In this sense the English source text was not much of a help because English has different rules of transcription and I had to rely on my own research rather than the English text. Luckily Confucius is a globally-known persona and I did not need to consult an expert on the Chinese language in solving this problem.

^{vii} In the source text, the authors mention that one of the *wu lun* relationships is that between a senior friend and a junior friend. However, after doing some research, I found that in the friend-friend relationship seniority is not mentioned (see this source which includes the original texts: http://tsoidug.org/papers_lun.php)

^{viii} PDI values are basically positioned on a “table”. I thought that the reader would more easily grasp these rankings if I translated it in such a way that he could visualize which position on the power-distance scale a particular country holds.

^{ix} This endnote refers to the footnote number 31, where the authors quote from the Bible and mention the translation they used (by Moffatt). Since the Bible has been translated into Croatian, I saw no point in translating this part of the Gospel according to Matthew on my own (which would also mean that I would be translating what already is a translation). Here I relied on a widely-used Croatian translation of the Bible (that by *Kršćanska sadašnjost*), which I marked in the footnotes (replacing reference to James Moffatt’ translation).

^x I have a very limited knowledge of Marx’ philosophy, but the authors’ claim that Marx never addressed the question whether revolution he preached would create “a new powerless class” seemed a bit odd to me. Therefore, I decided to ask a colleague of mine, a philosophy enthusiast, for an advice on this matter. I wondered whether the authors had meant that Marx did not deal with the question whether this revolution would create “a society without any division in power” rather than a “powerless class”. However, after concluding that the authors do not know very much about Marx’ work, my colleague advised me to stick to the authors’ wording and translate “powerless class” as *obespravljena klasa*, since he was not able to decipher what the authors meant by the source-text term. I agreed to this, since even before consulting the colleague, I was very apprehensive of using a translation which was not very close in meaning to the authors’ words (no matter how wrong they seemed).

^{xi} On the forum we discussed the translation of the term “power” and we concluded that it can be translated both as *moć* and as *vlast*. In this case I decided to use *vlast* because I related the authors’ term “check to power” to the concept of check and balances, so it made sense to translate it as *kontrola vlasti*.

^{xii} Here I decided to make quite a substantial change with regard to the source text: I translated “(rank 57–59 out of 74)” as “(zausimaju poziciju od 59. do 61. mjesta od 74)”. The reason why I did this was because the authors’ data in this part of the text differ from the data in the Table 3.1. In the table, the US is ranked at 59-61, while in this context the state that it is ranked 57-59.

^{xiii} I found the term “dependence needs” problematic, since I was not able to find its definition in the context of management. I then tried to widen the scope of my research and came upon the term “dependency needs” which are defined within psychology as “personal needs [that] must be satisfied by others such as love, shelter, food, warmth” (<https://psychologydictionary.org/dependency-needs/>). I concluded that the authors here referred to subordinates’ needs that must be satisfied by their superordinate. Therefore, I opted for a paraphrase which would help the target-text reader easily comprehend this concept.

^{xiv} The author uses the terms “Great Britain”, “the UK”, “United Kingdom” and England interchangeably and I decided to stick to these names in my translation (I translated “the UK” as *Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo*, since this abbreviation is not used in Croatian). Even though in some other place names this might present a problem (when the names source-language speakers use are not present in the target culture), I believe that in Croatian all these terms are known and used to mark the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

^{xv} The term “research-intensive university” was crucial in my part of the text and I looked at various solutions regarding its translation into Croatian. In the end I opted for a descriptive solution – *sveučilišta s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom* – for several reasons. First, I wanted to mark the distinction between “research-based university” (I consulted with a colleague who said she would translate this term as *sveučilište usmjereno na istraživanje*) and the “research-intensive university”. The former, a precursor of a kind to the latter, does not appear in my part of the text, but it does on page 90 when the author describes the beginnings of such an institution with Wilhelm von Humboldt. I felt that I had to, in some way, mark that this “research-based university” was only the initial stage of the “research-intensive” one, since the author also used two similar, but

not identical terms. Second, I found this translation in European legal documents and I thought this to be a solid source.

^{xvi} While discussing the origins of the “research-intensive” university, the author says that a vision concerning this type of institution was not accepted by “America’s big departments of state”. I was confused with this wording (the use of plural and the lower-case initial letters) since there is only one Department of State in the US and it has little to do with science and education. Then I began researching and found that Vannevar Bush’s vision was rejected by President Truman and his budget secretary (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Vannevar-Bush>). Therefore, I decided to translate this part as *viziju Vannevara Busha nije prihvatio sam američki državni vrh*, which is transparent, and it does not go in great detail (as is the case in the source text).

^{xvii} I decided to replace the pronoun “we” used in a general sense (as in this case) and in a collective sense (when it stands for Britain and its people) with an impersonal grammatical construction whenever possible. I did this because I wanted to avoid any confusion which might arise from this usage of “we”. Also, my translation would be most likely read by Croats who have a different perspective on what “we”, i.e. *mi*, stands for from what the author and his British readers do in the case where this pronoun is used collectively. In other words, the collective “we” used by a British writer for his British audience means “Britain”, while this would require additional (and meaningless) effort from the target-text reader to grasp.

^{xviii} The author contrasts the “research-based university” (i.e. “research-intensive university”) with the concept of the “teaching-based university”. I wanted to base my translation of this term on the same technique my colleague used while translating the “research-based university” (*sveučilište usmjereno na istraživanje*), since each of these types of university focuses on a particular aspect – one on teaching, and the other on research. Therefore, I translated this term as *sveučilište usmjereno na nastavu*. I believe that in this way, the differences between the two types of universities are apparent – one has a bigger “research capacity”, while the other is concentrated on the quality of teaching.

^{xix} In this case I had to heavily base my translation on the context, since I had trouble understanding what the author meant by “local university recruitment” and “less internationally prestigious research” going together in “a mutually dependent system”. Just before this sentence, the author mentions the rising importance of university research for German students in contrast to the usual way in which German students choose their university (they go the nearby universities). In this vein, the popularity of local universities goes together with the quality of research carried out there, even though this research might be internationally less prestigious than research carried out at German universities marked by research excellence that the author mentions a bit earlier. My translation follows this line of thought: *U tom smislu, primamljivost lokalnih sveučilišta za buduće studente i kvaliteta međunarodno manje prestižnih istraživanja koja se na njima provode dvije su stavke koje ovise jedna o drugoj*.

^{xx} This concerns basic differences in Croatian and British education systems. Croatian students finish their secondary education by taking an exam called “*matura*”, whereas British student take GCE A levels if they want to enrol in a university. There are some big differences between the two types of examination, but I felt that in my context there was no need to explain them, since the focus was not on A levels, but rather on the reputation of universities and therefore I decided that it was sufficient to use a descriptive translation suggested by a colleague on the forum rather than inserting a footnote which might divert the reader’s attention from the author’s point.

^{xxi} The term incumbent is defined as “a person who has an official position” (https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/incumbent_1?q=incumbent). I immediately realized I would have to use a descriptive solution because translating the term as *nosilac dužnosti/časti/mandata*, as suggested by Bujas, did not make sense in the context of researchers receiving funding. In the end, I decided to translate “incumbents” as *oni koji su već primali ili primaju financijska sredstva* since this really fit the context inasmuch as it covered every professor or researcher who had already received funding and might be favoured in the next allocation of funding because he had proven himself.

^{xxii} I based my decision to translate “PI (Principal Investigator)” as *Glavni ispitivač* on EU legal documents. I liked this calque translation because, just as the English source term, it immediately looks like a technical term. However, although the term exists in the EU documents, I decided to add a short footnote (where I also added the English original), which would explain the concept to the Croatian readers who might be unfamiliar with it.

^{xxiii} The phrase “low-trust allocation of funds for future research” appears in a context where the author discusses issues regarding finance, and at the first glance I was not sure whether the word “trust” was used in its more general meaning or as an economic term. However, after doing some research and taking the context into consideration, I decided the best possible translation would be “*dodjela financijskih sredstava s malo vjere u uspjeh*”. This implies that the Research Councils do not assume that someone’s research will be good just based on their successful previous research and therefore allocate the funds with little trust.

^{xxiv} I was not able to find any translation of the terms “responsive mode” and “challenge mode”. However, I did not consider this a real problem, since the author described the terms in parentheses and I based my translation on these descriptions. I translated “responsive mode” as *model prijave*, referring to the fact that a researcher applies for funds to develop his own ideas. I translated “challenge mode” as *model poziva*, because I referred to the situation where Research Councils invite for bids around specific problems. I did not need to use footnotes because I just translated the author’s descriptions of the terms in parentheses.

^{xxv} The author does not use any cohesive device to introduce this sentence, and therefore it sounded odd to me in English and even more so in Croatian (when I tried to translate the sentence without using a cohesive device). Even though this could sometimes be seen as a marker of the author’s individual style, I decided that this was not the case here and started the sentence with the adverb “*kad*” rather than translating it just as “*obilazim laboratorije*”. Not only that “*kad*” and “*često*” make the sentence easier to read, they make the story the author is introducing seem livelier.

^{xxvi} In English, both research institutes and universities have “departments”, whereas in Croatian, there are special terms for each type of institutional division. Also, in Croatia universities are mostly divided first into colleges, which are then divided into departments (there is also the University Department of Croatian Studies, but this is an exception to the general intra-university division in Croatia). I had to bear this division in mind while translating (use different terms: *odsjek* and *odjel* and add *fakultet sveučilišta*). Even though this solution might be seen as domestication, I took into consideration the fact that the author uses this whole example for illustrative purposes and I believe that my intervention only contributed to this in the target text.

^{xxvii} This is one of the author’s numerous digressions which he puts in parentheses. He uses them to prove his points, which in this case is the fact that in Britain young researchers can take their careers further than those on the Continent. In this sense, he says that in Germany you are a “Bunsen’s man”, whereas in Britain you are a “Balliol man”. Robert Bunsen was a famous German chemist, while Balliol is a college at Oxford (one of Oxford’s oldest colleges which was attended by famous British political figures, Nobel laureates, philosophers and authors). With this in mind (alongside taking the whole context into consideration), I concluded that the author referred to the fact that in Germany a young researcher can hardly ever get out of his professor’s shadow, whereas in Britain researchers are known by the colleges they attended (or work at) and their loyalty lies with these institutions rather than with particular professors/established researchers working there.

^{xxviii} Even though I translated “doctorate” as *doktorat* in the glossary, I decided to translate “a doctorate takes” as *doktorski studij traje* because the author obviously left out a gerundial form such as “obtaining” or “getting” in his sentence. So rather than using *stjecanje doktorata*, I used the mentioned construction because I thought that this would be less clumsy in Croatian. The author’s elision of gerund is also the reason why I did not change the translation in the glossary, since a “doctorate” does not mean “*doktorski studij*” and I felt it was better to add an endnote, rather than providing a wrong glossary translation.

^{xxix} The term “impact” as an academic concept can be defined as “the demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy... [which] can involve academic impact, economic and societal impact or both” (<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/research/impact-toolkit/what-is-impact/>). With this in mind, I

considered a descriptive translation to be the most fitting solution, since this can cover all the possible impacts a research can have. For this reason, when the term appears for the first time in the text, I translated it as “*sveopći doprinosi znanosti i društvu*” (this, in my opinion, covers academic, economic and social impact), whereas later I translated only as “*sveopći doprinos*” (since the reader has already been informed about these possible impacts).

^{xxx} Even though my background research showed that the term *prefurnij*, i.e. “*praeurnium*” is mostly related to Roman history, I decided to keep it in my translation chiefly because the author used it and I thought that any major intervention in the author’s terminology might not be a good solution for this type of academic text.

^{xxxi} Since this text did not include a list of abbreviations, we had to make our own conclusion to which terms particular abbreviations refer. After skimming the whole text, I realized that the abbreviation “T.” might refer to *tabla*, which I later checked with an archaeology major. After some additional research I found that this term translates as “plate” into English, for which two possible abbreviations are used: “Pl.” and “PL”. I decided to go with the former option since this variant seemed to be more common.

^{xxxii} I found that most Croatian archaeological texts accompanied by an English translation mostly translate the term *ukop* as “burial”. However, after going through numerous archaeological texts with English as the source language, I realized that the term “burial” appeared only in the context of buried human remains. Therefore, I concluded that I would have to find translation that fits my part of the text better. In the end I came across the term “cut”, whose meaning seemed to correspond to what *ukop* stands for in my part of the text. This solution was later agreed upon on the student forum.

^{xxxiii} During my terminology research, I came across different variants of the English translation of the term *starčevačka kultura*: e.g. “Starčevo culture”, “the Starčevo culture”, “Starčevo Culture”, and “the Starčevo Culture”. After doing some additional research, I realized that archaeological cultures are special types of culture and mostly do come with an article (e.g. <https://archaeologywordsmith.com/lookup.php?terms=archaeological+culture>). Also, I opted for the variant with both capital letters since this is the name of the said culture, and it appears in Timothy Darvill’s *Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology*, on which I heavily relied while doing my translation.

^{xxxiv} The Croatian verb *utvrditi* has many different possible translations into English. Translations in Bujas’ “Croatian-English Dictionary” which fit in my context best were “find” and “identify”. In the end I decided to go with “identify” because this term refers to not only something being found, but also classified in a way, which was important for my translation since the verb frequently appeared with the specific types of pits classified by the authors of this text.

^{xxxv} In the source text, the author frequently shifts between tenses when referring to past events, e.g. “*malih jama definirano je 15*” or “*prema debljini stijenke i obliku većih ulomaka bilo je moguće definirati*”. Even though I considered the present perfect as a possible solution, I decided to use the past simple tense since this was the best fitting option for this type of text, inasmuch it helped me avoid shifting between tenses and risking bad grammar.

^{xxxvi} I have come across various ways of approaching the problem of articles in the descriptions of figures and tables. In the end, I decided to go with the method I had encountered most frequently during my background research for this translation: I omitted the first article in the description of a figure (due to block language) and included all other articles in accordance with the norms of the English language.

^{xxxvii} In most cases where finds are described in the paper, I decided to use an indefinite article in combination with parentheses, because the author clearly puts as much emphasis on information concerning the type of features and artefacts found in them as he does on the “SU” labels of specific finds. On the other hand, I decided to go with the definite article without parentheses when it was not important to describe the type of a

particular feature, but only to define it (e.g. it was only important to note in which pit a particular find was discovered, while the category of the pit was not important and therefore not mentioned).

^{xxxviii} The source text includes some spelling mistakes, most of which did not confuse me while translating. However, in this case it was obvious that something was missing: “*Ulomci keramičkog posuđa i u ovom su naselju starčevačke kulture najbrojnija vrsta pokretnog arheološkog, a mogu se podijeliti u dvije skupine[...]*”. I had to deduce which word the adjective “*arheološki*” referred to based on the rest of the text and I decided that *material*, i.e. “material” was the best possible option.

^{xxxix} Even though the term *brojnost* means a big number of something, I decided to translate it as “the number” since the fact this term was used in the description of a table, and tables in academic texts operate on exact numbers rather than approximating something as being abundant or scarce. This is also confirmed later in the text where the author gives the exact number of certain find categories described in Table 4.

^{xl} The term *debljina* refers both to the state of something being thick and to the neutral measure relating to “the size of something between opposite surfaces or sides” (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/thickness?q=thickness>). In English, the former meaning of the term “thickness” also exists but is commonly used in non-formal contexts. Therefore, I decided to add “notable thickness” since the author obviously referred to the fact that coarse pottery has thicker walls than fine pottery.

^{xli} While doing terminology research, I came across various translations for the terms *uvučeni rub* and *izvučeni rub* such as “indrawn rim” and “outward-drawn rim”. In the end I decided to translate *izvučeni rub* as “everted rim”, since I found this term in Barbara Ann Kipfer’s *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology*. Following the same logic, I found that many texts use the term “inverted rim” as an equivalent for the Croatian term *uvučeni rub*.

^{xlii} My background research showed that both “feet” and “legs” are used in archaeological academic texts dealing with vessels. In the end I decided to go with “feet” since this solution could then be further applied on terms such as *zdjela na nozi* (“footed bowl”), while using the term “leg” in the same texts as “footed” might seem as inconsistency in terminology.

^{xliii} Croatian has various ways of reporting direct speech in literature. Even though there are also some variants of direct speech reporting in English, I decided to apply a commonly used method (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/punctuation/punctuation-in-direct-speech>) which is based on using double inverted commas instead of a dash (as was the case with this source text).

^{xliv} In portraying the Pavlović’s and Zelić’s speech, or in the author’s word – “the Zagreb variant of the standard Croatian”, I decided to base my translation on using standard English with some informal markers. The sentence “Where you at, dude” is a good example of the techniques I used throughout my part of the text and would use if I were to translate the entire book. First of all, I decided to omit the verb “to be” in short questions where some native speakers of English might be expected to omit them. Secondly, I added some informal propositions wherever possible (“Where you *at*, dude”; “He said that he brought *with* two hundred nips from Zagreb[...]” And third, I added some purely lexical discourse markers, such as “dude” (as a translation of *rista*). Even though I understand that this might not be the perfect representation of Zagreb speech, I decided to limit my translation to these solutions in order to avoid making a parody out of the Zagreb dialect.

^{xlv} I decided to replace metric system units with the imperial system ones. The main reason I opted for such a solution was the fact that this was a literary text where precision in this aspect was not important as conveying the approximate measures in a way that TT readers would easily understand them, without having to convert them.

^{xlvi} I decided to keep the term *bodulski* (I used the form *bodul*) in my translation in order to keep the cultural reference relating to the distinctiveness of Croatian islanders, their speech and their way of life. However, I added a footnote explaining this term, so that it would be transparent for the target-text readers.

^{xlvii} I was not able to find the term *halavac* in Croatian dictionaries; however, some internet sites written in the Bosnian language referred me to its second variant, *alavac*, and to an adjective with the same root, *alav*. The *Hrvatski jezični portal* dictionary offered the following definition of *alav*: “*koji je proždrljiv, koji je pohlepan; nezasitan, proždrljiv (kao ala)*”. With this in mind, I considered solutions such as “glutton”, “hedonist”, “sybarite” and “sensualist”. In the end, I decided to go with “sensualist” because this seemed as a solution that was closest to the source text, inasmuch as it is stylistically marked and probably not all English speakers would find it transparent, just as it is the case with *halavac*.

^{xlviii} I kept the term *pelinkovac* in my translation because food and drinks are cultural markers which play an important role in depicting Croatian culture as a whole. I also added a footnote explaining what kind of drink *pelinkovac* is, so that the readers would be able to find this information if they wanted to. I used the same translation solution for the term *rakija*.

^{xlix} Even though standard English would tend to back shift the tense in this situation and “We asked him why he didn’t just buy ten[...]” would become “We asked him why he hadn’t bought just buy ten[...]” I decided to keep the past simple in the reported clause in order to mark Pavlović’s informal speech.

^l Domingo in this situation jokingly calls Pavlović an *as* (meaning ace). While heavily relying on the context, I decided to translate this noun as “Casanova” since in this way I managed to retain the banter between the two friends. Even though the term “lover boy” also crossed my mind, I decided to keep “Casanova” due to its Italian connotations, the importance of which will be explained in the next footnote (ix).

^{li} Another translation problem arising from the characters’ way of speaking is related to Domingo’s *bodul* dialect. My solution to this issue was based on Domingo using occasional Italian loanwords and him exaggerating on the length of the English phoneme /u:/ and dropping the final g sound in “-ing” forms. I included the Italian loanwords in order to accentuate the influence Italian has had on the Dalmatia speech (and culture as illustrated with the term *brodetto*). The other reason was to compensate most pronunciation features related to the *bodul* speech which are present in the source text. The second feature of Domingo’s dialect is the use of the prolonged English sound /u:/. I took into consideration all the difficulties which might arise from my solution, e.g. how to translate the paragraph which deals with Domingo’s dialect on page 135. In the end, I decided that such problems can be dealt with, and the most important thing was to signalize that Domingo’s speech differs from that of Pavlović and Zelić, while at the same time I tried to avoid any possible link to English dialects. The use of a very moderate form of eye dialect, the final-g dropping and the Italian loanwords would, in my opinion, help the readers notice the dialectal distinctiveness of the *bodul* speech, while not connecting it to a certain dialect in the English-speaking world.

^{lii} In the source text, Domingo says “*Popi san Isusa noćas.*” This dialectally-marked sentence means that he was very drunk, and I tried to find the way to both convey his level of drunkenness and something that might not be the most common expression for his state in English. In the end I opted for the idiom “four sheets to the wind”. This expression has been taken from nautical terminology and the reader might connect this phrase to the fact that Domingo grew up on an island, i.e. in the vicinity of the sea.

^{liii} In the source text, Antonio calls his joints *personalci*. In the end, I decided to translate this term descriptively, since in this way I could appropriately convey the meaning, while still managing to incorporate this solution to fit into the text without any additional explanation (e.g. by means of a footnote).

^{liv} One of the biggest challenges in translating this text was the issue of translating the author’s individual style of narration, while still maintaining the readability of the text. In the end, I decided that I would not divide the author’s long sentences by means of a full stop mark (or by means of commas which were used in the source text), but that I would mostly use semicolons. However, there were some parts where a full stop was necessary since any other solution might make the text difficult to read, which was not the case with the source text. By using semicolons wherever possible, I believe that I preserved the fluidity of the source-text, while at the same time preserving its readability.

^{lv} I decided to keep the original lyrics of the song because this might add an additional cultural flavor to the book in translation, while the translation of the lyrics is still available to the readers in a footnote, where the name of the specific song from which the lyrics were taken is also provided in case the readers wanted to hear the song by themselves. Also, two native *bodul* speakers warned me that *poj* can mean both “to sing” and “to go” (or to “leave”). For that reason, I decided to contact the said band, whose members told me that they had both meanings in mind while writing the song. In the end I decided to translate it with the verb “to sing” since this solution worked better in my context (the characters frequently sing until dawn).

^{lvi} The term “nastup” here refers to the screening of their movie and to a discussion following the screening. I decided to put only “screening of their movie” in my translation since the reader would immediately pick up that the screening also involves a discussion due to the same thing being mentioned earlier in the text several times.

^{lvii} The concept behind *običan otočki dvor* is culturally specific to a very high degree. I considered solutions such as “typical island backyard” or “typical island yard”, but these solutions were not specific enough. In the end I decided to translate this noun phrase as “a typical property you would find on a Croatian island”, since this solution included all the possible structures that appear on a property (e.g. the building, the yard, the fence, etc.). In this way the reader could more easily picture this type of property and get immersed into the story.

^{lviii} The term “school dental screening” posed a translation challenge for me because “screening” is a special type of examining where a large number of people are included and it is commonly translated as *probir* into Croatian. However, a dentist I consulted warned me that *probir* is never used in the context of dental medicine in Croatia. After I explained to the mentioned dentist what kind of examination this is, she immediately proposed the term *preventivni pregled u školi*. Even though I considered other solutions such as *sistematski stomatološki pregled u školi*, I decided to go with my dentist’s recommendation since I later found through my research that this term is indeed used in similar contexts.

^{lix} Even though I only managed to find *jednocentrično ispitivanje* and *jednocentrično istraživanje* as translations of the term “single-centre trial”, I translated it as *jednocentričan pokus* since my colleagues and I had decided on the student forum that we would stick to the glossary provided by the professor, which translated “trial” as *pokus*.

^{lx} Even though “pre-existing diabetes” is a crucial term in the first review of my translation task, I decided not to add it in my glossary because it is heavily context-dependant (meaning that more information is needed as to understand what diabetes pre-exists) and because it requires a descriptive solution. During my research, I came across a similar translated review on Cochrane Croatia which translated “pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes” as *trudnice koje imaju šećernu bolest prije trudnoće*. I used this translation with the exception being that I decided to use the past tense – *trudnice koje su imale šećernu bolest i prije trudnoće*. I also added *i* before *trudnoća* because in this way it is obvious that these women had diabetes before becoming pregnant and still have it, which is crucial for this review.

^{lxi} I decided to add the abbreviation for *glukoza u krvi* in parentheses when this term appears for the first time, because I found that the abbreviation is used along with the term *glukoza u krvi* in most Croatian sources I had read during my research. Since Cochrane’s guidelines for translators emphasize the importance of cultural differences, this seemed as an important detail which would be appreciated by the target audience.

^{lxii} Even though Cochrane’s guidelines for translators highlight terminological consistency, I decided to use two different translations for the terms “blood glucose” and “blood sugar” since the author himself uses them (even though they refer to the same concept). That said, I think that there is even less chance that these terms could cause confusion for target-text readers than for source text readers, since the term *šećer u krvi* can easily be related to the term *šećerna bolest* (more so than “blood sugar” to “diabetes”) due to them sharing words with the same root (*šećer*). Also, the second translation – *glukoza u krvi* (GUK) – is widely used by experts and non-professionals in Croatia.

^{lxiii} Wherever I could, I replaced “we” (meaning the authors of the review) with an impersonal grammatical construction since this kind of solution is more in line with the type of register this text uses.

^{lxiv} I tried to make the sentence less confusing than it is in the source text by omitting the “mother” part and by rephrasing the sentence a bit since it might seem as if the “pregnant woman” and the “mother” in the same sentence are not the same person due to the poor wording of the source text. I also did not use “*koje su imale šećernu bolest I prije trudnoće*” since this is clear from the context and adding more information in this sentence would cause even more confusion.

^{lxv} Even though the glossary translation for the term “review” is *pregled literature*, I decided to use only *pregled* in some places as a form of ellipsis in order to avoid needless repetition and make the text easier to read.

^{lxvi} In accordance with Cochrane’s guidelines for translators, I decided to break the sentence up in several smaller sentences in order to keep the readability of the text at a high level.

^{lxvii} At first, I thought that “around the time of birth” might stand for precise period of time relating to birth. However, after my research yielded no results, I realized that the author only used the term to vaguely describe this period. Therefore, I decided to translate this as *netom prije, tijekom ili ubrzo nakon poroda*. In this way, I covered the entire period “around” the time of birth while not being as vague as the author.

^{lxviii} The source-text author claims that it is not clear whether exercise is “safe for pregnant women”. I decided not to go with a solution that would revolve around the word *sigurno* because any phrase or construction I came up with was either too clumsy or ungrammatical in the standard language. For that reason, I decided to accommodate this phrase to the context so that it stands in contrast to the question whether exercise “benefits pregnant women”. I believe that by using *može li im na neki način naštetiti*, I kept the source-text meaning within the context while also keeping the sentence understandable.

^{lxix} I decided to translate “We searched for evidence on 27 June 2017” as *Dokaze smo tražili u istraživanjima objavljenim do 27. lipnja 2017*. The reason why I opted for such a solution relates to the fact that in other reviews (both mine and those of my colleagues), it was stated that the authors searched for evidence up to a certain date, not on a certain date. The first interpretation makes much more sense since any Cochrane review could hardly require as little as one-day research work.

^{lxx} “Personalized referral letter” (or more commonly only “referral”) is mostly translated as *uputnica* or *uputno pismo* into Croatian. However, in my source text, these referral letters are handed by dentists to the parents of children undergoing school dental screening programs. In Croatia, “*uputnica*” is written by a family physician to refer a patient to a specialist. Here it would make no sense that a dentist performing examination in school would write an *uputnica* referring a child to an ordinary dentist’s office. As it is explained in the text itself, the dentist informs the parents on the dental condition of the child and recommends further treatment if needed. For that reason, I decided to translate this term descriptively – *personalizirane upute za daljnji stomatološki pregled* – since this solution explicitly represents the concept behind the term “referral letter” within this text.

^{lxxi} I decided to translate “treatment needs” as *eventualna potreba za liječenjem* rather than just as *potreba za liječenjem* because, as the author describes, every child’s parents are informed on the child’s dental condition, regardless of that child needing further treatments. By adding *eventualna*, I managed to preserve the meaning from the source text, but also emphasize the fact that not all children need dental treatment.

^{lxxii} In this example I did not translate “treatment” in accordance with my glossary. I decided to go with a descriptive solution because the collocation *potražiti liječenje* is not common in Croatian, whereas *potražiti pomoć liječnika* (or *stomatologa* in this case) is used in Croatian frequently.

^{lxxiii} The source-text wording – “children who did not undergo screening in terms of their oral health and visits to the dentist” – is confusing since “screening in terms of visits to the dentist” is a badly structured phrase, even though the meaning can be understood. I decided to translate this part as *djeca koja nisu imala takav*

[*preventivni stomatološki pregled u školama*] niti su posjetila stomatologa. In this way, both the meaning and the grammaticality of the sentence are at an acceptable level.

^{lxxiv} I translated “referral process” as *process unutar kojeg se djeca upućuju na daljnje preglede* since, as in the example of “referral letter, *upućivanje* in medical terms has specific meaning of referring a patient from primary to secondary and tertiary health care. Here “referral process” signifies the process within which a child’s parents are given recommendations and instructions on further treatments needs of their child. Since I used similar wording as with the translation of the term “referral letter” (*uputiti, daljnji stomatološki pregled*), I think that the reader will be able to easily understand both “referral” terms and see that they are related.

^{lxxv} I decided to change the order in which the countries were listed. I did this because the way in which they were listed in the source text confused me – it was not clear enough that one trial was conducted both in Switzerland and the USA, and by putting this trial immediately after “Germany” and adding *po jedan* before the other countries, I managed to avoid any confusion which might arise from the order of this sentence.

^{lxxvi} Even though the term “clinician” is sometimes translated as *kliničar* into Croatian, my research has shown that there is indeed some difference in the meanings of these terms. “Clinician” refers to “a doctor, psychologist, etc. who has direct contact with patients (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/clinician?q=clinician>), whereas *kliničar* is a “doctor/scientist who works at a clinic” (http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=elxjXBI%3D&keyword=klini%C4%8Dar). Due to this difference in meanings and the fact that clinician can be, in fact, any doctor or a similar medical professional, I decided to translate this term as *stomatolog* because it is evident from the context what kind of a clinician the author writes about.