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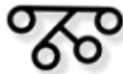
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SMJER: PREVODITELJSTVO**

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Culture-specific Items in Literary Translation

Diplomski rad



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2018.

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Culture-specific Items in Literary Translation

Diploma thesis

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Snježana Veselica Majhut

2018

Abstract

This thesis consists of five annotated translations, accompanied by a discussion. The translations are excerpts from three books, one guidebook and several summaries of systematic reviews in the sphere of healthcare. Excerpts from books *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind. Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival* by G. Hofstede, G.J. Hofstede and Minkov, M., and *A University Education* by D. Willets were translated from English into Croatian, as well as Plain Language Summaries of Cochrane Reviews. Excerpts from the guidebook for the permanent exhibition of the Greek and Roman collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, as well as short story *Rupa puna dima* by Andrija Škare, published in the book *Društvene Igre*, were translated from Croatian into English. The discussion explores culture-specific items (CSIs) in literary translation on the example of the translation of A. Škare's short story *Rupa puna dima*. The theoretical framework of the discussion emphasizes various criteria that have to be taken into account during translation, such as text-orientation and translation norms. Given that each translation of a CSI is a particular translational situation, the analysis shows a wide range and complexity of the decision-making process during translation.

Sažetak

Rad se sastoji od rasprave i pet prijevoda s popratnim komentarima. Prijevodi su ulomci iz tri knjige, jednog vodiča i nekoliko sažetaka sustavnih pregleda iz sfere zdravstva. Ulomci iz knjiga *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind. Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival* G. Hofstede, G.J. Hofstede i M. Minkova te *A University Education* D. Willetsa, kao i prijevodi laičkih sažetaka Cochrane sustavnih pregleda prevedeni su s engleskoga na hrvatski. Vodič antičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu te književni prijevod kratke priče Andrije Škare *Rupa puna dima*, objavljene u knjizi *Društvene Igre*, prevedene su s hrvatskoga na engleski. Rasprava je posvećena kulturno specifičnim elementima u književnom prevođenju na primjeru kratke priče A. Škare *Rupa puna dima*. Teoretski dio rasprave skreće pozornost na različite kriterije koji se trebaju uzeti u obzir pri prevođenju, kao što su primjerice orijentacija prijevoda i prijevodne norme. S obzirom na to da je svako prevođenje kulturno specifičnih elemenata posebna prijevodna situacija, analiza pokazuje širinu i kompleksnost procesa donošenja prijevodnih odluka.

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Part One
Discussion

Culture-specific Items in Literary Translation

1. Introduction

According to Umberto Eco (2001: 17), “Translation is always a shift, not between two languages, but between two cultures”. This phenomenon is especially prominent in literary translation, since it heavily depends on the culture of the source text (ST) and it is inextricably intertwined with its aesthetic quality.

Given that a language is intricately attached to its corresponding culture, translating various culture-specific concepts into another culture can be quite challenging. Although translation theory examines these phenomena and provides numerous classifications of translation strategies that might help the translator in coping with the problems of translating culturally specific elements, the final solution is often a compromise and depends on a set of choices that a translator has to make. In other words, each translation of a culture-specific item (CSI) is a particular translational situation which depends on various criteria.

This thesis was comprised of five different translation projects, among which was a translation of Andrija Škare’s short story *Rupa puna dima* (eng. *Hole Full of Smoke*) from Croatian into English. Since the plot is set in contemporary Croatia, various culture-related issues emerged during the translation process. This paper will provide a theoretical framework for dealing with culture-related issues and examine their practical rendering on the example of Škare’s short story. In the analysis below we will present the complexity of decision-making during the translation process and discuss which criteria have to be taken into account in order to produce a successful translation.

2. Definition of culture-specific items

Translation of elements and concepts embedded in a specific culture occupies a special place in translation theory. We should note that different authors refer to these elements by using different terms and definitions. For instance, Ivir and Newmark use the term “cultural word”, Florin uses “realia”, Mailhac and Olk use “cultural reference”, Franco Aixelá and Kwieciński use “culture-specific item” and Pedersen uses “extralinguistic cultural reference” (Pavlović 2015: 70). According to Veselica Majhut (2012: 37), the definitions of all these terms have two features in common: the elements are culturally specific, insofar as they witness gaps or non-correspondences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), and as such they are identified as a translation problem.

The nature of cultural non-correspondences can be manifold. Ivir (1987: 36) distinguishes between “gaps which are due to differences in extralinguistic reality and those due to the different language-specific (lexical) mapping of the same extralinguistic reality”. In other words, some concepts are specifically bound to one culture, and cannot be found in any other, whereas some concepts exist in more than one culture, but are lexicalized in different ways. For instance, *moreška*¹ is a CSI that exists only in Croatian culture and cannot be found in other cultures. However, a “couch potato” or “hygge” are culture-specific concepts which can be explained in Croatian, but without using a single Croatian equivalent.²

Furthermore, Franco Aixelá (quoted in Veselica Majhut 2012: 40) broadens the issue of translating culture-specific gaps (or “intercultural gaps”, as he calls them), which emerge due to the “different value (whether determined by ideology, usage, frequency, etc.) of the given item in the target language culture”(quoted in Veselica Majhut 2012: 40). To put it differently, some CSIs may exist in the target culture (TC), but they do not have the same connotative value as in the ST. The difference in connotative value also poses a translation problem.

It is important to note that the connotative value of a CSI is not fixed, but changes over time due to various factors and circumstances. This phenomenon is closely linked to Pedersen’s notion of transculturality of CSIs, which denotes whether an item is familiar to the target audience or not. “In other words, it decides how easily an ECR [Extralinguistic Cultural

¹ Traditional sword dance that originates from the island of Korčula.

² The examples of hygge and couch potato were taken from Pavlović, 2015.

Reference] can be accessed by the ST and TT audience, respectively, through their encyclopaedic or intertextual knowledge” (quoted in Veselica Majhut 2012: 41). For instance, Veselica Majhut (*ibid.*) points out to the example of the word Christmas in Croatian, which is in contemporary Croatia used without any problems, whereas it was often avoided in Yugoslavia during the last century due to ideological and political reasons.

To conclude, in this thesis we will adopt Veselica Majhut’s view of CSIs and treat them as “references to unique physical world entities or to concepts, cultural artifacts, institutions, customs and forms of social life that at a certain point of time either do not exist in the target culture repertoire, are not lexicalized in the target language, or do not have the same connotative values in the target culture as they do in the source culture” (*ibid.*:74).

3. Translation of culture-specific items

Having defined CSIs, two logical questions arise: how to treat CSIs in translation and what notions and criteria have to be taken into account during translation.

3.1. Solution types for culture-specific items

There are terminological inconsistencies in translation theory regarding the ways in which CSIs can be translated. Solving culture-related translation problems is addressed as “translation procedures” (Ivir, Mailhac, Olk), “strategies” (Franco Aixelá, Kwieciński, Pedersen, Ramière), and “methods” (Newmark) (Veselica Majhut 2012: 44). Each of these authors has their own classification of the ways in which to deal with CSIs. However, in this thesis we have adopted Ivir’s (1987) terminology of classifying translation strategies to translate CSIs: borrowing, definition, literal translation, substitution, lexical creation, omission and addition. Borrowing means that the term is introduced in the TL in the same form as it is presented in the SL. Definition or explanation introduces the item through what is known in the TL and TC. This type of strategy is rather broadly understood because it encompasses various other subtypes, e.g. using a hyperonym or paraphrasing can fall into this category. Literal translation or calque is a solution type in which the item is directly translated from the SL into the TL. In substitution the translator substitutes one CSI with a cultural equivalent in the TC, whereas lexical creation results in new lexemes in the TC. Omission means that a CSI was not transferred into the TL due to its value or due to translation norms.

Finally, addition means that a culture reference is accompanied by at least a word, usually an apposition, which briefly explains the CSI. These strategies can be combined, especially definition and addition with borrowing, neologisms and literal translation.

All of these solution types have their own benefits and shortcomings, but as Pavlović (2015: 82) points out: “The final choice does not solely depend on the cultural reference itself and its status in the source and target culture, but on various other factors, such as target audience, type of text, type of translation, channel of publication, translation norms etc.” At this point, it is important to emphasize the role of the translator in dealing with such delicate issues, because the choice depends on the translator’s awareness of these non-correspondences and nuances in meaning that a certain CSI can denote in a text.

3.2. Text-level orientation

Veselica Majhut (2012) addresses the text-level orientation as another important aspect of translating CSIs. This notion is also terminologically inconsistently addressed in translation theory. According to Veselica Majhut (*ibid.*: 68), Franco Aixelá uses “conservation” and “substitution”, Hervey-Higgins and Olk use “exoticism” and “cultural transplantation”, Kwieciński uses “exoticising” and “assimilative” poles, Pedersen uses “source-oriented” and “target-oriented”, whereas Ramière and Davies use the terms “domestication” and “foreignization” to refer to the two options in text-level orientations. All these dichotomist terms refer to the extent to which a text is oriented more closely to the SC or the TC. In other words, a translated text which contains CSIs can be brought closer to the SC or to the TC. The orientation of the text can be assessed based on the solution types that were used. The choice behind each translation strategy depends on the translator’s awareness of the function which the text needs to fulfill.

According to Veselica Majhut (*ibid.*: 96), a more suitable representation of text-level orientation includes two perpendicular axes. A simplified view of this representation is found in Pavlović (2015: 88), where one axis is a dichotomy between exoticism and assimilation, whereas the other axis is a dichotomy between neutralization and education. If predominant translation strategies include omission and generalizations of any kind, it means that the text is neutralized. The usage of cultural equivalents means the text is assimilated into the TC. However, if borrowing, literal translation, addition and definition are predominantly used, the text is exotic in the sense it remained closer to the SC and its function is to educate the reader.

Such understanding of text-orientation draws attention to the complexity of reaching a suitable decision regarding translation of CSIs.

3.3. Resistance theory

The above mentioned notion of foreignization is often accompanied by resistance theory. Resistant translation preserves the traits of the SC and SL in the TT and deliberately resists any attempt of assimilation or domestication. According to Lawrence Venuti (1995: 308), “Resistance assumes an ideology of autonomy, locating the alien in a cultural other, pursuing cultural diversity, foregrounding the linguistic and cultural differences of the source-language text and transforming the hierarchy of cultural values in the target language”. In this sense, foreignization contributes to the visibility of the translator and is indicative of “resistance against ethnocentrism and racism, cultural narcissism and imperialism, in the interests of democratic geopolitical relations” (Pavlović 2015: 185-186).

However, resistance theory is an extreme view of translation. For instance, Anthony Pym (quoted in Pavlović 2015: 190) suggests that there is no evidence of “a translator who had successfully changed “domestic values” by producing a resistant text”. Resistant translation is an experimental treatment of text that would be of interest only to the intellectual elite and as such counterproductive. Furthermore, Pym (*ibid.*) claims that resistant translation only exists within resistance theory as introduced by Venuti. In his practical guide on literary translation, Clifford E. Landers (2001: 54) also argumentatively opposes resistance theory and concludes: “I resist resistance. Literary translation is hard enough without intentionally introducing elements of obfuscation”.

Nevertheless, it is important to note that Venuti’s theory brought up an important issue in translation theory: the status of CSIs with regard to the extent of the dominance of the SC or TC. In the case of literary translation from Croatian into English, the translator has to transfer the text from a less dominant culture into more dominant culture. It is important to assess the status of the CSI in both cultures and convey it into the TC accordingly, not only for entertainment purposes, but for educational ones, too.

3.4. Translation norms

Apart from text-orientation, a successful translation should take into account translation norms. Gideon Toury was the first one to introduce the notion of translation norms into translation theory. He differentiates between three types of translation norms: preliminary, operational and the initial norm (Pavlović 2015: 128). Preliminary norms deal with translation policies, e.g. these norms influence the decision on whether the text should be translated or not. Operational norms affect the decisions that are made during the act of translation itself. Initial norms refer to the choice the translator has to make between respecting the norms of the SL and SC or the norms of the TL and TC. Toury (1995) makes a distinction between these two possibilities and addresses them as adequacy and acceptability: “(...) whereas adherence to source norms determines a translation's adequacy as compared to the source text, subscription to norms originating in the target culture determines its acceptability”. In other words, adequacy and acceptability are not mutually exclusive terms, but they have to complement each other and influence the translator's choice in order for the translation to be both adequate and acceptable.

In this study we will look at the patterns of dealing with certain groups of CSIs, with the intention of relating them to what we intuitively consider to be conventional in Croatian translation culture. It is beyond the scope of this work to study such patterns on a larger corpus, but we assume that our observations may serve as a starting point for further research.

4. Translation of culture-specific items in Andrija Škare's *Hole Full of Smoke*

Rupa puna dima (eng. *Hole Full of Smoke*) is a story by Andrija Škare published in 2017 in a collection of short stories *Društvene igre*. With regard to the definition of CSIs and ways in which to translate them, it is also important to consider the fact the translation of Andrija Škare's short story is a literary translation. The plot is set in contemporary Croatia and it revolves around the life of a young man named Marin, whose best friend Jan commits suicide. Although the emphasis is on the story, it is entirely embedded into contemporary Croatian culture and this is evident in many aspects. The following analysis will seek to examine these aspects with regard to all the above mentioned notions and strategies for translating CSIs. All translational choices will be based precisely on the theoretical framework that has been discussed in the third chapter above.

4.1. Names

Hervey and Higgins (1986: 29) propose three different ways of coping with the translation of proper nouns: literal translation, transliteration and cultural transplantation. Literal translation means the names of the ST stay unchanged in the TT and it is a form of exoticism. Transliteration is a common solution in cases where the graphic system of ST and TT is not the same. Cultural transplantation means the names are changed in order to evoke the same cultural connotation in the TT. The choice between these three solutions depends on the translator, who has to be aware of the effects of each solution in the TT. Translators' choices are also influenced by the conventionality of each solution in the TC. For instance, in Croatian translations, English names are traditionally kept in the original in order to preserve the "feeling" of the SC. However, there are some exceptions, e.g. names of rulers such as Queen Elizabeth (*Kraljica Elizabeta* in Croatian) and *Иван Грозный* (*Ivan Grozni* in Croatian). Nevertheless, this particular convention is not universal, since King George can be translated both as *Kralj George* or *Kralj Đuro*. Therefore, special attention should be given to names as one of the main pointers to the SC.

In Croatian literary translation tradition, names are often preserved in the original. In children's literature or fantasy fiction there might be slight interventions if the names mean something particular or they point to a characteristic which is important for the character. The most prominent examples are Cinderella and Snowwhite, which are translated in different languages with regard to ashes and snow, e.g. Cinderella is *die Aschenputtel* in German, *la cenerentola* in Italian and *Pepeljuga* in Croatian and Snowwhite is *die Schneewittchen* in German, *la biancaneve* in Italian and *Snjeguljica* in Croatian. Furthermore, Hermione from J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* in Croatian is known as Hermiona since it is common for girls' names to end in the suffix -a. At the same time, Harry Potter was not translated as, for instance, *Hrvoje Lončar*, but kept in the original.

However, literary translation conventions differ from culture to culture. In translation of literary texts into English there is an option of choosing cultural equivalents or literal translation. In other words, the Croatian name *Ivan* can become "John" or remain in the original form. In our translation of Andrija Škare's short story *Hole Full of Smoke*, all names were kept in the original. By keeping all the names in the original (Marin, Eva, Jan, Lena and Vera) the text remains embedded in the SC. In other words, we have opted for exoticism in

our translation so that the reader would be aware that the plot is set in contemporary Croatian culture.

Nevertheless, one name was slightly changed. Vera's dog in the original was named "Bej, after Beyoncé" (Škare 2017: 116). Since it is explicitly stated that the dog was named after the famous American singer, its name Bej was adapted to Bey. Otherwise, the reader might be baffled at the pronunciation of the letter "j" and would not see the connection between the name Bej and Beyoncé.

4.2. School system

School system and its terminology vary from culture to culture. Even terminology regarding school systems within one country can change rapidly due to political and ideological reasons. Therefore, the translator does not only have to be aware of the similarities and differences between the relevant systems in a specific time period, but also has to assess what role they play in the ST. For example, one of the translation projects which are included in this thesis was a non-fiction text which dealt with higher education in Britain. Translation of this kind of text requires terminological accuracy as well as many definitions in footnotes in order for the reader to fully grasp the system of higher education in Britain.

However, literary translation is somewhat different in that respect. Definitions of CSIs can be put in a footnote, but literary translation generally does not favour them. According to Landers (2001: 93), some academicians in the United States use footnotes in order to transfer maximum amount of information possible to the reader, but he claims that footnotes: "(...) destroy the *mimetic effect*, the attempt by (most) fiction writers to create the illusion that the reader is actually witnessing, if not experiencing, the events described. Footnotes break the flow, disturbing the continuity by drawing the eye, albeit briefly, away from the text to a piece of information that, however useful, is still a disrupter of the 'willing suspension of disbelief'". Burdening the text with excessive explanations might distract the reader from the main story and decrease the satisfaction of reading the text. There is also a peril of underestimating the reader and their cultural knowledge, which is also harmful for the overall reader's impression of the text.

In Škare's short story (2017: 118), Jan and Marin are portrayed as childhood friends: "Išli su u isti razred u osnovnoj školi i kasnije u gimnaziji. (...) Mrvicu su se razdvojili na fakultetu, Jan je upisao matematiku a Marin povijest i sociologiju (...)". *Gimnazija* is a type of high-school

which gives a broad spectrum of knowledge to teenagers and prepares them for tertiary education. Its cultural equivalent might be grammar schools in the United Kingdom. However, in this particular case, it is not important that they went to a specific type of institution, as much as the fact that they went to the same class in their elementary and high-school and thus became best friends. Therefore, “gimnazija” was translated with a hyperonym “high-school”. As for “fakultet”, the term in Croatian refers to a tertiary education institution as well as many parts of one university (in English known as schools, e.g. Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu is officially translated as School of Medicine, University of Zagreb). College in English can be a term used for an educational institution or a constituent part of an educational institution. Therefore, college, as a cultural equivalent in the broad sense for the Croatian fakultet, proves to be an appropriate solution. The translator has to be able to assess the meaning and importance of words regarding the school system with regard to the type and function of the text, in order to apply an appropriate solution type for CSIs.

4.3. Locations

Croatian culture is less dominant than, for instance Anglophone cultures, and any literary translation has to take into account that many aspects of Croatian culture may not be well-known to foreign readers. Bearing in mind the notion of text-orientation and the function of the text, literary translation should convey these aspects of SC into TC in order to inform and educate the reader. Given the fact that the plot is set in real locations such as Zagreb and Velika Gorica, we shall briefly discuss all the toponyms mentioned in the translation and base our choices on the premise that readers of this potential translation in English are not quite familiar with Croatia.

4.3.1. Velika Gorica

Although we could presume that an average reader who is interested in Croatian literary fiction has heard of Zagreb and Split, other places might not be that familiar. We have previously said that saturating literary texts with explanations in footnotes might be counterproductive for the translation. However, in the case of Velika Gorica, a footnote is needed for two reasons. First of all, it is important to emphasize once again that one of the aims of literary translation is to educate the audience about other cultures, as well as provide

entertainment. Velika Gorica could have been borrowed, but then it would be unclear if that was a city, a neighbourhood or something else. Therefore, a logical strategy to use in this case seems to be addition. However, ‘the city of Velika Gorica’ without any footnote would imply that the city is somewhere far away and that Marin’s bus drive lasted long. In fact, Croatian readers know that Velika Gorica is a city near Zagreb, which developed from a suburban area in which a lot of people live, but commute to Zagreb every day. Hence, the bus ride itself was nothing special, as we know that there is a regular 268 line going to and from Velika Gorica very often. Although this piece of information might not be of crucial importance, because it does not directly influence the plot and the reader might as well look up Velika Gorica, this footnote does result in reader’s awareness of what and where Velika Gorica is. However, if there had been a necessity for other footnotes, this one could have been omitted.

4.3.2. Locations in Zagreb

As it is already mentioned, the reader might not be that familiar with places in Zagreb. Therefore the neighbourhood of Sopot, as well as other places such as Tratinska Street, Stara Trešnjevka Park, Ribnjak Park and Šalata Stadium were all introduced to the reader by addition. However, this translation solution type is not universal to all types of text. For instance, if there was a need to translate an address in an official document, it would be prudent to keep the address in the original. Imagine that person needs to send a package to a specific address in Zagreb. The document that was translated from Croatian into English states that the address is e.g. Tratinska Street 18, where in fact it is Tratinska Ulica 18. Although in this particular case there is a high possibility that the package will arrive to this address, it is more efficient to keep the address in the original and minimize the potential confusion. The same issue arises with the Stara Trešnjevka Park. Since *stara* in Croatian means old, there was a theoretical possibility to translate it as Old Trešnjevka. However, such half-way measures seem odd because they are not in accordance with what we can call conventions. Ribnjak and Šalata were also made more transparent via addition.

Nevertheless, there was a slight issue regarding *Tangenta*, a coffee shop near the Faculty of Science in Zagreb. Similarly to the English custom of drinking tea, drinking coffee in Croatian culture occupies a specific place. *Kafić* in Croatia is a special establishment where people sit and talk over coffee or some other beverage. It could have been translated as coffeehouse, coffee shop or café. *Tangenta* is a casual place where students meet. Therefore,

among the three lexemes, coffee shop seemed the most casual and therefore the most appropriate.

4.4. Rakija

There was a discussion among the colleagues on the Omega forum on how to deal with references to culturally specific food and beverages. Consulting with other colleagues on the same translation project was also an aspect which played a part in the decision-making process. There was a consensus to use foreignization in order to make the reader aware of the Croatian cultural context in which the narrative is embedded. Fortunately, in this particular case that “rakija” is a rather known aspect of Slavic cultures. In spite of that, there was a dilemma whether to use direct borrowing (rakija) or borrowing with adaptation (rakia). At first, borrowing with adaptation seemed like a better choice due to pronunciation reasons. Using rakija might confuse the reader because the pronunciation would include / $\widehat{d}\text{z}$ /. Furthermore, rakia was confirmed in the Coca corpus. Nevertheless, the discussion on Omega included examples such as “čevapi”. Given that in that case using chevapi or any other middle way is inconsistent with translation conventions and only “cevapi” can be found in corpus, a logical decision was to implement the same strategy in the case of “rakija” as well and borrow it from the ST and SC. Moreover, “rakija” could also be found in the corpus. However, its diminutive form “rakijica” is not transparent enough to use direct borrowing, so it had to be introduced by means of definition as “small rakija”.

4.5. Swear words

Although the concepts of politeness and impoliteness exist in different cultures, we have decided to include treatment of swear words in this analysis for several reasons. Each culture expresses the notion of politeness differently, which means the status, value and frequency of swear words are highly dependent on the culture. In other words, there are non-correspondences between cultures in the way these swear words are used and how appropriate they are in a specific text and context. Profanities in literary translation deserve special attention because they do not only have a particular function in the text, but that function can also be versatile. They can add to the characterization, as well as signal a specific cultural setting and give a cultural flavour to the text. Another reason for including profanities in this

analysis is the fact that it is not uncommon in literary translation for translators to impose self-censorship and omit swear words. By doing so they disregard a whole aspect of a ST, as well as the author's intention to incorporate swear words as an integral part of the ST. Therefore, omission of swear words results in an inadequate translation, but the translator must find an appropriate equivalent to transfer profanities into the TT and TC.

In Škare's short story swear words occur in the dialogue between Marin and Vera. They do not have the function of insulting the other person, but they merely point to the informal nature of conversation between two young people. If we look at the dialogue in terms of how most young Croatian people communicate with each other, it becomes clear that swear words signal a setting that is deeply cultural in its nature. Hence, the variant of the word "jebati" (eng. fuck) used in the course of Marin's and Vera's conversation was both adequately and appropriately conveyed into the TC by corresponding equivalents of the verb fuck. If we consider that these equivalents are dependent on the culture, we can also understand these profanities as cultural equivalents. To summarize, these translated swear words colour the dialogue in the same manner as their equivalents in the SC. The author of the source text used them deliberately and their omission would not only be a case of self-censorship, but would also neglect their function in the ST.

5. Conclusion

Translating CSIs is a common problem in translation due to non-correspondences between the SL and TL, as well as SC and TC. This thesis gave an overview of notions and strategies regarding the translation of CSIs. The analysis of Andrija Škare's short story *Rupa puna dima (Hole Full of Smoke)* has shown that various solution types for translating CSIs can be used within a single literary translation. The CSIs included names, school system, locations, "rakija" as a specific beverage and swear words. The choice depends not only on the value and status of CSIs in the SC and TC, but also on many different criteria, among which we emphasized the text-level orientation, translation norms, the function of the text and consensus between colleagues. Having in mind the notions of adequacy and appropriateness, the translator has to weigh the positive and negative sides of each translation solution type and choose the best possible option. To conclude, every translational situation is specific in its nature, but the translator has the responsibility to recognize and assess all functions and connotations of a CSI and transfer it accordingly to the TL and TC. Or, as in the Italian phrase "traduttore traditore", translators must give their best not to be traitors.

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Part Two
Translations

Translation 1

Hofstede, G., Hofstede, GJ and Minkov, M. 2010. *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind. Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival*. New York: McGraw Hill, pg 60-63

Glossary of terms

| EN | HR | SOURCE |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Table | tablica | http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf |
| power distance | distanca moći | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| culture shock | kulturni šok | http://struna.ihjj.hr/search-do/?q=kulturni+%C5%A1ok#container |
| PDI | Indeks distance moći | http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/german/cms/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1603&Itemid=1 |
| Cluster | klaster | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| Autocratic | autokratski | https://hrcak.srce.hr/76455 |
| Paternalistic | Paternalistički | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/28147 |
| work environment | radno okruženje | http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/radno-okruzenje/22021/ |
| Respondent | ispitanik | https://hrcak.srce.hr/168386 |
| consultative style of decision making | konzultativni stil upravljanja | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/28147 |
| Employee | zaposlenik | http://iate.europa.eu/SearchByQuery.do |
| Dependence | ovisnost | http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/ovisnost/14446/#naziv |
| Interdependence | Međuovisnost | https://hrcak.srce.hr/30229 |
| Counterdependence | Protuovisnost | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| small-power distance country | zemlja male distance moći | agreed upon on the Omega forum |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| large-power distance country | zemlja velike distance moći | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| Habitus | Habitus | http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/habitus/24811/#naziv |
| emotional distance | emocionalna distanca | http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf |
| Questionnaire | Upitnik | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1522013889998&uri=CELEX:32016R1037&from=EN |
| Subordinate | Podređeni | http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf |
| Institution | Institucija | http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf |
| Organization | Organizacija | https://hrcak.srce.hr/187851 |
| Powerful | Moćan | http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf |
| Authority | Autoritet | http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf |
| research project | istraživački projekt | https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?id_clanak_jezik=24061&show=clanak |
| Obedience | Poslušnost | http://www.eizg.hr/UserDocsImages/O_NAMA/klub-eiz-a/Okrugli-stol-dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture/Dimenzije-nacionalne-kulture_2015-final.pdf |
| Leadership | Rukovođenje | https://hrcak.srce.hr/187851 |
| leadership style | stil rukovođenja | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/231404 |
| perceived leadership style | percipirani stil rukovođenja | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/231404 |
| preferred | preferirani stil | term analogous to perceived leadership style |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| leadership style | rukovođenja | |
| replication studies | replicirane studije | medlib.mef.hr/2641/1/Kljajic%20Bukvic.pdf |
| egalitarian society | egalitarno društvo | http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=50878 |
| Individualism | Individualizam | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| uncertainty avoidance indeks | indeks izbjegavanja neizvjesnosti | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| VSM | VSM | https://geerthofstede.com/research-and-vsm/vsm-2013/ |
| municipal organization | lokalne organizacije | https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=192807 |
| Correlate | Korelirati | https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=161208 |
| IBM research | IBM-ovo istraživanje | https://hrcak.srce.hr/66433 |
| GLOBE study | GLOBE-ovo istraživanje | analogous to IBM research |
| in-group collectivism | kolektivizam unutarne grupe | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| moral dimension | moralna dimenzija | https://hrcak.srce.hr/66433 |

Translation

Tablica 3.1 prikazuje visoke vrijednosti distance moći za većinu azijskih zemalja (poput Malezije i Filipina), za istočnoeuropske zemlje (poput Slovačke i Rusije), romanske zemljeⁱ (zemlje Latinske Amerike, poput Paname i Meksika, a u manjoj mjeri i europske romanske zemlje, poput Francuske i Valonije, belgijske pokrajine u kojoj se govori francuski), zemlje arapskog govornog područja i afričke zemlje. Tablica prikazuje niske vrijednosti za zemlje njemačkog govornog područja, poput Austrije, dijela Švicarske u kojem se govori njemački i Njemačke, zatim za Izrael, skandinavske zemlje (Danska, Finska, Norveška i Švedska) i baltičke države (Estonija, Latvija, Litva), Sjedinjene Američke Države, Veliku Britaniju i dijelove bivšeg carstva gdje uglavnom žive bijelciⁱⁱ (Novi Zeland, Irska, Australija i Kanada) te Nizozemsku (izuzevši Flandriju, odnosno dio Belgije u kojem se govori nizozemski, čija je vrijednost sličnija Valoniji).ⁱⁱⁱ Indeks Švedske je 31, a Francuske 68. Ako je takva razlika već postojala prije dvjesto godina, a pokušat ćemo dokazati da je vrlo vjerojatno bilo tako, to bi objasnilo Bernadottev kulturni šok.

Definicija distance moći

Uzevši u obzir tri pitanja pomoću kojih se utvrđuje indeks distance moći (PDI)^{iv}, primijetit ćete nešto iznenađujuće: prvo pitanje^v (strah zaposlenika od rukovoditelja^{vi}), i drugo pitanje (autokratski ili paternalistički rukovoditelj^{vii}) ukazuju na to kako ispitanici doživljavaju svakodnevno radno okruženje. Treće pitanje pak ukazuje na to što ispitanici preferiraju, odnosno kakvo svakodnevno radno okruženje žele. Činjenica da su sva tri pitanja dio istog klastera pokazuje da od države do države postoji uska povezanost između stvarnosti koja se percipira i ona koja se priželjkuje.³ U zemljama u kojima se čini da zaposlenici nisu uplašeni, a rukovoditelji uglavnom nisu autokratski ili paternalistički, zaposlenici žele *konzultativni*^{viii} stil upravljanja, odnosno kako je u upitniku navedeno, žele rukovoditelja „koji se obično savjetuje s podređenima prije donošenja odluke“.

U državama na drugom kraju spektra distance moći, gdje su zaposlenici obično u strahu od konflikta s rukovoditeljem i gdje se rukovoditelji ponašaju autokratski ili paternalistički, manje je vjerojatno da zaposlenici žele konzultativnog rukovoditelja. Dapače, mnogi žele rukovoditelja koji će upravljati autokratski ili paternalistički. Međutim, neki odlaze u drugi ekstrem i žele rukovoditelja koji se vodi većinskim glasovanjem, što znači da on ili ona uopće

³ Pierre Bordieu (vidi 1. poglavlje, 3. bilješku) smatra da je to ključna karakteristika *habitusa*. Ona predstavlja potrebu koja se pretvara u vrlinu (*nécessité faite vertu*). Vidi Bordieu, 1980, str. 90.

ne donosi odluke. U realnoj praksi većine organizacija, teško je upravljati putem većinskog glasovanja i malo je ljudi zapravo opazilo kod svojih nadređenih taj stil upravljanja (rukovoditelji koji se prave da tako upravljaju obično budu optuženi za manipulaciju).

Stoga nam vrijednosti indeksa distance moći (PDI) ukazuju na *ovisnost* u odnosima u određenoj zemlji. U zemljama male distance moći ograničena je ovisnost podređenih o rukovoditeljima i preferiraju se konzultacije (odnosno *međuovisnost* nadređenih i podređenih)^{ix}. Emocionalna distanca između njih je relativno mala: podređeni će bez posebnog ustručavanja prilaziti i proturječiti nadređenima. U zemljama velike distance moći postoji osjetna ovisnost podređenih o nadređenima. Podređeni ili *preferiraju* takvu ovisnost (u obliku autokratskog ili paternalističkog rukovoditelja) ili ga u potpunosti odbijaju, što je u psihologiji poznato kao *protuovisnost*^x, odnosno ovisnost, ali s negativnim predznakom. Stoga se u državama velike distance moći može vidjeti polarizacija između ovisnosti i protuovisnosti. U tim je slučajevima emocionalna distanca između podređenih i nadređenih velika, odnosno podređeni će rijetko prilaziti i direktno se suprotstavljati nadređenima.

Distanca moći se stoga može definirati kao *mjera u kojoj manje moćni članovi institucija i organizacija u zemlji očekuju i prihvaćaju da je moć nejednako raspodijeljena. Institucije su temeljni element društva, kao što su obitelj, škole i zajednica; organizacije su mjesta rada.*^{xi}

Distanca moći se zbog toga temelji na vrijednosnom sustavu *manje* moćnih članova. Način raspodjele moći obično se objašnjava ponašanjem moćnijih članova, odnosno češće ponašanjem vođa, a ne onih koji su vođeni. U popularnoj literaturi iz područja menadžmenta na temu rukovođenja često se zaboravlja da rukovođenje postoji samo u komplementarnosti s „podređenošću“. Autoritet postoji samo tamo gdje postoji poslušnost. Bernadottev problem nije bio manjak vodstva, već to što Šveđani imaju različito poimanje poslušnosti prema vođi u odnosu na Francuze, a Bernadotte je bio Francuz.

Komparativni istraživački projekti koji se bave proučavanjem rukovoditeljskih vrlina u različitim državama pokazuju da uočene razlike postoje i kod rukovoditelja i kod onih koji su rukovođeni, no izjave onih kojima se rukovodi daju bolji uvid u razlike nego izjave vođa. To je tako jer svi bolje opažamo ponašanje vodstva od svojeg vlastitog ponašanja. Osim pitanja koja se bave percipiranim i preferiranim stilom rukovođenja – drugo i treće pitanje u određivanju indeksa distance moći, u IBM-ovom istraživanju se također tražilo od menadžera da ocijene *svoj* stil rukovođenja. Ispalo je da je vlastita procjena rukovoditelja bila stil rukovođenja koji ti rukovoditelji priželjkuju kod svojih nadređenih, no ne i stil koji su njihovi podređeni smatrali da zapravo imaju. U stvari se činilo da su podređeni doživljavali svoje

rukovoditelje na isti način na koji su rukovoditelji vidjeli svoje nadređene. Pouka rukovoditeljima je sljedeća: ako želite znati kako vas podređeni doživljavaju, nemojte gledati u ogledalo jer su to samo pusta nadanja. Okrenite se za 180 stupnjeva i pogledajte svojeg šefa.⁴

Distanca moći u repliciranim istraživanjima

U 2. poglavlju, tablici 2.1, izneseno je 6 studija koje su objavljene između 1990. i 2002. godine, a koje su koristile pitanja iz IBM-ovog istraživanja a ili kasnijih verzija tog istraživanja koje su proučavale razlike drugih stanovništava među drugim državama. Njih pet pokrile su između četrnaest i dvadeset i osam država iz IBM-ova seta i dobile su se vrijednosti indeksa distance moći koje su velikoj mjeri odgovarale prvotnim^{xii} IBM-ovim vrijednostima⁵. Šesto istraživanje sakupilo je podatke od potrošača koji nisu bili odabrani prema kriteriju povezanosti s moći, odnosno obavljali su različite poslove, ili su bili studenti i domaćice pa nisu imali plaćeni posao. Istraživali smo hoće li nove vrijednosti opravdati ispravljanje nekih od prvotnih IBM-ovih vrijednosti i zaključili smo da nove vrijednosti nisu bile dovoljno dosljedne za tu svrhu.⁶ Nijedno od novih stanovništava nije pokrilo toliko mnogo država ili dalo toliko dobro usklađen uzorak kao prvotni IBM-ov set. Također, korelacije prvotnih IBM-ovih rezultata s drugim podacima, kao što su kupovine potrošača, nisu izgubile na vrijednosti s vremenom.⁷ Treba imati na umu da se rezultatima mjerile *razlike* između kultura u državama, a ne kultura u apsolutnom smislu. Kulture su se možda promijenile, no dok se god mijenjaju pod utjecajem istih globalnih sila, rezultati će vrijediti.

Bondovo istraživanje kineskih vrijednosti (CVS) među studentima u dvadeset i tri zemlje, koje je opisano u 2. poglavlju, rezultiralo je pojavom dimenzije *moralne discipline*, u odnosu na koju su se države pozicionirale uglavnom jednako kao u IBM-ovom istraživanju o distancama moći (statistički gledano, moralna disciplina korespondira s PDI-jem).⁸ Studenti u državama visoke distance moći izjasnile su se da je posebno važno:

- nemati mnogo želja
- biti umjeren^{xiii}, slijediti srednji put

⁴ Sadler i Hofstede, 1976.

⁵ Korelacija koeficijenta r s PDI-jem izmjerenim za stanovništva koja se nalaze u tablici 2.1 iznosila je 0.67*** za elite (0.80*** s novim formulama VSM-a), 0.59*** za zaposlenike šest drugih organizacija, 0.76*** za zračne pilote, 0.71*** za rukovoditelje lokalnih organizacija i 0.59*** za zaposlenike u bankama.

⁶ Korelacije između različitih repliciranih istraživanja bile su slabije nego korelacije između njih u odnosu na originalni IBM-ov set pitanja (npr. U van Nimwegenu, 2002, str. 153)

⁷ De Mooij, 2004.

⁸ Chinese Culture connection, 1987. U dvadeset zemalja u obje studije, moralna disciplina je korespondirala s r ; 0.55** s distancom moći i -0.54** s individualizmom

- biti nezainteresiran i neutralan

U nejednakim društvima, obični ljudi kao što su studenti vjerovali su da ne smiju imati puno aspiracija iznad svog položaja. Studenti u zemljama niske distance moći su pak odgovorili da su sljedeće vrijednosti važne:

- prilagodljivost
- razboritost (opreznost)

U egalitarnim društvima, gdje se problemi ne rješavaju nečijom demonstracijom moći, studenti su naglašavali važnost fleksibilnosti na putu do uspjeha. Istraživanje GLOBE-a, također opisano u 2. poglavlju, uključivalo je elemente potrebne za određivanje dimenzije distance moći. Kao što smo već rekli, pitanja u istraživanju GLOBE-a bila su drukčije postavljena od naših. Umjesto korištenja svakodnevne terminologije ispitanika, koristio se istraživački žargon, zbog čega su ispitanici morali nagađati značenje odgovora. Od osamnaest GLOBE-ovih dimenzija (devet je zahtijevalo od ispitanika da opišu kulturu kakva jest^{xiv}, a drugih devet kakva bi trebala biti), čak je njih devet snažno korespondiralo našem indeksu distance moći (PDI-ju). Najsnažnija korelacija PDI-ja s GLOBE-ovom dimenzijom *kolektivizma unutarne grupe*^{xv} kakva jest. Slaba je korelacija između PDI-jeve i GLOBE-ove distance moći kakva jest, a nepostojeća je između njihove distance moći kakva bi trebala biti.⁹ Zapravo je GLOBE-ova distanca moći kakva jest i kakva bi trebala biti više odgovarala indeksu izbjegavanja neizvjesnosti (6. poglavlje)¹⁰. GLOBE-ova distanca moći nema drugih poklapanja s PDI-jem.

⁹ Od četrdeset i osam zajedničkih država, korelacija između PDI-ja i kolektivizma unutarne grupa kakav jest iznosila je 0.73***. PDI i distanca moći kakva jest korelirali su 0.33*. PDI i distanca moći kakva bi trebala biti korelirali su

-0.12. Od tih država, distanca moći kakva jest i kakva bi trebala biti izrazito su negativno korelirale: $r = -0.52^{***}$. House, Hanges, Javidan, Dorfman i Gupta (2004., str. 543.) objavili su da od četrdeset sedam zemalja korelacija PDI-ja s njihovom distancom moći kakva jest iznosi 0.57*** a s distancom moći kakva bi trebala biti iznosi 0.03.

¹⁰ Indeks izbjegavanja neizvjesnosti (UAI) i distanca moći kakva jest korelirali su 0.50***. UAI i distanca moći kakva bi trebala biti iznosila je -0.31*.

Resources

- Articles from the Croatian Encyclopaedia (<http://www.enciklopedija.hr/>)
- The Croatian Language Portal (<http://hjp.znanje.hr/>)
- Articles from Hrčak (<http://hrcak.srce.hr/?lang=en>)
- Bujas, English-Croatian dictionary
- The Oxford dictionary
- [Dimenzije nacionalne kulture kao odrednice poslovne klime u Hrvatskoj](#), EIZ club, Zagreb.
- <https://geerthofstede.com/>
- EUR-lex (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>)
- Omega discussion forum (<https://omega.ffzg.hr/mod/forum/view.php?id=149767>)
- Struna (<http://struna.ihj.hr/>)
- Croatian Orthography (<http://pravopis.hr/>)

Translation 2

Willetts, David. 2017. *A University Education*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pg 76-80

Glossary of terms

| EN | HR | SOURCE |
|----------------------|---|---|
| RAB charge | izdatak za RAB | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| spending | potrošnja | MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF) (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| write-off | Otpis | MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF) (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| net public borrowing | javno zaduživanje | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1521974512550&uri=CELEX:52015AE6712&from=EN |
| BIS | Ministarstvo gospodarstva, inovacija i vještina | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/152014 |
| earnings | dohodak, zarada | MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF) (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| graduate tax | porez na studiranje | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| student | student | www.srce.unizg.hr/studenti |
| graduate | diplomirani | http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | student | content/HR/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32011R0088&from=EN |
| female graduate | diplomirana studentica | analogous to the previously mentioned term |
| premium | Premija | <u>MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF)</u> (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| revenue | Prihod | <u>MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF)</u> (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| repayment | Otplata | <u>MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF)</u> (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| Budget | proračun | <u>MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF)</u> (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| public spending | javna potrošnja | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1521976345933&uri=CELEX:52016IR4165&from=HR |
| Treasury | Ministarstvo financija | agreed upon on the Omega forum |
| terms and conditions | Uvjeti | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1521976006121&uri=CELEX:32007D0007&from=HR |
| Office of budget | Ured za proračunsku odgovornost | http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52016SA0010&qid=1521301033363&from=HR |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| responsi bility | | |
| tax income | porez na dohodak | <u>MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF)</u> (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| rate | Stopa | <u>MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF)</u> (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |
| allowan ce | doplatak | <u>MVEP, Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga (PDF)</u> (http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/) |

Translation

Izdatak za RAB i međugeneracijska solidarnost^{xvi}

Postoji četvrta, posljednja kategorija potrošnje. Bit će diplomiranih studenata^{xvii} koji neće zarađivati više od praga za otplaćivanje dovoljno dugo da bi u potpunosti otplatili zajam za troškove obrazovanja. Doći će do određenog povećanja javnog zaduživanja kad se ti dugovi otpišu. Taj potencijalni budući trošak definira se kao izdatak za RAB – izdatak računovodstva i budžetiranja^{xviii} koji predviđa postotak iznosa zajma koji možda neće biti otplaćen. Otpisivanje dugova je značajka sustava koja je namjerno uvedena kako bi on bio pošten i progresivan. Međutim, taj je sustav uzrokovao dosta pomutnje pa ćemo ga sad pobliže razmotriti.

Diplomirani studenti imaju trideset godina za otplatu troška svojeg visokog obrazovanja, uključujući školarinu i zajmove za troškove života. Na kraju tog perioda otpisuje se sve što nije otplaćeno. Nitko ne zna koliki će biti iznos tih otpisanih dugova. No dio Vlade^{xix} koji je za to odgovoran, Ministarstvo gospodarstva, inovacija i vještina (BIS) kao i Ministarstvo obrazovanja^{xx} procjenjuje i iznova određuje taj iznos te ga prepoznaje kao dio računovodstvenog procesa Odjela. Ta nagađanja i procjene zajedno s vrlo hrabrim pretpostavkama o budućim prihodima i politikama čine izdatak za RAB. On je jedan od čudnovatijih kutaka^{xxi} javnih financija. Postao je jedan od najkontroverznijih aspekata cijelog sustava.

Vladini zajmovi studentima ne smatraju se javnom potrošnjom jer se u uvjetima zajma nalazi obaveza studenta da taj zajam vrati. Niti izdatak za RAB se ne smatra javnom potrošnjom jer je to procjena potencijalnih budućih otpisa zajmova. Javnim zaduživanjem može se smatrati samo dio zajma koji se otpisuje u trenutku kada se to zaista dogodi, jer je sve prije toga puko nagađanje. No Vlada provodi dobru praksu time da BIS mora procjenjivati buduće otpisane zajmove i uključivati ih u interno računovodstvo Ministarstva tako da ih Ministarstvo financija može nadzirati. Da nema tog nadzora, ministarstva bi mogla dijeliti zajmove šakom i kapom i ne voditi računa o tome da se novac mora vratiti. No te su procjene samo za interne potrebe Vlade i ne dopijevaju u državni proračun u kojem Ministarstvo financija aritmetički računa stvarnu javnu potrošnju. Logično je smatrati otpis duga povećanjem javnog zaduživanja kad se otpis uistinu dogodi. Bilo bi vrlo čudno ako bi primjerice Vlada sada smanjila potrošnju na stvarne programe zbog procjene mogućeg otpisa duga koji će se

dogoditi za trideset godina. To bi značilo i da izdatak za RAB nije novac koji se može nekako prenamijeniti i danas potrošiti na nešto drugo.

Da bi se izračunao izdatak za RAB, mora se vrlo hrabro pretpostaviti i raspodjela plaće diplomiranih studenata u sljedećih 35 godina od trenutka kada osoba upiše fakultet. Prvi studenti koji su započeli studij pod novim nacrtom Koalicije bili su 2012. godine. Neki su započeli otplaćivati svoj dug 2016. i moguće je da će otplaćivati do 2046. godine. Ključni problem u predviđanju njihovih otplata jest taj što će se dogoditi s plaćom žena. Trenutno Vlada kani otpisati veći udio zajmova diplomiranim studenticama jer se predviđa da će plaće žena biti manje od plaća muškaraca. Jedan od većih izazova današnjeg društva jest rješavanje problema neravnopravnosti u plaćama – predviđanje izdatka za RAB podrazumijeva procjenu toga do kuda ćemo stići do sredine stoljeća. Obrazac plaća značajan je u još jednom pogledu. Ako u jednom dijelu karijere zarađujete malo, a u drugom puno, vrlo je vjerojatno da ćete otplatiti barem dio zajma. Međutim, cjelokupni prosjek zarade diplomiranih studenata mogao bi podrazumijevati drugačiji obrazac u kojem neki diplomirani studenti imaju visoke plaće, dok neki zapnu na puno manjoj plaći. I ta kombinacija smanjuje sveukupne otplate. To su problemi koji dugoročno utječu na premiju diplomiranih studenata. Sami po sebi su dvojbeni i sporni jer nisu u skladu s činjenicama o javnoj potrošnji ove godine, no moramo ih hrabro pretpostaviti da bi postavili izdatak za RAB.

Izračun izdatka za RAB podrazumijeva i da su detalji nacrtu nepromjenjivi do 2050. godine. No u vodiču kroz uvjete korištenja koje student dobiva prilikom uzimanja zajma stoji: „Odredbe se mogu povremeno mijenjati, što znači da se i uvjeti Vašeg zajma također mogu mijenjati“.^{11xxiii} Da bi se nešto predvidjelo, moraju se donijeti vrlo specifične pretpostavke. Pretpostavka da će parametri ostati nepromijenjeni 35 godina zauzvrat čini izdatak za RAB vrlo ovisnim o posebnoj kategoriji podataka, a to su plaće. Prag za otplatu u iznosu od 21.000 funti postavljen je na neodređeno, bez obzira na stupanj koji će postići u 2016. godini. To je vrlo osobita značajka izračunavanja izdatka za RAB. Kada smo ga ustanovili u studenome 2010., predložen prag od 21.000 funti predstavljao je oko 75 posto predviđenih prosječnih prihoda u iznosu od 28.000 funti u 2016. No kasnije prihodi do 2016. nisu rasli onoliko koliko je Ured za proračunsku odgovornost (OBR)^{xxiii} predvidio. Prosječni su prihodi iznosili oko 26.000 funti, što znači da je prag od 21.000 funti u stvari narastao za otprilike 80 posto predviđenih prihoda. Pretpostavilo se, za potrebe utvrđivanja izdatka za RAB, da će ostati na toj visokoj razini u odnosu na prihode u sljedećih 30 godina i to je razlog zbog kojega se

¹¹ Vidi u: *Student Loans – A Guide to Terms and Conditions*. 2013/2014. Student Finance England, 2 str.

procjena RAB-a povećala u doba mojeg obnašanja dužnosti kao ministra – jer su prihodi rasli manje od prognoza, zbog kojega je prag otplate zapravo bio poprilično visok. Prag otplate trebao je biti oko 19,500 da bi imao istu vrijednost u odnosu na prosječne prihode koji su bili očekivani 2010. godine kad se utvrđivao prag. To je jedan od razloga zašto je nova Vlada s pravom odlučila u ljeto 2015. zamrznuti prag otplate u proračunu. Kritičari su to protumačili kao prekršeno obećanje kao kada banke promjene uvjete otplate zajma nakon što ga uzmete. No zajam nije komercijalni ugovor, zbog čega smo i bili jasni o našem pravu da promijenimo njegove uvjete. Međutim, gledano unatrag, žalim što u to vrijeme nismo jasnije ukazali na osnovu praga otplate tako da u zgradu dodamo: „tj. 75 posto prosječnih prihoda“.

Znakovito, to nije samo problem koji se javlja u ovom sustavu financiranja visokog obrazovanja. Suštinski isti problem pojavljuje se kod poreza na studiranje^{xxiv}. Trebali biste pitati zagovaratelja poreza na studiranje da odredi stopu i prag naplate toga poreza. Uzmite te pretpostavke da biste odredili dohodak poreza na studiranje u odnosu na dugoročni trošak na visoko obrazovanje i svakih nekoliko mjeseci objavljujete hoće li taj porez prouzrokovati ogroman deficit do 2046. godine, odnosno trideset godina nakon početka otplate, ili ne. Ako taj zagovaratelj poreza na studiranje kaže da sustav ne bi trebao biti tako striktan, možete mu odgovoriti da nijedan sustav financiranja javnih usluga ne bi trebao biti tako striktan, ali to ne sprječava upotrebu čudnovatih izračuna izdatka za RAB u programu doprinosa za studiranje^{xxv}. Ponekad zagovaratelji poreza na studiranje također naglašavaju da bi odredbe otplate studentskih zajmova u trenutnom sustavu trebalo precizirati u legislativi. No stope poreza na dohodak i doplatci se mijenjaju pa je preciziranje poreza na studiranje teško izvedivo.

Tragove mogućih otpisa dugova možemo pratiti do začetaka suvremenog programa otplate troškova studiranja u teoriji ljudskog kapitala, odnosno ideji da visoko obrazovanje možemo smatrati ulaganjem u naš ljudski kapital i da je taj kapital sve važniji i za pojedince i za ekonomiju. No malo dijete ne može dopuzati u banku i dobiti zajam na četvrt milijuna funta ili koliko mu je već potrebno za obrazovanje. Zato ima smisla omogućiti im ovakvo ulaganje kapitala koje će poslije otplatiti u ovoj ili onoj formi kao porezni obveznici. Tako je najbolje načeti pitanje nedovoljnog ulaganja u ljudski kapital koje je posljedica ograničene javne potrošnje ili ograničenih osobnih sredstava. Milton Friedman je vrlo jasno iznio problem:

Pojedinci bi trebali snositi troškove ulaganja u sebe i biti nagrađivani, a manjkavosti tržišta ih ne bi smjele sprječavati u tim ulaganjima kada su spremni snositi troškove... Neko Vladino tijelo bi moglo ponuditi financiranje ili pomoći u financiranju obuke pojedinca koji

zadovoljava minimum traženih kvaliteta tako da mu se omogući točno određena suma novca na točno određeni broj godina, pod uvjetom da se potroši na osiguranu obuku na afirmiranoj instituciji. Pojedinaac bi zauzvrat pristao otplaćivati Vladi u svakoj narednoj godini određen postotak svojih prihoda i nadoplaćivati određenu sumu za svaku tisuću dolara koju je primio. Ta se otplata lako može kombinirati s porezom na dohodak i na taj način maksimalno smanjiti administrativne troškove.¹²

Stoga su Milton Friedman i Gary Becker razvili domišljato rješenje u izazovu financiranja studija koje je vrlo ambiciozno primijenjeno na Pravnom fakulteta Sveučilišta Yale u 70-im godinama prošlog stoljeća. To je bio prvi suvremeni program otplate troškova studiranja. Studenti su se obvezali da će za svakih 1000 dolara koje su posudili od sveučilišta otplaćivati 4 posto od svojih prihoda tijekom trideset i pet godina ili dok se dug u potpunosti ne otplati. Taj je program imao dobre namjere jer je Yale htio povećati broj studenata iz državnih škola^{xxvi}. Ta mogućnost odgođenog plaćanja školarine (eng. Yale Tuition Postponement Option)^{xxvii} nije bila dodatno subvencionirana; sve su troškove plaćali snosili studenti u cjelini^{xxviii} pa su jedni plaćali više kad drugi nisu mogli otplatiti dug. No imućniji studenti koji su na kraju morali plaćati više od stvarnog troška svojeg obrazovanja postajali su sve ljući što plaćaju i obrazovanje svojih kolega s manjim prihodima. Yale je morao odustati od programa i otpisati dug diplomiranih studenata koji su imali niske prihode. Jedan od sudionika u programu na Yaleu bio je i Bill Clinton.¹³ Izvukao je pouke iz ovog eksperimenta i 1992. godine uvrstio program otplate troškova studiranja na federalnoj razini u svoj predsjednički program.

Svaka iduća verzija programa otplate troškova studiranja suočavala se sa sljedećim problemom: u kojoj mjeri bi one koji manje zarađuju unutar iste skupine ljudi trebali financirati ostali članovi te skupine s visokom plaćom ili bi ih pak trebalo financirati cijelo društvo? To su velika pitanja društvenog ugovora. Postoji argument da je opravdano za studente koji su dobili najviše da otplaćuju više i subvencioniraju one koji nisu bili toliko uspješni. Međutim, osobno smatram da nije pošteno očekivati da sav teret potpomaganja

¹² Vidi u: Friedman, Milton. 1955. The role of government in education, *Economics and the Public interest*. Ur: Solov, R.A. Rutgers University Press. Friedman razlikuje između javne potrošnje za opće obrazovanje koje uključuje neke oblike visokog obrazovanja i razlikuje profesionalno obrazovanje od stručnog na koje se odnosi model iznesen u citatu. Zahvaljuje A.R. Prestu na pomoći u reviziji ranijeg nacrtu rada, u čemu je očita povezanost kasnije debate o britanskim politikama.

¹³ Vidi u: Usher, Alex. *Oregon's Pay it Forward scheme and the ICR vs graduate tax problem*. Higher Education Strategy Associates Blog. (pristupljeno 17. ožujka 2014.)

članovima jedne generacije manjih mogućnosti padne na njihove imućnije kolege.¹⁴ Vlade raspoređuju rizik i troškove kroz različite generacije tako da porezni obveznici u cjelini mogu i trebaju pokriti troškove onih diplomiranih studenata koji si u konačnici ne mogu priuštiti cijelu otplatu troškova studiranja. Također, taj program nije obavezan, pa ako bude bilo mnogo diplomiranih studenata s visokom plaćom, oni studenti za koje se pretpostavlja da će puno zarađivati možda uopće neće htjeti biti dio programa. Engleski program otplate troškova studiranja temelji se na zajmu za trošak jedne školarine tako da svaki diplomirani student može vidjeti da otplaćuje trošak vlastitog studiranja. Stoga je u redu da porezni obveznici plate otpisivanje dugova koji nisu otplaćeni. Cijelo društvo se pobrine za račun onih koji su završili na manjim prihodima.

Paradoksalno, no upravo je zato taj izdatak za RAB, inače najkontroverzniji dio cijelog programa, zapravo odgovor na temeljno pitanje programa. Kritičari tvrde da program krši međugeneracijsku solidarnost jer umjesto da svi plaćamo obrazovanje studentima, očekujemo da si ga oni sami plate, makar kasnije u životu kada postanu uspješni. No u našem programu druge generacije zapravo plaćaju visoko obrazovanje, i to na najnapredniji mogući način. Oni plaćaju visoko obrazovanje ljudima, koji iz bilo kojeg razloga kasnije neće zarađivati mnogo i plaćaju ga kroz otpisivanje njihovih dugova. Izdatkom za RAB osiguravamo to da nijednu generaciju ne opterećujemo nepravedno jer ne očekujemo da samo oni snose troškove svojih vršnjaka s niskom plaćom. Izdatkom za RAB poštujemo međugeneracijsku solidarnost. Stoga kada kritičar kaže: „Izdatak za RAB je previsok pa je cijeli sustav neodrživ“, zapravo govore: „Iznos kojim smo dužni doprinijeti toj skupini studenata je previsok“. (A koliko misle da je bivši sustav bio održiv s bespovratnim sredstvima što je u biti značilo da je izdatak za RAB iznosio 100 posto?) Ako to zaista misle, također ne bi smjeli prigovarati da naš sustav krši obavezu koju imamo prema mlađim generacijama jer bi oni htjeli da taj jaz bude veći. Na ovaj način zapravo postizemo balans između javnog financiranja čije troškove snosimo svi mi i privatnog financiranja čije troškove snose diplomirani studenti^{xix}.

¹⁴ Vidi u: Willets. *The Pinch*. 8. poglavlje

Resources

- Articles from the Croatian Encyclopaedia (<http://www.enciklopedija.hr/>)
- The Croatian Language Portal (<http://hjp.znanje.hr/>)
- Articles from Hrčak (<http://hrcak.srce.hr/?lang=en>)
- Bujas, English-Croatian dictionary
- The Oxford dictionary
- EUR-lex (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>)
- Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga MVEP-a (PDF) (<http://www.mvep.hr/hr/hrvatska-i-europska-unija/hrvatska-i-europska-unija0/prirucnici-za-prevodenje/>)
- Omega discussion forum (<https://omega.ffzg.hr/mod/forum/view.php?id=149768>)
- Struna (<http://struna.ihjj.hr/>)
- Croatian Orthography (<http://pravopis.hr/>)

Translation 3

Vodič antičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu

Glossary of terms

| HR | EN | SOURCE |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Andautonija | Andautonia | http://www.amz.hr/home/virtual-walk/the-archaeological-park/the-archaeological-park-andautonia.aspx |
| Antička zbirka | Greek and Roman collection | http://www.amz.hr/home/virtual-walk/the-permanent-collections/prehistoric-collection.aspx |
| antički Rim | Ancient Rome | https://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Rome |
| antički svijet | ancient world | https://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Rome |
| arheobotaničko istraživanje | archeobotanical research | https://hrcak.srce.hr/187257 |
| Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu | Archaeological Museum in Zagreb | Archaeological glossary |
| arheološko istraživanje | archaeological research | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| Balzamarija | Balsamaria | http://www.amz.hr/home/virtual-walk/temporary-exhibitions/2010/antique-glass-restoration.aspx |
| civilni grob | civilian grave | http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/1317907/1/299188.pdf |
| Datiranje | dating | Archaeological glossary |
| Domicijan | Domitian | https://www.britannica.com/biography/Domitian |
| Fibula | fibula | https://www.britannica.com/art/fibula-jewelry |
| Gornja Panonija | Upper Pannonia | https://www.britannica.com/biography/Septimius-Severus |
| Grci | Ancient Greeks | https://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Greece |
| Grob | grave | Archaeological glossary |
| Groblje | cemetery | Archaeological glossary |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| grobni prilozci | grave goods | Archaeological glossary |
| Haron | Charon | https://www.britannica.com/topic/Charon-Greek-mythology |
| Inhumacija | Inhumation | https://www.britannica.com/topic/burial-death-rite#ref110692 |
| intaktni grob | intact grave | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/278910 |
| inventar groba | grave inventory | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/277806 |
| Kenotaf | cenotaph | https://www.britannica.com/technology/cenotaph |
| keramička posuda | ceramic vessel | Archaeological glossary |
| Kremacija | Cremation | https://www.britannica.com/topic/cremation |
| Kršćanstvo | Christianity | https://www.britannica.com/topic/Christianity |
| Lađar | ferryman | https://www.britannica.com/topic/Charon-Greek-mythology |
| Lokalitet | Site | Archaeological glossary |
| Lonac | Pot | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| lonac cilindričnog vrata | pot with cylindrical neck | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| lonac razgrnutog oboda | pot with flaring rim | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| lonac s narebrenim vratom | pot with ribbed neck | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| Ljevanica | libation | https://www.britannica.com/topic/sacrifice-religion |
| Markomanski ratovi | Marcomannic Wars | https://www.britannica.com/topic/Marcomanni |
| misterijski kult | mystery cult | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/199358 |
| monoteistička religija | monotheistic religion | https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=111558 |
| Nakit | jewelry | https://hrcak.srce.hr/167321 |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Nalaz | find | Archaeological glossary |
| Nekropola | Necropolis | Archaeological glossary |
| Obol | obol | https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/obol |
| Paljenica | burnt offering | https://www.britannica.com/topic/sacrifice-religion |
| paljevinski grob | cremation burial | Archaeological glossary |
| Panonija | Pannonia | https://www.britannica.com/place/Pannonia |
| Pogreb | funeral | Archaeological glossary |
| pogrebna lomača | funeral pyre | https://www.britannica.com/topic/death-rite |
| pogtebni obred | funerary ceremony | https://www.britannica.com/topic/death-rite |
| pojasna kopča | belt buckle | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/9301 |
| Pokapanje | burial | Archaeological glossary |
| Pokojnik | deceased | Archaeological glossary |
| Pokop | burial | Archaeological glossary |
| poluloptasta zdjela | semiglobular bowl | Omega forum discussion |
| Popločenje | paving | Archaeological glossary |
| Popudbina | grave offering | https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=196502 |
| Populacija | Population | http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/populacija/22379/#naziv |
| predkršćanski horizont | Pre-Christian horizon | https://books.google.hr/books?id=jjA8veSNI4oC&pg=PT154&lpg=PT154&dq=%22pre-christian+horizon%22&source=bl&ots=IEimiPcEPC&sig=EVKUrqYVeLOW-pKmQoDPvIjIQRk&hl=hr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiVpNmGps7aAhVFLVAKHatUCF0Q6AEIJjAA#v=onepage&q=%22pre-christian%20horizon%22&f=false |
| Prilog | goods | Archaeological glossary |
| Provincija | province | https://www.britannica.com/topic/province-ancient-Roman-government |
| Ranocarski | Early imperial | https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=196502 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | k_jezik=136621 |
| Recipijent | recipient | https://hrcak.srce.hr/188435 |
| Rimljani | Romans | https://www.britannica.com/place/Roman-Empire |
| Rimsko Carstvo | Roman Empire | https://www.britannica.com/place/Roman-Empire |
| sigilatni tanjur | <i>terra sigillata</i> plate | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| spaljivanje pokojnika | cremation | https://hrcak.srce.hr/82688 |
| Stalni postav | permanent exhibition | http://www.amz.hr/home/virtual-walk/the-permanent-collections/prehistoric-collection.aspx |
| Stiks | Styx | https://www.britannica.com/topic/Charon-Greek-mythology |
| Terme | thermae | https://www.britannica.com/technology/thermae |
| toaletni pribor | toilettries | https://hrcak.srce.hr/167321 |
| trbušasta čaša | paunchy glass | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| Urna | urn | Archaeological glossary |
| Vikus | vicus | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| vrč s jednom ručkom | jug with one handle | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| zagrobni život | afterlife | https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf |
| Zdjela | bowl | <u>Archaeological glossary</u> |
| Žara | urn | Omega forum discussion |
| Žrtvovanje | sacrifice | https://www.britannica.com/topic/sacrifice-religion |
| Žumberačko gorje | Žumberak Mountains | https://croatia.hr/en-GB/experiences/active/walking-and-hiking/samobor-mountain-range-and-zumberak |

Translation

These cemeteries were not similar to medieval or modern ones that were located either around a church or in a specifically designated and enclosed area. They were more or less rows of cemeteries that were situated along the roads leading from cities or settlements.^{xxx}

The most common burial practices in Ancient Rome and its provinces were inhumation and cremation. In the 1st century BC^{xxxix} cremation became the most dominant burial practice and it had lasted until the 2nd century AD when inhumation was gradually reintroduced. During the 3rd century AD inhumation completely replaced cremation graves.

In Ancient Rome an honorable burial was considered a right that belonged to every man. In case a person died in a foreign land, the family of the deceased was obliged to organize an honorable funeral. A grave was dug and marked, all funerary ceremonies were conducted, but the grave remained empty, without the remains of the deceased or grave goods. That type of burial practice is known as cenotaph, or in other words a symbolic grave. Two representative examples were found in the necropolis of Bratelji – Velika Glavičica^{xxxii} on Žumberak Mountains.

In the Croatian part^{xxxiii} of the Pannonia province in the first two and the beginning of the 3rd century AD the deceased were cremated, whereas inhumation became more common burial practice in later periods. Cremation had been conducted on funeral pyres that could be located at a specific place in a cemetery (*ustrinum*), or the cremation of the deceased could be conducted directly at the burial site (*bustum*). Cremation was conducted on a burial pyre and after the fire would become smaller, wine would be poured over the flames and the remains of the bones and ashes would be collected and put into a specific recipient, that is, an urn^{xxxiv}. If the cremation was at the burial site (*bustum*), the ashes and the remains were usually not put in a recipient, but rather left at the bottom of the grave, in which the object from everyday life would be put. At the bottom of a grave were sometimes found animal bones, which were the remains of a piece of meat laid into the grave. The archaeobotanical research of the plant remains in graves show what Ancient Romans used to eat. During the research of Šepkovčica site near the city of Velika Gorica^{xxxv}, the remains of the broad bean, millet, spelt, grapevine and pea were found, whereas in one grave near Ščitarjevo site the remains of apples, grapevine, millet, lens and figs were found.

The population of the Roman Empire, as well as other nations in the ancient world had their own beliefs in the afterlife, which were diverse, given that a large number of religions

coexisted in that period. Therefore, they would often put various everyday objects in their graves, such as vessels for eating (mostly bowls, pots and smaller plates) and drinking (jugs with one or two handles, glasses and cups). Other objects that had use value and could be found in civilian graves include metal parts of garments: fibulae, belt buckles, jewelry and toiletries for beautification, as well as clerk or medical tools in case a clerk or a doctor was buried in the grave. The symbolic of the objects varied, but it was generally believed that those were offerings that followed the deceased into afterlife. Money was often found in graves, as a symbolic means of payment for the ferryman Charon. In other words, the Romans took over the Greek belief that one goes to the underworld of the dead by crossing the River Styx and the ferryman Charon would take the souls across the river. The crossing was paid by money (the Greeks called it obol) and that is the most probable reason for putting money in the grave of the deceased.

Discovering money in intact graves enables the archaeologists to be more precise in dating the site because all coins had the portrait of the emperor and his title on them. Since it is known when each emperor ruled, the approximate year of putting the money in the grave can be estimated. It is the last possible date, or in other words *terminus ante quem non*, whereas the degree of being worn out would to some extent indicate how long it had been used before it was put into the grave. In the Gornja Vas necropolis, located on the Žumberak Mountains, in Grave 6, a bronze coin of Emperor Domitian (81-96 AD) was found. The money from that series is dated back to 85 AD, so the grave cannot be dated earlier than that year.

Apart from Gornja Vas site, there are other Roman necropolises near Zagreb, such as Andautonia or Bratelji villages. Andautonia is consisted of three necropolises: one near the village of Kutelo, second on the place where baths - *thermae* - ^{xxxvi} were built in the 2nd century AD, which meant that the necropolis from the early empire period had been used before that, but abandoned and consequently destroyed after the baths were built. The location of the third necropolis was pointed to by a grave discovered near Burgenland – the place where the town cemetery of Ščitarjevo is located even today.

Today in the village Bratelji on the Žumberak Mountains, there are only six houses. According to finds, it is certain that there were no bigger settlement in the Classical Antiquity^{xxxvii} either, but as many as four locations with Roman cremation graves were found. The locations of the graves are: Ulica, Ilovača, Velika Glavičica and Mala Glavičica^{xxxviii}. In the case of Bratelji, it is not a single large necropolis, but small family burial places which were located near a small, still not found, vicus.

In the west suburbs of Zagreb there is Stenjevec site. The settlement was located at today's Stenjevec, whereas the necropolis was somewhat more to the southwest. First archaeological research started in 1896, because of the material which would emerge on the surface during ploughing of the earth. 129 graves were researched and a lot of them were cremation graves. The duration of the usage of the necropolis dates back to the middle of the 1st century AD until the beginning of the second half of the 2nd century AD and its abandonment collides with the historical data of pillaging and decline of Pannonia during the Marcomanni wars.

GORNJA VAS/ŽUMBERAK – GRAVE 62

Žumberak Mountains^{xxxix} are located west of Zagreb and Gornja Vas is one of the bigger villages. The research of the early imperial necropolis started in 1982 when Zlatko Banović, the principal of the Kalje Elementary School, asked Zoran Gregl, PhD and Branka Vikić-Belančić, PhD to take a look at the ceramic vessels that the local people found during ploughing. The examined objects that were stored at the locals were enough to actively start the preservation of the necropolis and its research. During July and October of the first year as many as 24 graves were researched and the research continued throughout the next year when it was finished.

All the researched graves in the necropolis are cremation graves and they are dated back to the early imperial period. Next to the urn with the remains of the deceased there were other ceramic and glass vessels as grave goods that follow the deceased in the afterlife. Urns could be vessels of different shapes, under the condition that the mouth of the vessel is wide enough to put the remains of the deceased inside, such as bowl of semi-globular shape, pots with ribbed neck or pots with flaring rim^{xl}. The most interesting shape of an urn that was found in the necropolis of Gornja Vas is an urn in the shape of a house. That shape was made strictly as a recipient for the remains of the deceased, while other shapes of vessels could be used in everyday life as well.

The duration of burial in the necropolis was relatively short – only about hundred years, and the necropolis is consisted of only one layer, which means that younger graves do not cover the older ones. During the research, 63 graves were found and one urn in the shape of a house, which was found on the outer side of the grave 40, which amounts to a total number of 64 graves.

The Permanent Exhibition of the Greek and Roman collection in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb includes a reconstruction of a typical grave in Gornja Vas (Grave 62). The grave was built as an irregular stone construction that is consisted of vertically pinned stone plates

of smaller dimensions, and paving was also conducted by means of stone plates. The grave inventory includes completely preserved urn in the shape of a house with one opening on the front side and three vessels that were put in the grave as an offering (a paunchy glass, a plate and a pot with cylindrical neck and two plastic ribs)

A WHEEL

Ceramic vessel in the shape of the wheel was found in the region of Turopolje in the end of the 20th century. The finder was digging the foundations for his house and came across an unusual vessel in the shape of a wheel. Afterwards he began carefully digging under the vessel and found what seemed to be a Roman grave containing three jugs, bottles in the shape of balsamaria and *terra sigillata* plate. He sold the vessels, which were bought by Tomislav Sabljak, who donated them to the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

According to the finder, it is a unique archaeological unit, probably a grave. The find dates back to the 1st and 2nd century AD due to the specific shapes of the found vessels. Given that the Museum has not acquired the recipient for the ashes or bones of the deceased, it is assumed that it was a cremation grave or the so-called *bustum*.

The most interesting find of this donation is a ceramic vessel in the shape of a wheel, for which there are no known analogies. It is assumed that it was a cult vessel regardless of the fact it is hollow and can contain fluids, it could not have been used in everyday life, or in private or public purposes, since it has no standing surface. It was most probably used once during a ceremony after the burial of the remains of the deceased. There were two types of sacrifices after burial: burnt offerings and libation offerings. After the liquid was poured, the vessels that were used in this part of the ritual, which usually were jugs with a single handle, were put in the grave or next to it. That is how the vessel in the shape of a wheel was found, as the finder came across it on the top of a grave. Analogies for such situations are known from early imperial necropolis in Upper Pannonia. For example, at the Gornja Vas - Ravnice site in Žumberak necropolis we found several cases of jugs with a single handle which were used during libation offerings.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

PRE-CHRISTIAN HORIZON, 1st – 3rd century AD

Christianity as a monotheistic religion could not impose itself easily or quickly upon the regions with long polytheistic tradition. However, before the strengthening or more significant spreading of Christian communities, the religious life of the population in Pannonia consisted of cults which more or less could be linked to the monotheistic understanding of world and

life. Their influence could undoubtedly help the later spreading of Christianity because they introduced to the people some concepts relatively similar to the Christian idea of divinity. Apart from strictly religious reasons, the spreading of these cults was facilitated by the fact that they were not persecuted. Since they were not dangerous for the state or imperial rule, the number of believers could grow unhindered.

Oriental mystery cults gave their believers hope in a better afterlife, so their increasing popularity in the 2nd century AD is not surprising. Precisely that kind of belief in salvation could have drawn people nearer to Christian ideas.

Resources

- Bujas, Croatian-English dictionary
- Articles from Hrčak (<http://hrcak.srce.hr/?lang=en>)
- Croatian Scientific Bibliography, CROSBIB (<http://bib.irb.hr/pregledi?lang=EN>)
- The Oxford dictionary (<https://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>)
- Omega forum discussion (<https://omega.ffzg.hr/mod/forum/view.php?id=149769>)
- Archaeology glossary on Omega
- Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (<http://www.amz.hr/>)
- Publications of the Institute of Archaeology (<http://www.iarh.hr/en/publications/>)
- Encyclopaedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/>)
- Collocation dictionary (<http://www.freecollocation.com/>)
- The Croatian Language Portal (<http://hjp.znanje.hr/>)

Translation 4

Škare, Andrija. 2017. Rupa puna dima, in: Društvene igre Škare, 113-120. Zagreb: HENA COM, pg. 113-120

Translation

A Hole Full of Smoke

1.

He felt uneasy deep in his stomach as soon as he pressed the button on the intercom. He had been nervous before that, during the bus drive to Velika Gorica^{15xli}, but only in front of the intercom with this so familiar name on it did that awful feeling transform into a physical dimension.

A female voice answered after long, far too long, ten seconds. She sounded normal, as usual, like anyone would sound if they answered a doorbell that had interrupted them in some business.

–Yes? – Her voice was soft, but steady. Experienced.^{xlii}

– Good afternoon, Mrs. Eva, it's^{xliii} Marin^{xliv}.

– Come in.

The entryway was dark, but he did not want to turn on the light, it did not feel right, since there was plenty of daylight outside.^{xlv} He took the elevator to the ninth floor and she had already been waiting outside the door of one out of three apartments on the floor. She was a fragile woman in a black skirt and ordinary black T-shirt, pale and obviously completely exhausted, with deep blue circles under her eyes that she did not even bother to hide with makeup.

– Please, Marin, come in.

– Hello^{xlvi}. How are you?

Instead of replying she opened the door a bit wider to let him into the apartment he knew well, but could not remember if he had ever seen her in it. It is unusual to see people in their own space for the first time and watch them move around it and the way in which they behave, so you are trying to figure out if there are any unnatural movements caused by you being a guest and if they are different when the person is alone.

¹⁵ A city very close to Zagreb. There is a regular city bus line between them.

He sat at the table on which there was a white tablecloth and dark blue vase with fresh basil in it. There were glasses, a bottle of rakija^{xlvii} and orange juice too, as well as a plate with biscuits and two plates with napkins. In the middle of the table lay the real reason of his visit – a cellphone^{xlviii}. Black Samsung Galaxy A5 was lying there, calmly and innocently, and Marin was anxiously looking at it, furtively, trying not to give it his full attention, at least not yet, he was afraid of it.

– How about a small rakija? – asked Mrs. Eva and poured it into his glass before he had a chance to reply. She poured to herself too, but less, just to cover the bottom. She raised the glass, looked him in the eye and muttered “Cheers!” and drank it all. She sighed deeply.

– So, Marin, how are you?

– Good, thank you.^{xlix} How are you?^l

– I don’t know what to say. I am a bit better, mostly when I don’t think about it, when I am doing something so I am focused on it. But then I get worse again and feel desperate...

– You have to find something to keep you from thinking about it, anything. I do it all the time.

– I’ve been there already, my dear Marin. With my husband, my parents, I know how it goes. But this is different... my only son... – she said and her eyes became dimmed and tears started brimming over so she closed her eyelids and pressed them with her right thumb and index finger. She composed herself for a moment so she poured herself another glass of rakija, again just to cover the bottom of the glass with liquid.

– Listen. If you find something in this phone to help me understand, please, call me, let me know. Just to understand. I know that you can never completely understand why someone killed themselves, but I want to at least try, to see it more clearly. – She said and began crying, this time for real.

Marin did not know what to do, he froze and all that he was thinking he might or should do seemed terribly stupid. Then he took the napkin next to his plate and pressed it into Mrs. Eva’s hand. She looked at him through her tears, gratefully.^{li}

– Here you go, take it. And please, if you find out anything – she talked through the tears that were dripping as if they were not her own, as if they were the natural state of those two wary, grey–yellowish eyes. She was saying it and handing him the phone, black Samsung Galaxy A5, and Marin took it in his hand as if it was blazing or pestilent, as if it presented itself as a great evil to him.

– I will, I will let you know, don’t worry.

2.

Pugs are most ridiculous, that is just the way it is, out of hundreds, thousands and millions of different breeds, pugs are the most ridiculous. The way they walk, always on the verge of swaggering and constant fear they might tip over, the way they make noises, like shy and very small piglets, the way they look at you with their round, sad eyes, literally everything is ridiculous, but there is nothing derogatory in laughing at them, it is sheer affection. That was how Lena thought, as she was walking her little pug^{lii} Bey^{liiii}, named after Beyoncé. These thoughts would always cross her mind as she would see her staggering along the grey facades in Tratinska street^{liiv} in haste to get to that little bit of green area in the Stara Trešnjevka park. Bey would always evoke these thoughts, and she was happy for it, because it only meant that she was not preoccupied with something bigger and more important, something that was bothering or picking her, and that she could enjoy the company of her little queen.

She sat on the bench and lit up a cigarette, as her cell started ringing in the exact moment of exhaling the first puff, the sweetest one. The idyllic moment was irrevocably gone, because she had long stopped anticipating good news from her cellphone.

– Hello?

– Hi, Lena, it's me.

– Hello, Marin.

– What're you doing? Am I interrupting?

– I'm out with Bey, nothing important. You're not interrupting.

– Listen, I was at Jan's mom today. She gave me his cell.

– Fuck!^{liv} How is she?

– Good... I don't know. I don't know what to say. I think she'll be fine, she's tough. The thing is, it's still early.

– True.

– I went through the phone. I'm shocked. You have to come at my place, we have to go through it together.

– What did you find? C'mon, say it.

– Can't do it over the phone. There's a lot of stuff. I have a feeling everything is going to fall in its place now.

– C'mon, what's up with that 'Can't do it over the phone' bullshit, just say it, for fuck's sake.

– No, seriously, you have to see it. I can't just retell it. There's a video, actually, a series of videos. It's a story, a part of it. And there's something like a journal. It's another thing. I can't retell it to you, really.

– Oh, man.

– When can you come?

– Today, tonight. Let's say, after seven?

– Ok, great. Will you call Vera?

– Why do we need her?

– I mean, she should come, she's in the videos too.

– So what?

– I don't know, it somehow seems right that she should be with us. Fuck, because of him.

– Fine, I'll call her.

– OK, great, see you.

– See you.

Lena realized that her cigarette almost burned to her fingers and that she did not take another puff apart from that first one that she needed to even light the cigarette. She threw the stub under her feet and lit up another one. She was shaking and she felt sick. She jumped to her feet and pulled the leashed a bit too harshly, for which she apologized to Bey, out loud. She hurried home because she needed a drink before calling Vera.

3.

They were inseparable once, they thought they were inseparable, but it was a long time ago and that time was becoming harder and harder to remember. What once were tight bonds were now only strings, slender threads made out of past and memories of some past attachment, a debt to past times.

Jan and Marin go way back. They lived in the same building in the neighborhood of Sopot, in entrances that were next to each other. They went in the same class in elementary school and afterwards in high school. They were brothers or cousins rather than best friends, they knew everything about each other, they share the biggest secrets, the most intimate thoughts and doubts. They move a bit far apart in college, when Jan started studying math and Marin chose history and sociology, so they entered new circles, new companies and their

personal universes were inhabited by new preoccupations. It was the time when Jan moved with his mom to Velika Gorica so they were physically apart as well, and the chances of running into each other was minimal, so they lost an important aspect of hanging out. Before that they would barge into each other's apartments, unannounced, as if they were walking into their own apartment. They did not see each other every day anymore, but they hung out on weekends. They would go out on Fridays or Saturdays, and if for any reason they failed to do so, a coffee on Sundays was a must. That could only be cancelled in case they were seriously ill.

Lena was brought into the company by Jan. He met her in college, she had a brilliant mind, but she didn't fit in. She would hang out with other colleagues only if they needed help with college assignment or if she needed such help, which was a rare case. She did not drink coffees endlessly in the college coffee shop Tangenta, nor did she attend parties. She was always around, circling like a satellite around her generation, but she never fit in. She would mostly sit aside, alone, she was not very close with anyone. Jan was the only one who attracted her with her unusual tranquility and cheerfulness that was almost always tinged with a drop of uneasiness, sometimes even fear. Only later did she realize that his character was largely defined by consumption of enormous quantities of weed.

They became close quickly, but that friendship, no matter how intense, was rather superficial. They were both comfortable with that, because they did not have the need for real intimacy. They just needed someone similar to them to grab onto and to help them keep their heads over the troubled water of ambitious colleagues. However, Marin and Lena clicked instantly. Jan took her to Morrissey concert on Šalata Stadium^{lvi} and his best friend fell in love at first sight. She liked him too, it was clear. The three of them drank wine in the Ribnjak park before the concert and with each sip Marin felt a new small wave of euphoria – because of the concert, because of Lena, because of hanging out, because of the fact that he was young and alive and then suddenly all seemed possible. Before Moz stepped on the stage, he whispered to Lena: “If he doesn't play *There is a Light That Never Goes Out*, you and I will be something big”. She did not know how to respond so she gave him a surprised look, but Marin was right. Although he misled the audience into thinking he will play one of his greatest hits, Morrissey did not do that in the end, and Lena and Marin soon fell in love and became one of those couples that people either admire or envy.

Resources

- Bujas, Croatian-English dictionary
- The Oxford dictionary (<https://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>)
- Omega forum discussion (<https://omega.ffzg.hr/mod/forum/view.php?id=149770>)
- Collocation dictionary (<http://www.freecollocation.com/>)
- The Croatian Language Portal (<http://hjp.znanje.hr/>)

Translation 5

Cochrane Reviews: Plain language summaries (PLS), (<http://www.cochrane.org>)

Glossary of terms

| EN | HR | SOURCE |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| Adult | odrasla osoba | Cochrane glossary |
| adverse effect | štetni učinak | Cochrane glossary |
| Aggressive | agresivan | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009377/haloperidol-kao-sredstvo-smirivanja-ljudi-koji-su-agresivni-ili-uznemireni-zbog-psihoze |
| Agitated | uznemiren | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD002830/droperidol-za-lijecenje-agresivnosti-i-uznemirenosti-uzrokovanih-psihozom |
| Agitation | uznemirenost | http://www.halmed.hr/fdsak3jnFsk1Kfa/ostale_stranice/P_reporuceni-prijevodni-strucnih-pojmova-u-klinici-i-neklinici-farmakovigilanciji-i-kakvoci.pdf |
| Antipsychotic | antipsihotik | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009268/usporedba-haloperidola-i-niskopotentnih-antipsihotika-prve-generacije-za-lijecenje-shizofrenije |
| Aripiprazole | aripiprazol | https://mediately.co/hr/drugs/NCA1XorAamjxwOwJM4CjEPp46Id/aripiprazol-pliva-10-mg-tablete |
| Artery | arterija | Cochrane glossary |
| Background | dosadašnje spoznaje | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| balloon | balon | https://repozitorij.mef.unizg.hr/islandora/object/mef%3A1220/datastream/PDF/view |
| Behaviour | ponašanje | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD010646/kratka-ili-standardna-kognitivno-bihevioralna-terapija-za-lijecenje-shizofrenije |
| Benefit | pozitivan učinak | Cochrane glossary |
| Bleeding | krvarenje | Cochrane glossary |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| blood count | krvna slika | http://struna.ihjj.hr/en/naziv/krvna-slika/14528/#naziv |
| blood vessel | krvna žila | http://struna.ihjj.hr/en/naziv/krvna-zila/16504/#naziv |
| botulinum toxin | botulinum toksin | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD007510/botulinum-toksin-tipa-za-hipertrofiju-misica-masetera |
| brain abscess | apsces mozga | http://www.msđ-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msđ-prirucnik/neurologija/infekcije-mozga/apsces-mozga |
| Breathing | disanje | Cochrane glossary |
| Breathlessness | osjećaj nedostatka zraka | Cochrane glossary |
| clinical trial | klinički pokus | Cochrane glossary |
| Cochrane Schizophrenia group | Cochrane skupina za istraživanje shizofrenije | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD012029/bifeprunoks-u-usporedbi-s-placebom-za-lijecenje-shizofrenije |
| Cochrane review | Cochrane sustavni pregled | http://croatia.cochrane.org/hr/news/10-hrvatski-cochrane-simpozij-2018-04-18 |
| Coil | zavojnica | https://repozitorij.mef.unizg.hr/islandora/object/mef%3A1220/datastream/PDF/view |
| Complication | komplikacija | Cochrane glossary |
| Conclusion | zaključci | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| connective tissue disease | bolest vezivnog tkiva | http://www.msđ-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msđ-prirucnik/pulmologija/intersticijske-bolesti-pluca |
| Cyclophosphamide | ciklofosfamid | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD002265/usporedba-ciklofosfamida-i-metilprendizolona-u-terapiji-lupusa |
| Delusion | deluzija | http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=14446 |
| Diagnose | dijagnosticirati | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD004064/kemoterapija-za-lijecenje-uznapredovalog-karcinoma-zelUCA |
| Drowsiness | omamljenost | http://www.halmed.hr/fdsak3jnFsk1Kfa/ostale_stranice/P-reporuceni-prijevodi-strucnih-pojmova-u-klinici-i-neklinici-farmakovigilanciji-i-kakvoci.pdf |
| Drug | lijek | Cochrane glossary |
| dummy | lažna terapija | Omega discussion |

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|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| treatment | | |
| Effective | učinkovit | Cochrane glossary |
| Effectiveness | učinkovitost | Cochrane glossary |
| electronic search | elektroničko pretraživanje | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009413/vrtlarske-aktivnosti-kao-terapija-za-shizofreniju |
| Embolisation | embolizacija | http://www.kb-merkur.hr/userfiles/pdfs/Metode%20u%20intervencijskoj%20radiologiji.pdf |
| embolisation device | embolizacijsko sredstvo | https://repozitorij.mef.unizg.hr/islandora/object/mef%3A1220/datastream/PDF/view |
| embolisation therapy | embolizacijsko liječenje | https://www.bib.irb.hr/682323 |
| Emotion | emocija | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD010646/kratka-ili-standardna-kognitivno-bihevioralna-terapija-za-lijecenje-shizofrenije |
| Evidence | dokaz | Cochrane glossary |
| Excitable | uzbuđen | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD006391/benzodiazepini-u-lijecenju-shizofrenije |
| Exercise | tjelovježba | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD005001/tjelovjezba-za-zene-koje-primaju-kemoterapiju-zracenje-ili-oba-oblika-lijecenja-adjuvantna-terapija |
| Frequency | učestalost | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD003430/vlakna-iz-hrane-za-sprjecavanje-ponovne-pojave-adenoma-i-tumora-debelog-crijeva |
| Grade | stupanj | Cochrane glossary |
| Hallucination | halucinacija | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD002830/droperidol-za-lijecenje-agresivnosti-i-uznemirenosti-uzrokovanih-psihozom |
| Haloperidol | haloperidol | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD005000/aripiprazol-sam-ili-u-kombinaciji-s-drugim-lijekovima-za-lijecenje-akutne-manicne-faze-bipolarnog |
| Harm | štetni učinak | Cochrane glossary |

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Headache | glavobolja | Cochrane glossary |
| health professional | zdravstveni stručnjak | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32011L0024 |
| high-quality evidence | dokazi visoke kvalitete | Cochrane glossary |
| Illness | bolest | Cochrane glossary |
| Information Specialist | informacijski stručnjak | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009377/haloperidol-kao-sredstvo-smirivanja-ljudi-koji-su-agresivni-ili-uznemireni-zbog-psihoze |
| interstitial lung disease | intersticijska bolest pluća | http://www.msđ-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msđ-prirucnik/pulmologija/intersticijske-bolesti-pluca |
| Intramuscular | intramuskularan | http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=27461 |
| Injection | injekcija | Cochrane glossary |
| Irritable | razdražljiv | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009377/haloperidol-kao-sredstvo-smirivanja-ljudi-koji-su-agresivni-ili-uznemireni-zbog-psihoze |
| key findings | ključni rezultati | Omega discussion |
| key results | ključni rezultati | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| long-term follow-up | dugoročno praćenje nakon liječenja | Cochrane glossary |
| low-quality evidence | dokazi niske kvalitete | Cochrane glossary |
| Lung | plućno krilo | Cochrane glossary |
| lung function | plućna funkcija | Cochrane glossary |
| Lungs | pluća | Cochrane glossary |
| main results | ključni rezultati | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| Medicaton | lijek | Cochrane glossary |
| mental health problem | problem mentalnog zdravlja | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD003384/topiramamat-za-lijecenje-akutnih-emocionalnih-epizoda-bipolarnog-poremecaja |
| mental health | stručnjak za | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009377/haloperidol-kao- |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| professional | mentalno zdravlje | sredstvo-smirivanja-ljudi-koji-su-agresivni-ili-uznemireni-zbog-psihoze |
| motor tic | motorni tik | https://mediately.co/hr/icd/F00-F99/set/F90-F98/cls/F95.1/kronicni-motorni-ili-glasovni-tik |
| mycophenolate mofetil | mikofenolat mofetil | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD010242/mikofenolat-mofetil-za-relapsirajuce-remitirajucu-multiplu-sklerozu |
| Nausea | mučnina | Cochrane glossary |
| observational study | opažajno istraživanje | Cochrane glossary |
| Olanzapine | olanzapin | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD005146/kombinacija-haloperidola-i-prometazina-za-lijecenje-agresije-uzrokovane-psihozom |
| Outcome | ishod | Cochrane glossary |
| Patient | pacijent | Cochrane glossary |
| phonic tic | glasovni tik | https://mediately.co/hr/icd/F00-F99/set/F90-F98/cls/F95.1/kronicni-motorni-ili-glasovni-tik |
| Placebo | placebo | Cochrane glossary |
| poor oxygenation | niska razina kisika | Cochrane glossary |
| poor quality | niža kvaliteta | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009268/usporedba-haloperidola-i-niskopotentnih-antipsihotika-prve-generacije-za-lijecenje-shizofrenije |
| Procedure | postupak, zahvat | Cochrane glossary |
| Psychosis | psihoza | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD002830/droperidol-za-lijecenje-agresivnosti-i-uznemirenosti-uzrokovanih-psihozom |
| psychosis-induced aggression | agresija uzrokovana psihozom | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD005146/kombinacija-haloperidola-i-prometazina-za-lijecenje-agresije-uzrokovane-psihozom |
| pulmonary arteriovenous malformation | plućna arteriovenska malformacija | http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pulmologija/pristup-bolesniku-s-plucnim-simptomima/solitarni-plucni-cvor |

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| quality of evidence | kvaliteta dokaza | Cochrane glossary |
| quality of life | kvaliteta života | Cochrane glossary |
| randomized controlled trial | randomizirani kontrolirani pokus | Cochrane glossary |
| rapid tranquilisation | brza trankvilizacija | https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/278595 |
| rapid tranquiliser | jak trankvilizator | http://www.hzhm.hr/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Nacionalne-smjernice-za-rad-izvanbolnicke-i-bolnicke.pdf |
| Report | izvješće | Cochrane glossary |
| Research | istraživanje | Cochrane glossary |
| Resistance | otpornost | Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik |
| Restless | nemiran | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009377/haloperidol-kao-sredstvo-smirivanja-ljudi-koji-su-agresivni-ili-uznemireni-zbog-psihoze |
| Review | pregled literature | Cochrane glossary |
| review author | autor pregleda | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD011802/smanjenje-doze-inhalacijskih-kortikosteroida-u-terapiji-astme-kod-odraslih-osoba |
| review question | istraživačko pitanje | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| rheumatoid arthritis | reumatoidni artritis | http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-kostiju-zglobova-i-misica/bolesti-zglobova-i-vezivnog-tkiva/reumatoidni-artritis |
| Safety | sigurnost | Cochrane glossary |
| Screen | pregledati | http://croatia.cochrane.org/hr/news/novi-cochrane-sustavni-pregled-hrvatskih-autora-djelotvornost-intervencija-za-znanstvenu-%C4%8Destit |

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|-----------------------|---|---|
| search date | datum pretraživanja literature | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| Searching | pretraživanje | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| Severity | težina | http://www.halmed.hr/fdsak3jnFsk1Kfa/ostale_stranice/P_reporuceni-prijevedi-strucnih-pojmova-u-klinici-i-neklinici-farmakovigilanciji-i-kakvoci.pdf |
| side effect | nuspojava | Cochrane glossary |
| Sleepiness | pospanost | http://www.halmed.hr/fdsak3jnFsk1Kfa/ostale_stranice/P_reporuceni-prijevedi-strucnih-pojmova-u-klinici-i-neklinici-farmakovigilanciji-i-kakvoci.pdf |
| Stroke | moždani udar | Cochrane glossary |
| Study | istraživanje | Cochrane glossary |
| study characteristics | obilježja uključenih istraživanja | Cochrane glossary (subtitles) |
| Surgery | kirurški zahvat | Cochrane glossary |
| systematic review | sustavni pregled | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD008933/usporedba-ucinkovitosti-i-omjera-rizika-i-koristi-imunomodulatora-i-imunosupresiva-za-multiplu-sklerozu |
| systemic sclerosis | sistemska skleroza | http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/bolesti-misica-kostiju-i-vezivnog-tkiva/autoimune-reumatske-bolesti/sistemska-skleroza |
| Tourette's syndrome | Touretteov sindrom | http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD006996/pimozid-je-ucinkovit-u-lijecenju-tikova-u-touretteovom-sindromu |
| Treatment | liječenje | Cochrane glossary |
| Trial | pokus | Cochrane glossary |
| upset stomach | želučane tegobe | https://www.belupo.hr/media/products/LUPOCET_1000_mg_%C5%A1lume%C4%87e_tablete.pdf |
| Vein | vena | Cochrane glossary |
| well-being | zdravlje | Cochrane glossary |

Translation

Aripiprazol (intramuskularni) protiv^{lvii} agresije ili uznemirenosti uzrokovane psihozom (brza trankvilizacija)^{lviii} CD008074

Koliko je učinkovit aripiprazol u smirivanju ljudi koji su agresivni ili uznemireni zbog psihoze?

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Ljudi s psihozom čuju glasove (halucinacije) ili imaju abnormalne misli (deluzije^{lix}) koje ih mogu uplašiti, prouzrokovati psihološku patnju ili uznemiriti (mogu postati nemirni, uzbuđeni ili razdražljivi)^{lx}. Takve emocije ponekad mogu prouzročiti agresivno ili nasilno ponašanje. To predstavlja izazov i dvojbu stručnjacima za mentalno zdravlje koji moraju dijagnosticirati i vrlo često u kratkom roku dati najbolje moguće liječenje da agresivni ljudi ne bi naudili sebi ili drugima.

Aripiprazol je lijek koji se može koristiti u liječenju psihoze i smirivanju ljudi koji su agresivni ili uznemireni zbog psihoze. Može se uzimati oralnim putem ili injekcijom (intramuskularno). Međutim, aripiprazol može uzrokovati neugodne nuspojave poput glavobolje, želučanih tegoba te pretjeranu pospanost ili omamljenost.

U ovom su se sustavnom pregledu literature tražili^{lxi} dokazi iz randomiziranih kontroliranih pokusa koji su procjenjivali učinkovitost intramuskularnog aripiprazola kod ljudi koji su uznemireni ili agresivni zbog psihoze.

Pretraživanje

Informacijski stručnjak Cochrane skupine za istraživanje shizofrenije^{lxii} je 2014. i 2017. godine proveo elektroničko pretraživanje istraživanja randomiziranih odraslih osoba s agresijom uzrokovane psihozom koji su primili injekcije aripiprazola, injekcije placeba (lažne terapije^{lxiii}) ili injekcije nekog drugog antipsihotika. U pretraživanju su nađena 63 važeća dokumenta koji su upućivali na 21 pokus. Autori pregleda ocijenili su mogu li se ti dokumenti uzeti u obzir ili odbaciti.

Ključni rezultati

Samo su se tri istraživanja mogla uzeti u obzir. Dokazi su ograničeni zbog malog broja pokusa i loše kvalitete zabilježenih podataka. Manje ljudi koji su primili aripiprazol je trebalo više injekcija da bi se smirili nego oni koji su primili placebo ili haloperidol. U konačnici je aripiprazol uzrokovao sličan broj štetnih učinaka u odnosu na placebo ili haloperidol. U usporedbi s olanzapinom, aripiprazol je manje učinkovit u smirivanju ljudi ali uzrokuje manju pospanost i omamljenost.

Zaključci

Neki dokazi su dostupni, no loše su kvalitete te je iz tih podataka teško zaključiti o učinkovitosti aripiprazola. Zdravstveni stručnjaci i ljudi s problemima mentalnog zdravlja nemaju jasne naputke u vezi s korištenjem aripiprazola kao jakog trankvilizatora. Potrebno je više istraživanja koja bi pomogla ljudima odlučiti koji je lijek bolji u smirivanju, ima manje štetnih učinaka i koji djeluje brzo i trenutno.

Botulinum toksin protiv motornih i glasovnih tikova u Touretteovom sindromu CS012285

Botulinum toksin protiv motornih i glasovnih tikova

Istraživačko pitanje: Koliko je siguran i učinkovit botulinum toksin u usporedbi s placebom i drugim lijekovima u liječenju motornih i glasovnih tikova kod Touretteovog sindroma?

Dosadašnje spoznaje: Ljudi s Touretteovim sindromom često rade ponavljajuće i nagle pokrete (motorni) ili vokalne zvukove (glasovni) koje zovemo tikovima. Injekcije botulinuma toksina koriste se u liječenju motornih i glasovnih tikova kod pacijenata s Touretteovim sindromom. Smatra se da oslabljuju mehanizam u tijelu koji uzrokuje tikove. Postoje kontradiktorna izvješća o njihovoj učinkovitosti.

Obilježja uključenih istraživanja: Autori pregleda literature saželi su informacije iz jednog kliničkog pokusa koje je usporedilo botulinum toksin s placebom u liječenju tikova odraslih osoba s Touretteovim sindromom.

Ključni rezultati: Pronašli smo jedno malo istraživanje. Istraživanje je bilo ograničeno brojem sudionika (N=18) koji su uglavnom imali blage tikove. Vrlo smo nesigurni oko učinaka injekcija botulinum toksina na smanjenje i ozbiljnost tikova, kao i na mjeru cjelokupnog zdravlja. Neki su sudionici doživjeli štetne učinke poput slabobeće, nemira i nelagode u vratu nakon injekcije. Iz istraživanja nismo mogli zaključiti jesu li sudionici koji su primili injekciju razvili otpornost na injekcije botulinuma što bi ih s vremenom učinilo manje učinkovitima.

Dokazi se odnose na istraživanja dostupna do 25. listopada 2017.^{lxiv}

Embolizacija plućne arteriovenske malformacije CD008017

Embolizacijsko liječenje plućnih arteriovenskih malformacija

Istraživačko pitanje

Pregledali smo dokaze o učinku blokiranja krvnih žila koje hrane abnormalne veze između arterija i vena kod ljudi koji ih imaju u plućima.

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Plućne arteriovenske malformacije su abnormalne veze između arterija i vena u plućnom krilu koje mogu uzrokovati ozbiljne komplikacije poput moždanog udara, apscesa mozga, krvarenja u plućnom krilu ili nisku razinu kisika. Embolizacija je uobičajeno liječenje plućnih arteriovenskih malformacija. Tijekom postupka, embolizacijskim sredstvima poput balona ili zavojnice (ili oba) blokira se arterija ili arterije koje hrane malformaciju. Te su malformacije često male, više ih je te su raširene pa mnoge nisu pogodne za embolizacijsko liječenje.

Ovo je ažurirana verzija već objavljenog Cochrane sustavnog pregleda.^{lxv}

Datum pretraživanja literature

Dokazi se odnose na istraživanja dostupna do: 10. travnja 2017.

Obilježja uključenih istraživanja

U ovom sustavnom pregledu nismo uključili nijedan randomizirani kontrolirani pokus embolizacije u odnosu na kirurški zahvat ni usporedbe različitih embolizacijskih sredstava. Pronašli smo jedan pokus koji je u tijeku koji uspoređuje dva različita embolizacijska sredstva koji bi mogao biti pogodan za inkluziju u sustavni pregled nakon završetka.

Ključni rezultati

Iako nijedan randomizirani kontrolirani pokus ovog liječenja nije uključen u ovaj sustavni pregled, mnoga su opažajna istraživanja zaključila da embolizacijsko liječenje ima svojih pozitivnih učinaka. Međutim, randomizirani kontrolirani pokusi nisu uvijek izvedivi zbog etičkih razloga. Zbog nedostatka randomiziranih kontroliranih pokusa, standardizirani pristup u izvješćima kao i dugoročno praćenje kroz istraživanje registara moglo bi pomoći u poboljšanju sigurnosti i ishoda embolizacije kod plućnih arteriovenskih malformacija.

Kvaliteta dokaza

Nismo bili u mogućnosti iznijeti dokaze iz randomiziranih kontroliranih pokusa u ovoj verziji pregleda.

Ciklofosfamid protiv intersticijske bolesti pluća nastale zbog bolesti vezivnog tkiva CD010908

Ciklofosfamid protiv intersticijske bolesti pluća koja je nastala zbog bolesti vezivnog tkiva

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Ljudi s bolešću vezivnog tkiva poput reumatoidnog artritisa i sistemske skleroze mogu razviti skupinu bolesti pluća koja se zove intersticijska bolest pluća. To može utjecati na disanje i kvalitetu života te može dovesti do skraćenog životnog vijeka. Lijek pod nazivom ciklofosfamid imao je pozitivne učinke u liječenju drugih bolesti, no ima nuspojave.

Istraživačko pitanje

Željeli smo ispitati je li ciklofosfamid pomogao u očuvanju plućne funkcije kod ljudi s intersticijskom bolešću pluća zbog bolesti vezivnog tkiva. Također smo željeli vidjeti uzrokuje li lijek nuspojave i pomaže li u poboljšanju kvalitete života, dužine životnog vijeka, disanja i sposobnosti tjelovježbe.

Obilježja uključenih istraživanja

Tražili smo istraživanja zaključno sa svibnjem 2017. te smo uključili četiri istraživanja s ukupno 495 osoba s intersticijskom bolešću pluća nastale zbog bolesti vezivnog tkiva. Neki su ljudi primili ciklofosfamid, dok su ostali primali druge lijekove ili placebo. Usporedili smo te različite skupine kako bi našli razlike.

Ključni rezultati^{lxvi}

Našli smo dokaze niske kvalitete koji pokazuju male pozitivne učinke u korištenju ciklofosfamida u odnosu na placebo što se tiče plućne funkcije i osjećaja nedostatka zraka. Nema jasnih dokaza koji bi pokazali da su ljudi koji su primali ciklofosfamid imali bolju plućnu funkciju od onih koji su uzimali drukčiji lijek (mikofenolat mofetil). Neki su ljudi imali lošiju krvnu sliku, krv u urinu i mučninu.

Kvaliteta dokaza

Ocijenili smo kvalitetu dokaza sljedećom skalom: vrlo niska, niska, umjerena i visoka. Ocjena vrlo niske kvalitete dokaza znači da smo vrlo nesigurni oko rezultata. Ocjena vrlo visoke kvalitete dokaza znači da smo vrlo sigurni u rezultate. U ovom Cochraneovom sustavnom pregledu pronašli smo dokaze niske kvalitete. Uključili smo randomizirane kontrolirane pokuse koji su bili slijepa ispitivanja, što znači da sudionici te oni koji su ocijenili rezultate nisu znali jesu li sudionici primali ciklofosfamid ili placebo. Međutim, pokusi su uglavnom uključivali ljude sa sistemskom sklerozom, tako da se rezultati ne moraju nužno odnositi na sve ljude s intersticijskom bolešću pluća nastale zbog bolesti vezivnog tkiva.

Resources

- Cochrane glossaries published on the Omega forum, <https://omega.ffzg.hr/course/view.php?id=664#section-5>
- Cochrane systematic reviews, <http://www.cochrane.org/hr/evidence>
- Croatian encyclopaedia, <http://www.enciklopedija.hr/>
- Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSBIB), https://bib.irb.hr/pretrazivanje_jednostavno
- Croatian Special Field Terminology Database *Struna*, <http://struna.ihjj.hr/>
- Dr Med, The University of Zagreb School of Medicine repository, <http://medlib.mef.hr/>
- Hrčak - Portal of Croatian Scientific Journals, <https://hrcak.srce.hr/>
- Internet page of the Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical devices of Croatia HALMED, <http://www.halmed.hr/hr>
- Mediatel Drug Registry, <https://mediately.co/hr/drugs>
- Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik / Jasna Fabijanić, Nevenka Fabijanić. - Rijeka : Naklada Uliks, 2011
- MSD Medicinski priručnik za pacijente, <http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente>
- MSD priručnik dijagnostike i terapije, <http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik>
- MSD priručnik simptoma bolesti, <http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-simptomi>
- Omega forum discussion, <https://omega.ffzg.hr/mod/forum/view.php?id=149771>

Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik = English-Croatian Dictionary / Željko Bujas. - 2. izd. - Zagreb : Nakladni zavod Globus, 2001.

Endnotes

ⁱ Latin countries as a hyperonym to Latin America and Latin Europe was somewhat challenging to translate into Croatian. Latin America as zemlje Latinske Amerike can be found in the Croatian Encyclopaedia (<http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/33963/>). However, the term Latinska Europa in scientific publications refers to medieval Europe in which Latin was the official language. Therefore, I had to use a descriptive way to refer to Latin countries and Latin Europe denoting romance-speaking countries.

ⁱⁱ Translating expressions such as 'white part of the former empire' is a slippery slope because it falls into the category of political correctness. However, in my opinion, the choice 'bivši dijelovi carstva gdje žive bijelci' is a perfectly acceptable, politically correct solution.

ⁱⁱⁱ This whole paragraph in the source text is consisted of a few very long sentences with somewhat confusing punctuation. In order to make the sentences more cohesive and coherent, I decided against using semicolon and used regular colons instead. Furthermore, I used 'zanimljivo' and various linking words to make the text even clearer and more straight-forward.

^{iv} Power distance indeks or PDI is a recurring abbreviation which is of crucial importance for the text. It was discussed on the Omega forum that it is best to use indeks distance moći as the Croatian term. Regarding the way in which to introduce PDI, first time it is mentioned in the text, it should be introduced with the explanation in English: indeks distance moći (Power Distance Index, PDI). However, there is no need for underestimating the reader by constantly reminding him of the full meaning in English. Therefore, it is enough to use indeks distance moći or just PDI afterwards in the text.

^v Question 1, 2, 3 could have been translated as Pitanje 1, 2, 3 etc. However, I opted for prvo, drugo, treće pitanje because it is more common to use such expressions in Croatia, especially with regard to the footnote number 6, where Chapter 1, Note 3 is used. I would definitely translate these expressions as 1. poglavlje, 3. bilješka, so in order to be consistent, I opted for prvo, drugo pitanje etc.

^{vi} The original expression is 'employees afraid'. However, I decided to add 'od zaposlenika' in order to remind the reader of what are the employees afraid and to make it more transparent.

^{vii} Throughout the whole portion of the text, term boss is frequently used. The options to translate the term into Croatian were following: rukovoditelj, nadređeni, šef. Since all these terms exist in scientific publications, I decided to use all of them depending on the surrounding context. Rukovoditelj was used the most, whereas nadređeni was used to complement the term subordinate (podređeni). The latter is least formal and I have used it at the end of the paragraph when the author takes a step back from terminological analysis and attempts to illustrate the situation in an informal way. Therefore, the usage of these terms was in the function of achieving the right style and preserving the register.

^{viii} All the italicized words from the source text were put in *Italic* in the target text as well.

^x There was a discussion on Omega about the term counterdependence. None of the colleagues could find the term translated in Croatian scientific publications. The concept clearly exists in the everyday adjectives such as *samoživ*, but I was reluctant to use it in this context, especially because the term has to work in relation to interdependence and dependence. Therefore, I opted for coining a new term *protuovisnost*. The context around the term provides enough explanation to make it completely transparent and straightforward.

^{xi} I have found the translation of this particular definition in one of the Croatian publications that was one of my basic sources for translation ([Dimenzije nacionalne kulture kao odrednice poslovne klime u Hrvatskoj](#), EIZ club, Zagreb)

However, the translation does not make a difference between organization and institution – they are all *institucije*. The dilemma was following: Should I use a translation from a relevant source or intervene and make this distinction clearer. I opted for the latter.

^{xii} There was a certain dilemma whether to use *originalno* or *prvotno* in original IBM research/set. In this particular context it is better to use *prvotno* because it refers to the first (original) IBM research that was conducted and not the replicated studies. In this sense, the usage of *originalno* would imply questionable authenticity of later research

^{xiii} Although there is a noun 'moderation' in the source text, a verb phrase would suit the context both syntactically and semantically. Therefore I opted for 'biti umjeren' instead of 'umjerenost'.

^{xiv} „as is“ and „as it should be“ are two terms that make this paragraph visually oversaturated with punctuation. Therefore in the Croatian translation I chose not to use quotation marks and just write *kakav/kakva jest* and *kakav/kakva bi trebalo/la biti*.

^{xv} It was agreed on Omega to use *unutarnja grupa* and *kolektivizam*, so there was no reason why in-group collectivism would not be translated as *kolektivizam unutarnje grupe*.

^{xvi} Since the term social contract is translated in Croatian as *društveni ugovor*, it would be analogous to translate intergenerational contract as *međugeneracijski ugovor*. However, I have not found a single confirmation of the term, so I decided to use *međugeneracijska solidarnost*, given that the concept behind that term corresponds to the English original.

^{xvii} There was a somewhat heated discussion on the Omega forum about the term *gradaute*, denoting a student that has successfully obtained a university degree. The originally proposed Croatian terms *diplomac* and *diplomant* were dismissed as semantically inadequate, since they denote a student that has not yet graduated. Therefore, *diplomirani student* as a semantically correct and transparent term was proposed, as well as gender-

neutral term osoba s diplomom. Both are used in European legislation (source: EUR-lex), but the majority of the colleagues agreed upon using a gender-neutral term osoba s diplomom. Personally I would not mind using that term either, if there was not for a part in my translation regarding female graduates. Therefore it is better to have a term such as diplomirani studenti that can easily be transformed into a female version (diplomirane studentice), rather than using a politically correct but a very clumsy and awkward term ženske osobe s diplomom.

^{xviii} The RAB charge was a particular difficulty to translate. After a discussion on omega, it was decided to use izdatak za RAB or izdatak računovodstva i budžetiranja. RAB as računovodstvo i budžetiranje is transparent and confirmed in a relevant source (http://www.ijf.hr/javni_dug/full/roje.pdf), as well as the fortunate coincidence that računovodstvo i budžetiranje actually can work as an acronym RAB in Croatian. Concerning the word charge, besides izdatak, I have considered terms such as trošak, naknada and even subvencija and tarifa. However, izdatak seems like the best choice since the term covers the meaning of an estimated amount of money.

^{xix} Whitehall is a metonymy for Government in the United Kingdom. Since its usage is not that common in Croatian (as for instance, White House/Bijela kuća is), I decided to use Vlada instead, in order to make this part more clear and transparent.

^{xx} Translation of institutions is always a problem that demands special attention. Regarding Department in the two terms, I did not translate it as Odjel. Instead, I opted for Ministarstvo as a Croatian cultural equivalent of a Government body in charge of education. Furthermore, I found confirmation for both terms.

^{xxi} The author is explaining very complex culturally-specific concepts such as the RAB charge and graduate tax and he is trying to do so in a clear, informal and straight-forward way. Nevertheless, he does not refrain from using somewhat literary expressions such as 'esoteric corners'. I kept those literary ventures in the Croatian translation, but I had to use careful wording in order to keep the overall register and tone of the text.

^{xxii} The endnotes in the original text had a function of directing readers to a certain source. This function was preserved in the translation. Therefore, the parts that could be translated (directing to the source as 'vidi u', page number as 'str.') were translated, but the titles of the sources were kept in the original. Furthermore, the bibliographical units were reorganized following the Croatian tradition (<http://pravopis.hr/pravilo/bibliografske-jedinice/87/>). However, this is a matter that is usually discussed with the editor of the book.

^{xxiii} The same doubts as with Department for Business, Innovation and Skills arised. There is also something I have not mentioned, and that is that there is a glossary at the beginning of the book with all the abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the whole book. The first time these institutions are used in the text, their Croatian translation should be accompanied by a full term in brackets, as well as the abbreviation, so that the reader knows what the original institution is, especially if he or she wants to look it up. Afterwords, only Croatian version or the abbreviation can be used as the reader is already informed about the original term.

^{xxiv} Graduate tax was also discussed on the Omega forum. I proposed porez na diplomu, but a colleague suggested to introduce a more semantically transparent term such as porez na studij or porez na studiranje. Therefore, I opted for porez na studiranje. The context provides enough explanation about what this tax actually is.

^{xxvi} Culture-specific terms public school in AmE and state school in BrE. Both are concepts that are in Croatian known as 'državna škola' as opposed to 'privatna škola'. I decided not to explain culturological and terminological differences between the UK and the USA, as in this case it seemed unnecessary.

^{xxvii} Yale Tuition Postponement Option is a term in the source text so I decided to put it in brackets in case the reader wants to look it up. However, if omitted, the overall meaning of the text would still be intact.

^{xxviii} The word cohort denoting a certain group with the same features and position posed some problems in translation. I decided to clarify the meaning by using a descriptive expression 'studenti u cjelini'.

^{xxix} Graduate beneficiary as a term in Croatian could be translated descriptively as studenti koji uživaju povlastice diplome, but any such attempt results in a syntactically problematic sentence. Since the emphasis in the sentence is on the RAB charge being a middle way between public and private spending and not on the full and correct usage of the term graduate beneficiary, I decided to use diplomirani studenti.

^{xxx} *Dakle* in Croatian is often used to achieve cohesion, but it is often superfluous. Since it has no direct equivalent in English and the text functions without it, I have decided to omit it. In some cases, Therefore, thus or similar conjunctions can be used, but in this case there was simply no need for further clarification. Moreover, I have divided this sentence into two sentences in order to make it clearer.

^{xxxi} There was a slight dilemma on whether to use BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) or BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common era). There is a trend among scholars to use CE and BCE for reasons of political correctness as well as the fact that no one is really sure if Jesus Christ was really born in the year we mark as the first one. However, I have decided to use BC and AD after all, since the source text uses pr. Kr (prije Krista) which is equivalent to BC. Furthermore, it is still more common to use BC and AD in texts intended for the broader audience, since this text is meant to be available for the public, not only scholars and students of archaeology.

^{xxxii} All Croatian toponyms were kept in the original, apart from Andautonia, Panonnia and Burgenland which are commonly used terms in English for Andautonija, Panonija and Gradišće.

^{xxxiii} In the source text it literally says '*our* part of the province', but in the translation it should be stated clearly to what '*ours*' specifically refers. Hence, I opted for '*Croatian* part of the province'.

^{xxxiv} There was a discussion on Omega concerning the fact there are two terms in Croatian – *urna* and *žara* for what is in English known as *urn*. Since the two Croatian terms are basically synonymous, the English term *urn* was used for both.

^{xxxv} Readers might not know what *Velika Gorica* is, so I have explained it with inserting 'the city of'. I have applied the same method to *Kutelo*, which is a very small village and *Turopolje*, which is a region.

^{xxxvi} *Terme* in Croatian is a quite common term which obviously points to the Roman baths or *thermae*. Both are equally used, with the exception that *thermae* is a Latin word, and as such should be italicized. Therefore, I have introduced both terms, but the second time it occurs it is enough to use *baths* because it is clear to which *baths* it is referred to.

^{xxxvii} There was a discussion on the Omega concerning the Croatian term *Antika*. It cannot be translated simply as 'antiquity' since in English the Greco-Roman period is known as *Classical Antiquity*.

^{xxxviii} In the original, there is 'Velika i Mala Glavičica', which literally means Big and Small Glavičica. Hence, those are two different sites: Velika Glavičica and Mala Glavičica. Since all the names of sites were kept in the original, we cannot expect that people should know what Velika and mala means. Therefore my solution clearly stated the names of the locations.

^{xxxix} The original stated that Žumberak was 'planinski masiv', which would literally mean 'mountain range'. However, I was reluctant to use this term, because in English it mostly refers to very high mountain ranges such as the Himalayas. The highest peak of Žumberak is above 1000 meters which qualifies it to be referred to as a mountain, but it is far from the Himalayas. Term Žumberačko gorje was also used in the text. To conclude, throughout the whole text I consistently used Žumberak Mountains so that the reader would not be confused at whether it was a mountain, hill or a mountain range.

^{xl} This was a somewhat challenging part to translate due to terminological issues. It was discussed on the omega forum that *kuglasta* in the shapes of vessels would be translated as *spherical*, whereas *loptasta* will be translated as *globular*. Hence, *poluloptasta zdjela* was translated as *semiglobular bowl*. Other vessels in the text were found in relevant sources and translated according to them.

^{xli} Although we could presume that the readers of this translation have heard of Zagreb and Split, other places might not be that familiar. Personally, I am against saturating literary texts with footnotes, but in this case I chose to insert it for two reasons. First of all, since we presume that readers are not that familiar with Croatia, one of the aims of this translation is to educate them as well as entertain them. I could have left *Velika Gorica* but then it would be unclear if that was a city or a neighborhood or something else. If I just casually put 'the city

of Velika Gorica' without the footnote, the reader might think that it is somewhere far away and that the bus drive took forever, when in fact we know that Velika Gorica is a city where a lot of people live, but commute to Zagreb every day. The bus ride itself is nothing special, as we know that there is a regular 268 line going to and from Velika Gorica very often. However, I admit that it is not information of crucial importance as the reader can easily look it up. If there had been a necessity for other footnotes, I would definitely omit this one.

^{xlii} Punctuation and syntactic style of sentences posed some problems. Semicolons were entirely replaced with either colons or periods, as they are not that popular in English literary texts.

^{xliii} Contracted forms were kept in dialogues to translate the right register and style of spoken words. The narrator is a rather laid back third person so the contracted forms could have been used there as well, but in order to make a clear distinction between dialogues and narration, I opted for full forms in narration.

^{xliv} As I have already mentioned, sentences are often joined together by commas, where they could be divided by periods. However, these structures are used for stylistic reasons. Therefore, I have mostly kept these structures in the translation to achieve the same stylistic effect.

^{xlvi} *Good afternoon* in English is somewhat more formal than *dobar dan* in Croatian, whereas *hello* seems less formal than *dobar dan*. The protagonist and Mrs. Eva are acquainted but have not seen for a long time. So the first time Marin says *dobar dan* I have used *good afternoon*, and the second time I opted for *hello* to reach the perfect balance.

^{xlvii} There was a discussion on the Omega forum on how to deal with culturally specific foods and beverages. It was decided to use foreignization in order to make the reader aware of the Croatian cultural context in which the narrative is embedded. As I have already mentioned, it is also a way of educating the reader, but the translator has to be careful with the amount of footnotes, since it burdens the text to some extent. It is fortunate in this case that *rakija* is a rather known aspect of the Slavic culture, but there was a dilemma whether to use *rakija* or *rakia*. At first I thought that using *rakia* would be better for pronunciation reasons (I did not wish that the reader thinks the pronunciation includes /d͡ʒ/) as well as the fact that *rakia* is used in some English sources. However, the discussion on Omega included examples such as *ćevapi*. Given that in that case I would not use *čevapi* or any other middle way, I have decided to implement this strategy here too and leave *rakija* as it is in the source text and culture.

^{xlviii} Although it is a simple everyday word, I had to choose between *cellphone* and *mobile phone*. *Cellphone/cell* is more American English, whereas *mobile phone/mobile* is more British English. Ultimately, the choice would depend on whether the book is translated for the UK market or the American market. However, in this case I decided to use *cellphone* and consequently used the American English spelling for consistency reasons.

¹ It's impossible to render Ti/Vi politeness in English, but I have put here the full form of thank you instead of thanks, to translate the fact he is talking to her in a polite manner.

^{li} The narration in the original text suddenly shifts into present tense. There was a discussion on Omega on whether to use present or past tense in narration and it was agreed that everyone should decide for themselves depending on the context. Present tense does give a sense of immediacy as it does in the original, but past tense is far more common in English literary texts, which for me was a stronger argument than literally transferring the tenses.

^{lii} I restrained myself from using 'little bitch' for 'kujica' because of the connotations in the target text. The Croatian diminutive form is mostly used for a female dog, but little bitch it is not the case. In my opinion, translator should not use (auto)censorship, because one of the main tasks is to convey the message in the right register and style. Therefore, I used swear words in dialogues as they were used in the source text. However, here it seemed that using the English equivalent was stronger than the Croatian expression and it demanded to be slightly toned down.

^{liii} I have kept all the names in the original except this one: Bej. It is clearly stated that it refers to Beyoncé so it made sense to adapt Bej to Bey. Otherwise the reader might read it Bey and be rather baffled at the pronunciation of the letter j. Regarding other names, I saw no particular reason to translate them since they were typically Croatian names that indicate the source culture in the translation, which is in my opinion rather important.

^{liv} As it is already mentioned, the reader might not be that familiar with places in Zagreb. Therefore the neighborhood of Sopot, as well as other places such as coffee shop Tangenta, Tratinska Street, Stara Trešnjevka park, Ribnjak park and Šalata Stadium were all introduced by explanation method.

^{lv} In this part it was important to translate the dialogue with regard to its register. They use extremely informal language and a few swear words, which I translated into English without any omission.

^{lvii} There was a dilemma whether to translate the preposition *for* with *za* or *protiv*. *Za* would have been a direct equivalent for *for*. However, *protiv* seemed semantically more correct because the drug does not induce aggression/agitation, but is used against it. Therefore, I opted for the preposition *protiv*.

^{lviii} *Tranquiliser* could be translated as either *sredstvo za trenutno smirivanje* or *trankvilizator*. I have opted for the latter, because it seems to be used in Croatian medical terminology more often. However, there was a slight issue when the adjective *rapid* is adjoined to the term. *Rapid tranquilisation* is used in medical terminology as *brza trankvilizacija*, but *brz trankvilizator* for *rapid tranquilizer* could not be found. Instead, I had to find a semantical equivalent of the term and it resulted in the term *jak trankvilizator*.

^{lix} Delusion could be translated into Croatian as *zabluda*. However, in medical terminology *deluzija* is more common. Furthermore, all the other colleagues opted to use *deluzija*, so it is appropriate to use it for consistency reasons.

^{lx} In the original text, these lexemes are all adjectives (frightened, distressed, agitated, restless, excitable and irritable). However, I have changed the word classes in my translation mostly because of the adjective *distressed*. First of all, *distressed* comes from the noun *distress*, which is in Croatian terminology known as *psihološka patnja*. Whereas in English it is easy to form an adjective out of this noun, this is not the case in Croatian. Furthermore, in this source <http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009377/haloperidol-kao-sredstvo-smirivanja-ljudi-koji-su-agresivni-ili-uznemireni-zbog-psihoze> the same strategy of changing the word class was used. Nevertheless, the translator used the verb *zabrinuti* for distress, which I was reluctant to use for reasons of semantic inadequacy. *Prouzrokovati psihološku patnju* is in my opinion semantically most adequate.

^{lxi} Some reviews are written from third-person point of view, whereas some of them are written in the first person. I have translated each review for itself and respected the point of view in each translation.

^{lxii} There were two ways to translate this term: *Informacijski stručnjak Cochrane skupine za istraživanje shizofrenije* (According to: <http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD012029/bifeprunoks-u-usporedbi-s-placebom-za-lijecenje-shizofrenije>) or *Informacijski stručnjak Cochraneove grupe za shizofreniju* (According to: <http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD009377/haloperidol-kao-sredstvo-smirivanja-ljudi-koji-su-agresivni-ili-uznemireni-zbog-psihoze>). However, I opted for the first one because the explanatory nature of the term makes it more transparent and clear. Furthermore, one of my colleagues has the same term and put it in the glossary on Omega, so we shall both use it and thus make our translations consistent.

^{lxiii} There was a discussion on omega on whether to use *lažni lijek* or *lažna terapija* and we have reached a decision to use *lažna terapija* since it refers to the whole treatment rather than to a drug (i.e. lijek).

^{lxiv} *The evidence is current to* is a very common phrase used in Cochrane reviews. According to these two sources: <http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD010459/glazba-za-nesanicu-u-odraslih> and <http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD006206/cesnjak-za-prehladu> the phrase is translated as *Dokazi se odnose na istraživanja dostupna do*.

^{lxv} Similar to the phrase *the evidence is current to* from the previous endnote, *This is an update of a previously published review* is a whole sentence that could also be found in other translations of Cochrane reviews such as <http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD004344/lijecenje-osoba-s-anemijom-srpastih-stanica-u-kojih-losa-opskrba-krvlju-u-podrucje-kosti-dovodi-do>. I have adopted the same translation in my portion of the text for consistency reasons.

^{lxvi} Although *key findings* as a subtitle was not included in the glossary provided on the Omega forum, it has been discussed and decided to use *rezultati* for *finding*. Furthermore, if *key results* and *main findings* are translated in the glossary as *ključni rezultati*, there is no reason why *ključni rezultati* should not be used for key findings as well since the three terms are used synonymously.