Strategies of translating culture-specific items in children's literature

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Strategies of translating culture-specific items in children's literature:

a case study of Croatian translations of J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan*

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Abstract

This study presents an examination of the handling of culture-specific items in four different Croatian translations of J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan*. The aim of the study is to determine whether the choice of translation strategies used by different translators is related to certain categories of culture-specific items. The taxonomy for rendering culture-specific items (or Extralinguistic Cultural Reference in subtitling) created by Jan Pedersen (2011) is used to categorize the translation strategies used. The study shows that there is a correlation between a preference for a particular translation strategy and a category of CSIs. For the items from the category of names, the translators rely mostly on "Retention". For the items from the category of objects they rely on "Generalization". For the items from the category of cultural practices and products they rely on "Official Equivalent" and for rendering the items which belong to the category of flora and fauna, the translators rely on "Substitution". In general, there are more similarities than differences between the choices made by different translators on how to render certain categories of CSIs, but, in some cases stylistic preferences of translators can be recognized.

Key words

children's literature, J. M. Barrie, *Peter Pan*, culture-specific item, translation strategy

1. Introduction

Since 1904 when *Peter Pan* first appeared as a play and then a novel (in 1911) by James M. Barrie, the story of a boy who would not grow up has become immensely popular worldwide with 316 recorded translations into different languages, according to the data from Index Translationum.

The novel was translated into Croatian on various occasions by different translators. The earliest translation was by Marija Salečić, illustrated by Zlata Živković-Žilić and published by Mladost in 1980. It was reprinted in 1982, 1986 and 1991. In 1995 a translation by Zdenka Drucalović, illustrated by Krešimir Zimonić, was published by Znanje. This edition was reprinted in 2003, 2009, 2013 and 2018. Another translation, by Predrag Raos, with a foreword by Dubravka Zima, was published by Mozaik knjiga in 2001. It was reprinted as a special edition for *Večernji list* in 2004. In 2005 a translation by Jasna Šojer, illustrated by Matija Pisačić, was published by ABC naklada. In 2007 Zagrebačka stvarnost published a translation by Tatjana Kezele and Ivana Belčić, illustrated by Dražen Jerabek. The most recent translation by Zvonimir Bulaja with original illustrations by F. D. Bedford was published in 2018 by V.B.Z. Due to the novel's popularity and its target audience, the story was often adapted to a picture book format. Picture books editions are not included in this overview, as they are not within the scope of my research interest in this thesis.

In this study, four Croatian translations will be examined and compared: a translation by Marija Salečić, published in 1980 by Mladost (TT1); a translation by Zdenka Drucalović, published in 1995 by Znanje (TT2); a translation by Predrag Raos, published in 2004 by Mozaik knjiga (TT3); and a translation by Zvonimir Bulaja, published in 2018 by V.B.Z. (TT4). I will use the English edition published in 1995 by the Penguin Group as the source text (ST).

2. Key concepts

2.1 Children's literature

Peter Pan belongs to the genre of children's literature (ChL). I should point out that there is no single, agreed upon definition of ChL. As Eithne O'Connell (2006, p. 16) summarises it:

"One of the primary difficulties in defining what is meant by 'children's literature' is the enormously inclusive scope and potentially vague nature of the semantic fields covered by the concepts referred to using the nouns 'children' and 'literature'". ChL tends to be defined with reference to its intended recipients – children, but definitions of childhood have also changed over time (cf. Grenby, 2008). Peter Hunt (2006, p. 3) argues that "children's books [...] are written for a different audience, with different skills, different needs, and different ways of reading". However, other theorists (cf. Lesnik-Oberstein, 2005) point out that attempts to classify or categorize a genre based on its audience can be misleading and complicated, because both adults and children enjoy reading ChL. O'Connell (Ibid., p. 17) lists children as the "target group", but considers both children and adults to be the readers of ChL since adults carry out the functions necessary for the production and circulation of ChL (e.g. editors, publishers, parents, educators, academics, critics, etc.). The emphasis on recipients as a *definiens* of children's literature originates from the belief that ChL needs to "in itself [be] good for children" (Lesnik-Oberstein, Ibid., p. 21), i.e. didactic – it has to educate its readers – and provide pleasure and entertainment. Carol Lynch-Brown and Carl Tomlinson (1999) list enjoyment, imagination, inspiration, vicarious experience, empathy, moral reasoning, and literary and artistic preferences as some of the values of ChL.

There are some topics, characters, stylistic choices, etc. that are considered typical for ChL. For example, Lynch-Brown and Tomlinson (1999, p. 2) point out that ChL covers "topics of relevance and interest to children [...] through prose and poetry". They (Ibid.) add that "the subject matter can be [...] presented as fiction (a product of the imagination, an invented story), nonfiction (factual), or a combination of the two" depending on the medium. The subject matter can include family, peers and adolescent issues, adventure and mystery, fables, nursery rhymes and poems, etc. (Ibid).

2.2 Translation of children's literature

Tiina Puurtinen (2006) offers an overview of a number of different theoretical approaches to the translation of children's literature. Based on Gideon Toury's text-oriented approach, Puurtinen (Ibid.) discusses the terms of adequacy and acceptability. Adequacy implies obeying the norms of the source language (SL), which could result in the translation being "incompatible with the linguistic and literary norms of the target system", while acceptability implies adhering to the norms of the target language (TL) (cf. Puurtinen, p. 56). The choice between "authenticity" (fidelity to the original text) and "localisation" (adapting the text to the

target culture), as differentiated by Reinbert Tabbert (2002, p. 316), often presents a point of disagreement between translators and translation theorists. When it comes to the translation of ChL, Puurtinen (Ibid., p. 57) states that "the preference for acceptability is connected with the properties of the target group – children, with their imperfect reading abilities and experience of life, are not expected to tolerate so many strange and foreign elements as adult readers are – and with the secondary position of translated children's literature, which normally makes the translator rely on what is already conventionalised in the target system". On the contrary, theorists who are in favour of the preservation of the original generally emphasize the wish to retain the aesthetics of the ST and the wish to educate the readers as the main reasons for their choice. For example, Puurtinen (Ibid., p. 60) mentions the formulas and lists Göte Klingberg used to investigate "whether the translators have succeeded in retaining the original degree of adaptation, the main components of which are readability and content". Tabbert (Ibid.) mentions that Klingberg allows explanations only for geographical and historical context, but completely rejects the possibility of modernisation, purification and abridgements as deviations from the ST. Katharina Reiss followed a principle similar to Klingberg's and, dividing texts into four different text types (informative, expressive, operative and audio-medial), tried to determine the appropriate way of translating each type (cf. Puurtinen, p. 61). Cecilia Beuchat and Carolina Valdivieso are in favour of "authenticity" as well, emphasizing that "from an educational point of view", ChL contributes "to the improvement of relations between different nations" and provides "knowledge about their unique and peculiar characteristics" (cf. Tabbert, p. 321-2). Juliane House identifies two basic types of translation: an overt translation for texts which are closely tied to a specific cultural tradition (seen as folklore) and a covert translation for non-culture-specific texts, where the status and function of the ST and the TT will be equivalent (cf. Puurtinen, p. 62).

Translators and translation theorists agree on the fact that ChL is, as O'Connell (Ibid., p. 18) states, undeservedly "uncanonical and culturally marginalized". O'Connell (Ibid., p. 16) adds that "the public critical perception seems to be that works of children's literature, with a few noble and usually time-honoured exceptions, do not really deserve to be called 'literature' at all, and are generally somehow second-rate and functional rather than of high quality, creative and deserving of critical attention in the way that serious adult literature clearly is". Zohar Shavit (1981, p. 177) used the peripheral position of ChL within the literary polysystem as a starting point in order to compare the "behaviour patterns" behind translations of ChL and adult literature. She (Ibid.) emphasizes that although the patterns may be common, the reasons

for them can differ. Shavit (p. 171) states that translational norms for translating ChL will depend on two principles. The first principle refers to adjusting the text in order to make it "appropriate and useful to the child, in accordance with what society thinks is 'good for the child'" (Shavit, Ibid., p. 172). This principle, Shavit (Ibid.) points out, rests on the notion of children's literature as "a tool for education", which corresponds to the Lesnik-Oberstein's aforementioned emphasis on the didactic function of ChL. The second principle, which Shavit (Ibid.) claims is dominant today, refers to adjusting "plot, characterization and language to the child's level of comprehension and his reading abilities".

Shavit (Ibid., p. 173) states that translated texts are usually manipulated to affiliate to existing models. As an example she (Ibid.) lists the translations of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* which were often adjusted to the model of an adventure story and/or a fantasy story, with the original satirical elements being left out. Similar to that, Carroll's ironical attitudes were often deleted from the translations of *Alice in Wonderland* since they did not contribute to the desired adventure story model and did not fit the values of ChL, claims Shavit (Ibid., p. 174). Shavit (Ibid., p. 175) also points out that the story of Alice's adventures was set as a dream in translations for children in order to simplify the text, although in the original version the line between reality and imagination is blurred. When it comes to values, Shavit (Ibid., p. 177) comments on the preference for high literary style in Hebrew, whose main function is to enrich the child's vocabulary. As with other types of literature, the text can also be adapted to the ideology prevalent in the target culture (TC) (Ibid.).

Along with elements of culture, some structural traits of ChL pose problems for translation as well. For example, Emer O'Sullivan lists the interplay of picture and words in picture books, playful use of language, the possibility of double address (of child and adult), and dialects, registers and names as some of the challenges (cf. Tabbert, p. 317). Warren Weaver also lists parodied verse, puns, manufactured or nonsense words, jokes that involve logic and twists of meaning as translation challenges (cf. Tabbert, p. 320). As Hans Grassegger points out, "for lack of morphological, lexical and syntactic equivalents in the target languages translators have to switch to types of wordplay which are different from those in the original" (cf. Tabbert, p. 319). However, Tabbert (Ibid., p. 342) concludes that "it is not enough to simply focus on linguistic problems. The function of a translated children's book is expected to fulfil has also to be taken into account, and the norms determining the translation of such a book may well change from culture to culture and from period to period".

2.3 Culture-specific items

In translation studies various definitions and terms for culture-specific items (CSIs) are used. In addition, a number of taxonomies of strategies for rendering CSIs in translation have emerged (Ivir 1987, Newmark 1988, Florin 1993, Mailhac 1996, Olk 2001, Kwieciński 2001, Pedersen 2007 and 2011, Veselica Majhut 2012, and others). Due to the nature of this study I cannot present all of the taxonomies listed in this short overview.[1]

Javier Franco Aixelá (1996, p. 58) defines CSIs as:

Those textually actualized items whose function and connotations in a source text involve a translation problem in their transference to a target text, whenever this problem is a product of the non-existence of the referred item or of its different intertextual status in the cultural system of the readers of the target text.

Franco Aixelá (1996, p. 57) points out that items such as "local institutions, streets, historical figures, place names, personal names, periodicals, works of art, etc." tend to be identified as CSIs, but he also lists textual items "whose nature as a translation problem can only be explained by appealing to an intercultural gap". Thus, depending on the cultural (a)symmetry between the two cultures in contact, textual items can become or cease being culture-specific, and two or more different cultures need not consider the same textual items culture-specific (Ibid.).

In this study, I rely on the above definition of CSIs.

Franco Aixelá (Ibid.) divides his translation strategies for dealing with CSIs in two groups depending on whether they aim at conserving or substituting the original, source culture (SC) reference. The first category, i.e. those strategies that conserve the SC "flavour", includes:

- "repetition", which refers to using the original reference, e.g., *Seattle – Seattle*;
- "orthographic adaptation" includes applying transcription and transliteration when the SL and TL do not use the same alphabet, e.g., *Kemidov* (Russian) – *Kemidof* (Spanish);

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[1] See more on various taxonomies for rendering CSIs in translations in Veselica Majhut 2012.

- "linguistic (non-cultural) translation", which refers to replacing the SL CSI with its TL version, e.g., *dollars – dólares*;
- "extratextual gloss", which refers to adding explanations such as footnotes, endnotes or commentary outside the body of the text, e.g. *Arnold Rothstein* – *Famous gangster of the years 1920.(Translator's Note)*;
- "intratextual gloss", which refers to adding commentary or explanations directly in the text, e.g., *St. Mark – Hotel St. Mark.*

The second category, i.e. a group of strategies which aim to substitute SC elements with TC elements, includes:

- "synonymy", which refers to using a synonym to avoid repeating the TL CSI, e.g., *Bacardi – ron* (rum);
- "limited universalization", which refers to replacing a SC CSI with another, belonging to the SC, but more familiar to the target readers, e.g., *an American football – un balón de rugby* (a ball of rugby);
- "absolute universalization", which refers to replacing a CSI, but this time with a neutral reference, e.g., *a Chesterfield – un sofá* (a sofa);
- "naturalization", which refers to replacing a SC CSI with a TC equivalent, e.g., *dollar – duro* (currency still in use in Spain);
- "deletion", which refers to simply omitting the original reference, e.g., *dark Cadillac sedan – Cadillac oscuro* (dark Cadillac);
- "autonomous creation", which refers to adding a nonexistent TC reference together with the SC reference, e.g., *shed tears – lágrimas como Magdalenas* (shedding tears like Magdalens).

All the above examples were provided by Franco Aixelá (1996, p. 61-64).

Similar to Franco Aixelá, Vladimir Ivir (1987, p. 36-37) also differentiates between "cultural differences" and "linguistic differences", that is, between gaps that are caused by "differences in extralinguistic reality" and those caused by the "different lexical mapping of the same extralinguistic reality". These gaps become visible only when two distinct cultures come into contact (Ibid., p. 37). Ivir (Ibid.) points out three important details: first, that although not all of the strategies will fill the gap, they will serve to achieve translation equivalence; second, that sometimes a combination of strategies is required; and third, that the translator makes a

new decision on which translation strategy to choose each time that he or she encounters a CSI in a text. Ivir (Ibid., p. 35) emphasises that both "the nature of the cultural term to be translated" and "the nature of the communicative process in which it appears" will govern the choice of the translation strategy. He then provides more information on each of the seven translation strategies for rendering CSIs in translation:

- "borrowing", or "importation" of the SL expression is what Franco Aixelá referred to as "repetition", that is, using the original (SL) reference in the TT:
- "defining the elements of culture", which means, as Ivir (Ibid., p. 38) explains, "reducing the unknown to the known and the unshared to the shared", e.g., *common law – 'law based on custom, usage, and the decisions and opinions of law courts'*. Since he mentions that a definition can be provided either in the body of the text or in a footnote, this translation strategy corresponds to Franco Aixelá's "extratextual gloss" and "intratextual gloss" combined;
- "literal translation", e.g., *labour-intensive production – radno intenzivna proizvodnja.* This is one of the translation strategies Franco Aixelá does not list;
- "substitution" refers to replacing a SC element with an expression from the TC "that happens to partly coincide" with the SC element, e.g., *managing director – predsjednik poslovnog odbora.* Neither Franco Aixelá's "linguistic (non-cultural) translation" nor "naturalization" fully correspond to Ivir's "substitution";
- "lexical creation" is another strategy that does not appear in Franco Aixelá's taxonomy. It refers to creating a new word in the TL to replace the SC element. Such was the case with, e.g., *football – nogomet* or *soft-drinks – bezalkoholna pića*;
- "omission" refers to leaving out part of the SL expression or the whole SL expression, for example, deciding not to translate the French *bon appetit* into English or, e.g., *izdaci za odgoj i obrazovanje – educational expenditure* ("odgoj" is left out). "Omission" corresponds to Franco Aixelá's "deletion";
- "addition" refers to supplying cultural information, e.g., *autor "Lijepe naše" – the author of the text of the Croatian national anthem, "Our Beautiful Fatherland".* This strategy corresponds to Franco Aixelá's "intratextual gloss" as well as Ivir's "definition".

All the above examples were provided by Ivir (1987, p. 37-45).

Jan Pedersen (2011) uses the term "Extralinguistic Cultural Reference" (ECR) instead of "culture-specific item". Pedersen (Ibid., p. 43) defines an ECR as:

[A] reference that is attempted by means of any cultural linguistic expression, which refers to an extralinguistic entity or process. The referent of the said expression may prototypically be assumed to be identifiable to a relevant audience as this referent is within the encyclopaedic knowledge of this audience.

They are called "extralinguistic", claims Pedersen (Ibid., p. 45), insofar as they relate "to matters outside language". By claiming this he does not wish to imply that ECRs are non-verbal or non-linguistic. The referents of ECRs may exist objectively in the world, but also need not. As Pedersen (Ibid., p. 56) points out: "Some referents of ECRs, like *Oscar Wilde* (Fawlty Towers 11: 21.56), no longer exist; others, like *King Kong* (M*A*S*H 5.6: 5.10), have never existed". Secondly, they are "cultural" since they relate to a certain culture, that is, they require "cultural literacy" and "encyclopaedic knowledge" on the side of the reader in order to be accessed (Ibid., p. 46-47). Lastly, the term "reference" is used in the wider sense. Pedersen (Ibid., p. 50) quotes the Oxford English Dictionary's definition of the word "reference": "An allusion or directing of attention to some thing or person".

Although the taxonomy Pedersen uses in his book is primarily intended for rendering CSIs (ECRs) in subtitling, it can be successfully applied to other (non-audio-visual) genres. Similar to Franco Aixelá, Pedersen also divided his translation strategies into two groups depending on whether they are more source (SC-) oriented or target (TC-) oriented. Pedersen (Ibid., p. 75) presents his taxonomy with the following schematic figure:
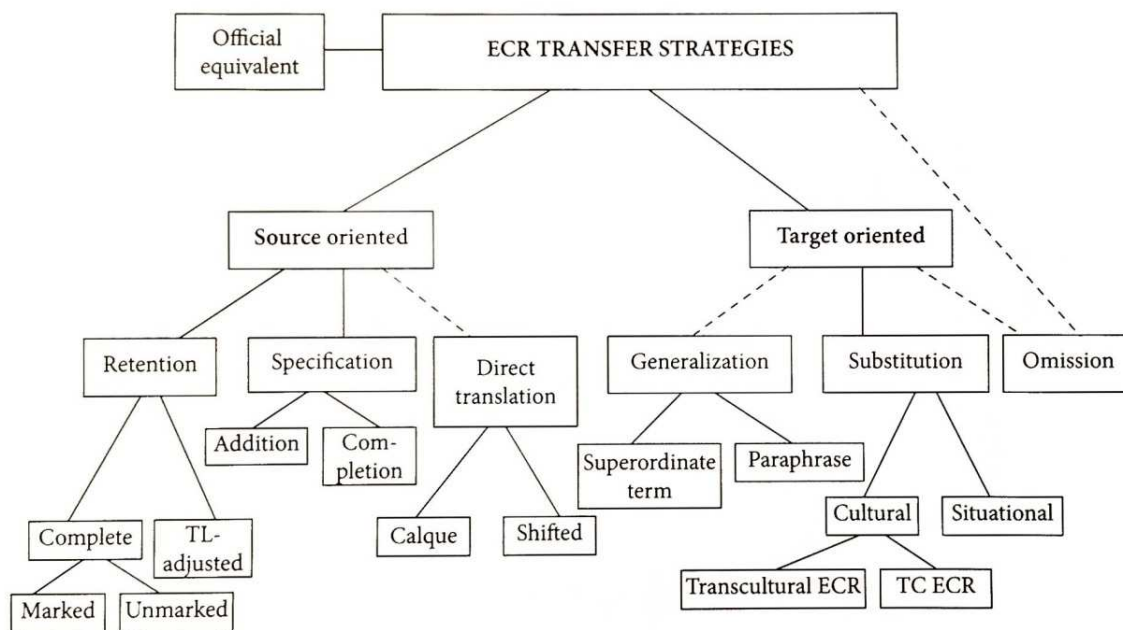
Figure 1. Pedersen's taxonomy for rendering CSIs (ECRs)

As can be seen from the figure, every strategy, except "Omission" and "Official Equivalent", branches into two or more sub-strategies. The first (source-oriented) group includes:

- "Retention", which refers to keeping the SC element in the TL text, unchanged ("Complete Retention"), or adjusting it, for instance, to the TL spelling ("TL-Adjusted Retention"). Pedersen's "Complete Retention" corresponds to Franco Aixelá's "repetition" or Ivir's "borrowing", while "TL-Adjusted Retention" shares similarities with Franco Aixelá's "orthographic adaptation". If the copied SC element is italicized then it belongs to the sub-strategy "Marked Complete Retention", otherwise it belongs to the "Unmarked" sub-strategy, e.g., *Cadillac Fleetwood – Cadillac Fleetwood*;

- "Specification", which refers to adding more information in the TT, either by spelling out abbreviations or acronyms ("Completion") or providing more details about the SC element ("Addition"), e.g., *at Brown – at Brown University*. Both strategies belong under Franco Aixelá's "intratextual gloss" or Ivir's "addition";

- "Direct translation", which refers to translating the SC element into the TL, same as Ivir's "literal translation". If the translation remains close to the SL (for example, word-for-word or even morpheme-for-morpheme translation), it will belong to the "Calque" sub-strategy. Other, more free translations belong to the "Shifted" sub-strategy, e.g. *captain of police – politi-kaptajn* (instead of the Danish title

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"kommissær") vs. *tea dance twenties – 20-talets tedanser* (where "the dances" are the head of the NP rather than "the twenties").

The second (target-oriented) group includes:

- "Generalization", which refers to replacing the SC element with a more general element, i.e., with a "Superordinate Term" or a "Paraphrase", e.g., *The Corinth Coffee Shop – kafé* (a café), *I bet he did a Casey Jones. – Han lämnade säkert inte loket.* (I'm sure he didn't leave the engine.). This strategy could corresponds to Franco Aixelá's "synonymy", "limited universalization" and "absolute universalization", depending on the CSI.
- "Substitution", which refers to replacing the SC element with either a different SC or TC CSI ("Cultural"), or a completely new element that need not be culture-specific, but fits the situation ("Situational"), e.g., *With Gilligan! – With his wife*. If the reference belongs to a third culture, it belongs to the "Transcultural Cultural Substitution" sub-strategy, e.g., *the Three Stooges – Laurel and Hardy movies*. As can be seen from these examples, Pedersen's "Substitution" has a wider scope than Ivir's "substitution", which corresponds to only one of the sub-strategies ("Cultural Substitution, TC ECR");
- "Omission", which refers to dropping the SC element and leaving its place empty, like Franco Aixelá's "deletion" or Ivir's "omission";
- "Official Equivalent", which refers to using an established, ready-made translation, e.g. *Donald Duck – Kalle Anka* (Swedish). This strategy is also often used for translating units of measurement (*feet – meters*).

All the above examples were provided by Pedersen (2011, p. 78-97).

For the purpose of this study, I will use this taxonomy by Jan Pedersen (2011).

3. Objectives and methodology

3.1 Objectives of the study

The aim of this study is two-fold: first, to compare the strategies used for rendering CSIs in the above-mentioned translations of *Peter Pan*, and second, to determine which translation

strategies were preferred when translating different categories of CSIs in order to see whether there is a correlation between the choice of a translation strategy and a category of CSIs.

In line with the aims of the study, I have formulated the following research questions:

(1) Which strategies are used for rendering various categories of CSIs?

(2) Could a correlation between a category of CSIs and preference for a certain translation strategy be observed? and

(3) Are there similarities between the translation strategies used by different translators for certain categories of CSIs? If so, which similarities could be observed?

3.2 Methodology

Before the start of this study I have carried out a preliminary examination with the aim to see whether there is a correlation between a preference for a particular translation strategy and a category of CSIs (names, objects, culture, money, and plants and animals). I used the taxonomy by Franco Aixelá (1996) with the addition of two translation strategies (terms "calque" and "replacement" were used). The corpus consisted of the first chapter of the novel and its four Croatian translations. 47 CSIs were extracted from the corpus and the analysis resulted in 200 instances of translations strategies. The results showed that the translation strategy used most often for all CSIs, no matter to which category they belong, was "naturalization" (60 instances out of 200). When translating names, translators relied mostly on "repetition" and, partly, on "naturalization". "Naturalization" was also the dominant translation strategy for categories of objects and culture. For translating units of currency, translators applied "linguistic (non-cultural) translation" which was also predominantly used, along with "naturalization", for translating plants and animals.

Since this study combines the investigation of a corpus of texts, seen as textual evidence of translators' decision-making, and offers a comparison of the paired ST and TT segments in search of regular patterns, it can be connected with the research agenda of the Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) paradigm. In his book *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*, Gideon Toury (1995, p. 73) lists a comparison "of a number of parallel translations into one language, which came into being in different periods of time" as one possible type of a DTS analysis. This type of analysis fits the nature of this study.

The corpus compiled for the study consists of the original novel and its four different translations into Croatian (TT1, TT2, TT3, TT4). The English edition of the book (ST) I am using has 185 pages and approximately 47,200 words.

For the purpose of this study, the total number of 216 CSIs was extracted from the corpus. In the next step all items were divided into four categories (and several subcategories), or what Pedersen (Ibid., p. 58) refers to as "domains". The categories are: names, objects, cultural practices and products, and flora and fauna.

Once the items from both the ST and TTs were filled into a table, the translation strategies employed for rendering each item were noted down. Although the corpus contains 216 CSIs extracted from the ST, the analysis resulted in 955 instances of translation strategies used for rendering these items due to the fact that each ST CSI is paired with its TT translation choice, from each of the four translations. In addition, sometimes the translators used more than one strategy to translate a CSI so multiple strategies had to be listed for a single ST CSI. For example, for "John (Džon)" in TT1 (p. 6) both "Retention (Complete, Unmarked)" and "Retention (TL-Adjusted)" are listed since both strategies are used. In TT2, TT3 and TT4 "Retention (Complete, Unmarked)" was used. Therefore, in this case, one SC CSI ("John") was paired with four translation choices and five translation strategies.

Pedersen's taxonomy functioned very well and could be applied to all of the CSIs from the corpus except to those which also included a footnote by the translator. Since, as I have already mentioned, Pedersen's taxonomy is primarily intended for rendering CSIs (ECRs) in subtitling, where there is no possibility for adding footnotes, the taxonomy does not explicitly mention explanations outside the main body of the text as a translation strategy. However, the use of such explanations is common in literary translation, as is evident from the inclusion of "extratextual gloss" in Franco Aixelá's taxonomy. Therefore, I decided to add "*Footnote*" as a sub-strategy of "Specification" since that is where the sub-strategy would logically belong, along with "Addition" and "Completion". The sub-strategy's name will be italicized in the tables in order for it to be more easily differentiated from Pedersen's terms.

4. Analysis

4.1 Data analysis and findings

The data extracted from the corpus are organized according to the categories and subcategories of CSIs to which they belong. Examples of all CSIs and their translations, including translation strategies which are used, can be found in Table 9 in the Appendix.

4.1.2 Names

Names are the largest category with the total of 98 items. This category includes:

- 3 titles,
- 56 personal names (in most cases, first and second names were filled separately into the table in order to make the presentation of the data clearer and more precise),
- 10 nicknames,
- 6 names of real historical figures,
- 15 names of real geographical places,
- 6 names of fictional places, and
- 2 derogatory names.

When it comes to titles, in TT1 (p. 5), the translator replaced the titles with the characters' roles, so Mr. and Mrs. Darling became "tata Darling" (dad Darling) and "mama Darling" (mom Darling), and Miss Fulsom, who is a kindergarten teacher, became "teta Fulsom" (aunt Fulsom), which is a term commonly used in the TC for kindergarten teachers. However, a problem occurs when "Father" and "Mother Darling" are also rendered as "tata" and "mama" in TT1 (p. 21) because the difference between the formality of addressing them in this instance, as opposed to other instances, which exists in the ST, is lost. In TT2 (p. 6) Miss Fulsom became "gđa Fulsom" (Mrs. Fulsom), probably in order to address the teacher in a more formal way. Although the titles in English (Mr., Mrs.) almost exclusively appear in their contracted form, in Croatian, the translators are able to choose between the full noun ("gospodin", "gospođa") and its abbreviation (gosp., gđa.) since their usage in literary works is often interchangeable. Although both are considered to be the official equivalent, in order to emphasize the difference between the two choices, translations which use the full title are listed under "Specification (Completion)".

For the rendering of personal names "Retention (Complete, Unmarked)" is used most frequently (the exact quantitative data are presented in Table 1). For example, for names like Darling, Nana, Liza, Jane, Margaret, etc. In TT1 Croatian pronunciation accompanied the first

mention of the characters' names (Table 1). Only "Peter" (p. 1) was changed to "Petar" in all translations, which is the TL version of the same name and a fairly common name in the TC. Since this kind of an intervention is not necessary, it was listed as "Substitution (Cultural, TC)" and not as the "Official Equivalent". "The Darlings" (p. 1) is translated as "Darlingovi", which retains the reference to the original while also being the conventional TL method of writing plural family names. In TT2 (p. 6) the name "George" is changed to "dragi" (dear, darling) in the line where Mrs. Darling addresses her husband. However, this choice is an exception – in the rest of TT2 his personal name is used.

When it comes to the abbreviated names of the pirates, the translators are not consistent in the choice of translation strategies for all names in this sub-category, that is, they chose not to approach all abbreviated names using the same strategy. For example, in TT3 (p. 62) and TT4 (p. 63) the full version ("James") of the abbreviated name "Jas." (p. 46) was used. The translator of TT2 decided to use "Specification (Complete)" only later with the name "Robt." (p. 54) and applied the same strategy to "Geo." (p. 126) and "Chas." (p. 126), just as the translator of TT3. In TT4 "Chas." became "Chay" (p. 160), which could be a spelling mistake, but if the translator's goal was to keep the original "Chas.", then this choice is not consistent with how the rest of the abbreviated personal names in TT4 are rendered.

The translators showed creativity when it comes to the names of the lost boys. Translation strategies used for rendering their names include: "Direct translation (Calque)" or "Direct translation (Shifted)", which helped in transferring the original SL characteristics tied to the names. For example, "Tootles" (p. 52), which is an allusion to someone without teeth, was rendered as "Krezubica" (TT2, p. 47) or "Bezubi" (TT3, p. 69, and TT4, p. 70). Contrary to that, using "Substitution (Situational)" resulted in creating new characteristics for the lost boys, not contained in the ST. For example, in TT1 (p. 45) "Tootles" is rendered as "Trubač" (Trumpeter), a solution perhaps inspired by the fact that he is the first lost boy to be introduced so he is, metaphorically, leading the band. Although Barrie's characters quite often refer to or address Tinkerbell by her nickname "Tink", all translators except the TT3 translator (who rendered it as "Tinka", p. 45) decided to use the fairy's full name (i.e., "Zvončica" in TT1, TT2 and TT4) instead of a nickname.

Names of historical figures are rendered using their official equivalents or simply by borrowing the SC item. Similar to "Darlingovi", the names of Native-American tribes are

"TL-Adjusted". For example, "Hurons" (p. 56) became "Huroni" in TT2 (p. 52), TT3 (p. 74) and TT4 (p. 75).

One of the examples of items for which each translator provided a different translation solution is "the East", which is mentioned in the description of Mrs. Darling:

> Her romantic mind was like the tiny boxes, one within the other, that come from *the puzzling East*, however many you discover there is always one more; and her sweet mocking mouth had one kiss on it that Wendy could never get, though there it was, perfectly conspicuous in the righthand corner (ST, p. 1, my emphasis).

In TT1 (p. 5) the pre-established TL version "Daleki istok" (the Far East) is used. Although the premodifier "puzzling" was left out, the term carries in itself the connotations of geographical separation and exoticism. Another solution is the "Direct Translation" as "zbunjujuć Istok" in TT3 (p. 13). The goal of "zagonetan Istok" (the mysterious East) from TT2 (p. 5) and "čaroban Istok" (the magical East) from TT4 (p. 8) is to emphasize the unfamiliar, exotic character of the reference. For "Kensington Gardens" (p. 4), "England" (p. 9), "Rio" (p. 158) and other well-known places, official equivalents are used. Another interesting example is "the Milky Way" (p. 22) which shows how the official equivalent changed in Croatian from "Kumova slama" (TT1, p. 22), which originates form a folk tale and was used more often in the past, to "Mliječna staza" (TT2, p. 22 and TT3, p. 36) and "Mliječni put" (TT4, p. 32), which are the names for it commonly used today.

For the imaginary island of "Neverland" (p. 6) the translators invented their own versions of the famous name using the same technique as Barrie. In TT1 (p. 9) the translator used the name "Maštokraj" and in TT2 (p. 8) "Snokraj". As can be seen from these examples, the translators combined the root of the words "mašta" (imagination) and "san" (dream) with the word "kraj", meaning land. In TT3 (p. 18) the translator used the name "Nigdjelija", merging the word "nigdje" (nowhere) with the suffix "-lija" which is probably a nod to the names of real countries which share the same suffix, for example, Australija (Australia), Italija (Italy), Mongolija (Mongolia), etc. In TT4 (p. 14) the name "Nigdjezemska" is used, combining the word "nigdje" (nowhere) with the suffix "-zemska", likely originating from the word "zemlja" (land) which can also be found in Nizozemska (the Netherlands). Other geographical names, such as the "Mysterious River" (p. 44), the "Mermaids' Lagoon" (p. 83) or "Kidd's Creek" (p. 140) consist of a common noun (river, lagoon, creek) premodified with an adjective or a

possessive. Following the same pattern, the translators used "Direct Translations" and rendered "Mysterious River" as "Tajanstvena rijeka" (TT2, p. 41, TT3, p. 60, and TT4, p. 61), "Mermaids' Lagoon" as "sirenska laguna" (TT1, p. 70) or capitalized as "Sirenska laguna" (TT3, p. 101, and TT4, p. 107) and "Laguna sirena" (TT2, p. 71), and "Kidd's Creek" as "Kiddov potok" (TT3, p. 162, and TT4, p. 177).

Only the TT2 translator decided to distance herself from the original reference and render "redskins" (p. 51) as "Indijanci" (p. 47). I assume that this is perhaps done because "Indijanci" is more commonly used and more familiar to the target readership than "crvenokošci" ("Direct Translation"), which was used in TT1 (p. 45), TT3 (p. 68) and TT4 (p. 69).

In all analysed TTs, there are 98 CSIs that belong to the category of names. For their rendering 445 strategies were used. These results can be found in Table 6 and Table 7 in the Appendix.

Table 1. Quantitative presentation of translation strategies used for rendering names

Translation strategies (Pedersen)		Titles	Personal names	Nicknames	Historical figures	Real geographical names	Fictional geographical names	Derogatory names	Total	
Retention	Complete (Marked)							1	**1**	173
	Complete (Unmarked)		117	2	1	1		1	**122**	
	TL-Adjusted		35	1	9	5			**50**	
Specification	Addition				2	2			**4**	31
	Completion	4	10						**14**	
	Footnote		7		1	2	1	2	**13**	
Direct Translation	Calque		24	16		10	13	3	**66**	97
	Shifted		22	5		3	1		**31**	
Generalization	Superordinate Term			2		1			**3**	16
	Paraphrase		4			7	2		**13**	
Substitution	Cultural (Transcultural)		1					1	**2**	66
	Cultural (TC)	1	6	3		1			**11**	
	Situational	3	32	10			8		**53**	
Omission			2	1					**3**	
Official Equivalent		4	1	2	16	34		2	**59**	
Total number of strategies		**12**	**261**	**42**	**29**	**66**	**25**	**10**	**445**	

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As we can see in Table 1, the most frequently used strategy to render names is "Retention" (used in 173 instances out of 445) with the sub-strategy "Retention (Complete Unmarked)" as dominant (122 out of 173 instaces). Next are the strategies "Direct Translation" (97 instances out of 445), "Substitution" (66 instances out of 445), "Official Equivalent" (59 instances out of 445), "Specification" (31 instances out of 445), "Generalization" (16 instances out of 445) and "Omission" (only 3 instances out of 445). A frequently used sub-strategy is "Direct Translation (Calque)" (used in 66 cases out of 445). Close after it are "Substitution (Situational)" with 53 and "Retention (TL-Adjusted)" with 50 occurrences out of 445. "Direct Translation (Shifted)" is used in 31 cases out of 445. Other (sub-)strategies are used in less than 20 instances. "Retention (Complete, Marked)" is used only once with "squaw" in TT2 (p. 89).

4.1.3 Objects

The category of objects is the third largest category with the total of 37 items. The subcategories are: home (9 CSIs), clothing (11 CSIs), transport (5 CSI), food (9 CSI) and weapons (3 CSIs).

Although the superordinate term "nursery" (p. 4), which was translated using the term "dječja soba" (children's room), is not culture-specific, "night-nursery" (p. 165) and "day-nursery" (p. 167) are not as familiar in the TC and could be considered culture-specific. "Day-nursery" was completely omitted in TT1 and TT2 while the translators of TT3 (p. 193) and TT4 (p. 212) decided to render it as "dječja dnevna soba" by using a "Direct Translation". "Night-nursery", however, was rendered the same way as "nursery", by using a "Superordinate Term" "dječja soba", or "dječja spavaonica" in TT3 (p. 191). With the example of "forms", which appears in the sentence: "They [the nurses] sat on *forms*, while Nana lay on the floor, but that was the only difference" (ST, p. 4, my emphasis), the interesting part is the seemingly unnecessary addition of the word "školske" (school) in TT3: "Te bi žene sjedile u *školskim klupama* dok bi Nana ležala na podu, no u tome je bila i sva razlika" (p. 16, my emphasis). Solutions for "wigwam" range from borrowing the word, including its original spelling, in TT1 ("wigwam", p. 10) to adapting it to the TL alphabet ("vigvam") in TT3 (p. 19) and TT4 (p. 14). As can be seen from Table 2, in TT1 and TT4 the translators decided to add a footnote explaining the meaning of the word, and in TT2 the

translator used a paraphrase ("indijanski šator", p. 9). Both "Generalization (Paraphrase)" and "Generalization (Superordinate Term)" were used to render "housewife" (p. 26), which is a pocket-sized sewing kit with the essential equipment such as needles and thread neatly wrapped in fabric.

When it comes to clothing, translators used TL equivalents. The term "pinafore" (ST, p. 5) was translated as "pregačica" (small apron) by all four translators. Although both pieces of clothing have the same function – both are worn over the regular clothes to protect them from dirtying – "pregačica" is not an official equivalent. According to the online Macmillian Dictionary (1), in British culture the term "pinafore", mainly refers to "a loose dress without sleeves that is worn over a blouse or shirt". The second meaning, listed as outdated, corresponds to the Croatian term "pregača" (apron) and, by analogy, "pregačica", i.e., it refers to "a piece of clothing that a woman wears over her clothes to keep them clean when she is cooking" (cf. online Macmillian Dictionary, 2). Other sources list similar attributes – the dress is usually sleeveless, "typically full length" (online OED, 1.1), "usually low-necked" (Merriam-Webster online Dictionary) or collarless (online OED, 1).

In the following sentence – which contains a large number of CSIs related to the experience of being a child and children's imagination – the author compares the geography of Neverland with what he imagines a map of the child's mind must look like:

> It would be an easy map if that were all, but there is also first day at school, religion, fathers, the round pond, needlework, murders, hangings, verbs that take the dative, *chocolate pudding day*, *getting into braces*, say ninety-nine, three-pence for pulling out your tooth yourself, and so on; and either these are part of the island or they are another map showing through, and it is all rather confusing, especially as nothing will stand still (ST, p. 6, my emphasis).

Here is how this sentence was translated in the analysed TTs:

> No lako bi bilo naslikati sliku da je to sve; ali na njoj bi morao biti i: prvi dan škole, misa u crkvi, očevi, pa okrugli ribnjak, ručni rad, razbojnici, vješala, glagoli koji se slažu s dativom, *puding od čokolade*, *dopunska nastava*, jedan-dva-tri-sad!, tri penija ako zub iščupaš sam i tako dalje; sve je to na tom otoku ili pak čini neku drugu sliku koja se nazire kroz prvu i sve je posve izmiješano jer ne miruje (TT1, p. 9, my emphasis);

Kad bi to bilo sve, ovaj bi crtež zapravo bio jednostavan; ali tu su još prvi dan u školi, vjera, očevi, okrugli ribnjak; ručni rad, ubojstva, vješanja, glagoli s dativom, *čokoladni puding*, *prve hlače s naramenicama*, izgovori: trideset tri, tri penija ako izvadiš zub; i tako dalje; i na kraju ne znaš je li to sve dio zemljovida otoka ili pak pripada drugom koji se nazire ispod njega, a sve je tako zbunjujuće jer tu ništa ni na trenutak ne miruje (TT2, p. 8, my emphasis);

Kad bi to bilo sve, tu kartu i ne bi bilo teško čitati, ali su na njoj i prvi dan u školi, i vjera, i očevi, i okrugli ribnjak, i vez, umorstva, vješanja, određeni i neodređeni pridjevi, *dan u tjednu kad na stol dolazi čokoladni puding*, *stavljanje naramenica*, reci riba ribi grize rep, tri penija ako si sam iščupaš zub i tako dalje. I sve je to ili dio otoka ili pak dio neke druge karte koja probija kroz prvu, i sve je to vrlo zbrkano, napose zato što baš ništa ne želi stajati na miru (TT3, p. 18-19, my emphasis);

No bila bi to sasvim jednostavna karta kada bi ovo pobrojeno bilo sve, ali na njoj su također i prvi dan škole, vjera, očevi, okruglo jezerce, šivanje, ubojstva, vješanja, glagoli s dativom, *dan čokoladnog pudinga*, *stavljanje naramenica*, brzalica "Riba ribi grize rep", tri penija zato što si sam sebi iščupao zub, i tako dalje, a sve su one ili dio otoka ili dio neke druge karte koja se nazire kroz prvu, a sve je to zbilja zbunjujuće, pogotovo zato što ništa ne želi stajati na miru (TT4, p. 14, my emphasis).

In the ST, the phrase "getting into braces" refers to a task which is difficult and tiring for a child. As we can see from the sentence quoted above, in TT1 this reference is replaced with "dopunska nastava", which has a completely different meaning, referring to after-school classes usually reserved for those students who are not doing well in school. By using literal translation, TT2, TT3 and TT4 remained true to the original, but the allusions were lost. However, "Direct Translation" was a good strategy for "chocolate pudding day", where the emphasis in the ST is on the fact that children could rarely look forward to chocolate pudding since chocolate was considered a luxury in the Victorian times and was generally enjoyed by wealthy people. Perhaps children would get to eat chocolate pudding only once a week or a month, so by omitting the word "day" in TT1 and TT2 part of the message was lost. Similar to that, since "Christmas pudding" (p. 35) is a traditional British dish which has no equivalent in the TL, the translators decided to render it using a "Superordinate Term" ("kolači za blagdane" in TT1, p. 32, and "božićni kolači" in TT2, p. 33) or a "Direct Translation" ("božićni puding" in TT3, p. 50, and TT4, p. 48.). The exotic food which the children eat in

Neverland is mostly substituted with more familiar foods. For example, "mamme apples" (p. 78), which are a type of fruit native to tropical climates, become simply "jabuke" (apples) in TT2 (p. 68). As mentioned, the food is either substituted for something familiar or replaced with some other exotic foods which are not native to the TC, for example, "kolači od tapioke" (tapioca cakes) in TT2 (p. 68) serve as a substitute for the fictional "tappa rolls" (p. 78) and "sok papaje" (papaya juice) in TT2 (p. 68) and TT3 (p. 97) replaces the fictional drink "poe-poe" (p. 78). The only food item which is borrowed in its original form and presented with a footnote is "yam" in TT1 (p. 67). It is defined as "tropska biljka s jestivim korijenom" (a tropical plant with edible roots).

Although "Official Equivalent" is the most frequently used translation strategy for rendering objects of transport (with 7 occurrences out of 28 strategies used for the category of transport), both "Generalization (Superordinate Term)" (4 occurrences out of 28) and "Generalization (Paraphrase)" (3 occurrences out of 28) are quite dominant as well. The most interesting example is a reference to "'bus" (p. 176), which does not have the same reference as it has today. In the context of the novel, "'bus" refers to an omnibus, a horse-drawn carriage intended for transport of a number of people. Motor-bus models, which could be translated as "autobus" (p. 146 in TT1 and TT2), were not introduced until the 1890s and later, and this novel takes place roughly around or even before that time. In TT3 (p. 203) and TT4 (p. 223) "'bus" was rendered as "omnibus", which is the "Official Equivalent". Both translators also added a footnote.

In all analysed TTs there are 37 CSIs that belong to the category of objects. For their rendering 159 strategies were used. These results can be found in Table 6 and Table 7 in the Appendix.

Table 2. Quantitative presentation of translation strategies used for rendering objects

Translation strategies (Pedersen)		Home	Clothing	Transport	Food	Weapons	Total	
Retention	Complete (Marked)							3
	Complete (Unmarked)				1		**1**	
	TL-Adjusted	2					**2**	
Specification	Addition		1			1	**2**	
	Completion							12
	Footnote	3	1	3	1	2	**10**	

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Direct Translation	Calque		6	1	5	4	**16**	**28**
	Shifted	5	3		2	2	**12**	
Generalization	Superordinate Term	10	5	4	7	1	**27**	**43**
	Paraphrase	8	3	3	1	1	**16**	
Substitution	Cultural (Transcultural)				6	1	**7**	**36**
	Cultural (TC)		7	2	1	1	**11**	
	Situational	2	7	3	4	2	**18**	
Omission		2			6		**8**	
Official Equivalent		7	12	7	3		**29**	
Total number of strategies		**39**	**45**	**23**	**37**	**15**	**159**	

As we can see in Table 2, the most frequently used strategy to render references to objects is "Generalization" (43 instances out of 159), followed by "Substitution" (36 instances out of 159), "Official Equivalent" (29 instances out of 159), "Direct Translation" (28 instances out of 159), "Specification" (12 instances out of 159), "Omission" (8 instances out of 159) and "Retention" (only 3 instances out of 159). A frequently used sub-strategy is "Generalization (Superordinate Term)" which is used in 27 of 159 cases. "Substitution (Situational)" is next with 18 occurrences out of 159 ("Substitution (Cultural, TC)" has 11), "Generalization (Paraphrase)" and "Direct Translation (Calque)" have 16 out of 159. Other (sub-)strategies have 10 or less occurrences, and the least frequently used is "Retention (Complete, Unmarked)" with only 1 use. "Retention (Complete, Marked)" and "Specification (Complete)" are not used.

4.1.4 Cultural practices and products

Cultural practices and products is the second largest category of CSIs with the total of 71 items. It includes ten different subcategories: customs (13 CSIs), occupation or social role (10 CSIs), education (11 CSIs), religion (2 CSIs), mythology (8 CSIs), literature (7 CSIs), games (4 CSIs), music and dance (5 CSIs), money (8 CSIs) and units of measurement (3 CSIs).

"Bath-time" (p. 4) is a familiar practice in the TC, although less lexicalized than in the SC. The practice of putting a "stocking around your throat" (p. 4) when one's throat hurts is truly

culture-specific. The closest equivalent in the TC would be the recommendation to wrap a shawl around one's neck to prevent getting a cold. To "say ninety-nine" (p. 6) has no TC equivalent so it is replaced with a familiar TL tongue twister ("Riba ribi grize rep" in TT3, p. 19, and TT4, p.14). It is interesting to compare the translation choices used for "flag o' skull and bones" (p. 58) and "a pipe of piece" (p. 105). Both items are not an authentic part of the TC, but are very well-known. However, while the "pipe of piece" has an established official equivalent, the translations of "flag o' skull and bones" varied, perhaps because the CSI appears within a song so the translators also had to consider the metrics and style. The strategy "Generalization (Paraphrase)" is used quite often for CSIs relating to customs. For example, the CSIs "bite their thumbs at each other" (p. 51) was generalized in TT1 to "poprijete jedni drugima" (p. 45) (threaten each other), while "behave like an English gentleman" (p. 118) was simplified in TT1 (p. 99) and TT2 (p. 101) to "biti pristojan" (be polite) and "ponašati se s dužnim poštovanjem" (behave respectfully), etc. Also, the reference to "first Thursdays" (p. 120), which used to be the day of the week when Victorian households would have guests visiting, was rendered as "kad dođu gosti" in TT3 (p. 141) (when guests arrive) and TT4 (p. 154). "Drawing-room" (p. 28 and p. 173) appears twice on the list of CSIs, once as an adjective used to describe the manner of the action and the second time as a common noun referring to a room in the house. The first time it appears, in the sentence: "Wendy was quite surprised, but interested; and she indicated in the charming *drawing-room* manner, by a touch on her night-gown, that he could sit nearer her" (ST, p. 28, my emphasis), the adjective is rendered in all four translation with a reference to a "salon" ("salonska kretnja" in TT1, p. 27, and TT2, p. 28, "salonska manira" in TT3, p. 43, and "salonski način" in TT4, p. 40). However, when the room was later mentioned in the sentence: "Mind you, I am not sure that we have a *drawing-room*, but we pretend we have, and it's all the same" (ST, p. 173, my emphasis), the translators decided to render it differently – as "gostinska soba" (TT1, p. 143), "dnevna soba" (TT2, p. 143, and TT4, p. 219) and "primaća soba" (TT3, p. 200).

The family dog, Nana, was demoted from her role as a nanny to a guardian, or rather, a guard-dog ("čuvarica") in TT1 (p. 7) perhaps because the translator thought it would suit her nature better. Other professions or social roles were paraphrased, directly translated or their official equivalents were used. For example "bo'sun" (p. 46), or a boatswain, which is, according to the Collins Online Dictionary, a noun referring to a ship's officer in charge of equipment and the crew was rendered as "vođa palube" in TT1 (p. 41). "Quarter-master" (p. 150) was

translated directly as "kvartomaistro" in TT3 (p. 174) and official equivalents were used, for "pirate" (p. 38), "lord" (p. 178), etc.

In the ST, the phrase "verbs that take the dative" (p. 6) is listed together with other things and events that are perceived as significant in a child's life, whether they are pleasant (like "chocolate pudding day") or unpleasant (for example, "first day at school", which can be a bit frightening). The phrase is probably used as a reference to learning Latin in school and alludes to something unfamiliar and difficult for the native speakers of English since English does not have grammar cases and its speakers have little to no previous knowledge on the subject of cases. For the native speakers of Croatian, German or some other languages that have cases these verbs are not as problematic and learning them comes more naturally to these speakers. In TT1, TT2 and TT4 the phase "verbs that take the dative" (p. 6) is translated literally, while in TT3 it is replaced with "određeni i neodređeni pridjevi" (p. 19) which is a language-learning category that represents a difficulty for Croatian students. We may observe that the translator of TT3 adapted his translation in order to render the intended meaning more clearly to the target reader.

Another interesting example are diverse stages of education. As Barrie states "most of them [the lost boys] got into Class III, but Slightly was put first into Class IV and then into Class V. Class I is the top class" (p. 176). Since the TC school system is different, the translators had to choose between adapting the situation to the TC system or keeping the original reference although it would be unfamiliar to the readers. In TT1 (p. 146) the first option is used – Slightly was first put into "treći razred" (third grade) and then moved to "drugi razred" (second grade) and, lastly, "prvi razred" (first grade). The sentence stating that Class I is the top class was therefore omitted. Other translators (TT2, TT3, TT4) decided to keep closer to the ST so they used "Direct Translation (Shifted)". The difference between TT1 and other translations can be seen in the following examples:

> Svi su dječaci, naravno, pošli u školu; većina je primljena u *treći razred*, samo su Mališa poslali najprije u *drugi*, a onda u *prvi*. Nisu išli u školu još ni tjedan dana, a već su mislili da su bili ludi što nisu ostali na otoku; no sad je bilo prekasno. (TT1, p. 146, my emphasis)

> Svi dječaci, naravno, krenuli su u školu; većina ih je primljena u *treći razred*, samo su Malca prvo stavili u *peti*, a potom i u *šesti*; *prvi* je razred bio, naime, za odlikaše. Prije

no što je prošao prvi tjedan u školi, shvatili su da su napustivši Otok učinili veliku glupost, ali tada je već bio kasno [...] (TT2, p. 146, my emphasis)

Naravno da su svi dječaci pošli u školu, i većina je primljena u *treći razred*, no Pihpiha su primili najprije u *četvrti*, pa onda prebacili u *peti*. Najviši je razred bio *prvi*. Prije nego što su u školi bili i tjedan dana, već su shvatili kakvi su magarci što nisu ostali na otoku, ali je sad već za sve bilo prekasno [...] (TT3, p. 203, my emphasis)

Naravno, svi su dječaci krenuli u školu. Većina njih je krenula u *treći razred*, ali Mrvicu su najprije stavili u *četvrti razred*, a onda u *peti razred*. Najviši je razred *prvi*. U školu nisu išli ni tjedan dana, no su odmah shvatili kakve su koze bili zato što nisu ostali na otoku, ali sada je bilo prekasno [...] (TT4, p. 223, my emphasis)

A large majority of the CSIs belonging to the subcategory of mythology have pre-established official equivalents, ranging from "Pan" (p. 5) or "Diana" (p. 56) to "fairies" (p. 8) or "mermaids" (p. 34). However, "Davy Jones" and "Jonah" are challenging since they are less familiar in the TC. The reference to "Davy Jones" is a nod to the idiom "Davy Jones's locker" which, according to the Collins online English Dictionary (1), refers to "the ocean's bottom, esp when regarded as the grave of those lost or buried at sea". In TT1 (p. 50) and TT2 (p. 53) the ST (p. 58) line "And hey for Davy Jones" is replaced with "Sa životom se oprosti" and "To ti je gusarska slava", respectively. Thus, a direct reference to "Davy Jones" is omitted. "Substitution (Situational)" is used in TT3 ("Morskome dnu smo gosti", p. 75) and "Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)" in TT4 ("Ukletom Holandezu stižu", p. 77). Later in the novel a reference to "Davy Jones" serves rather as an indication of the terrible fate which awaits the lost boys ("Till it goes down and you goes down / To Davy Jones below!", ST, p. 151) then a reference to the mythological figure. For this example "Generalization (Paraphrase)" is used in TT1 ("Povratka ti nema!", p.126), TT2 ("Nastavite dolje u paklu", p. 126) and TT4 ("Na dno u vječni pokoj", p. 192). In TT3, the translator replaced the reference to "Davy Jones" with a reference to Neptune, the Roman god of the sea, and a footnote explaining the reference ("Neptunu u pohode", p. 175). According to the Collins online English Dictionary (2) a "Jonah" is "a person believed to bring bad luck to those around him; jinx". In the novel, the pirates claim that "There's a Jonah aboard" (ST, p. 155), meaning that there is an evil presence on board, when two pirates suddenly die under mysterious circumstances. In TT1 (p. 128) and TT2 (p. 129) the pirates blame the devil ("vrag" and "Nečastivi"), which brings the translation closer to the TC since there are many

phrases and expressions in the TC which use the word "vrag" for accidents, unfavourable circumstances, etc. (Hrvatski jezični portal offers a list of 48 different phrases). In TT3 (p. 180) and TT4 (p 197) the translators stay closer to the ST by rendering "Jonah" as a more general "zloduh" and "morski zloduh" (evil spirit, sea demon), respectively.

When it comes to the subcategory of literature, some works and characters are better known in the TC than others. So, for example, "Cinderella" (p. 33) is rendered as "Pepeljuga", which is the established Croatian equivalent, in all TTs, while "Margery and Robin" (p. 78), who are characters from a children's story by Maria Edgeworth, are substituted with more familiar, characters, such as "Trnoružica" (Sleeping Beauty) in TT1 (p. 66) and TT4 (p. 102) or "Ivica i Marica" (Hansel and Gretel) in TT2 (p. 68)[2]. Similar to that, the game "Follow my Leader" (p. 41) is replaced with "pokvareni telefon" (the telephone game) in TT1 (p. 37).

CSIs "needlework" (p. 6) and "pipes" (p.9) are replaced with their pre-established translation equivalents, as are "soccer" (p. 4), "gnome" (p. 6) and "fairies" (p. 8) (Table 3). In TT3 (p. 20) the translator also added a reference to elves ("vilenjaci"), most likely to enrich the fantastic imagery. The verb "to pirouette" (p. 5) is reduced to "vrtjeti se" (to spin) in TT1 (p. 8) and TT2 (p. 8).

The subcategory of money contains eight different units of currency, all (pound, shilling, guinea, penny, moidore) of which have pre-established Croatian official equivalents. In TT4 all translations are accompanied by footnotes except "piece of eight" (p. 54) and "pence" (penny) possibly because "penny" is partly explained under "pound, shilling" (TT4, p. 9). "Ha'pence" (p. 24) and "halfpenny" (p. 176) are listed twice since they appear in two different contexts: once as a reference to a custom ("[...] and Peter jumped at the drawers, scattering their contents to the floor with both hands, as kings toss ha'pence to the crowd", p. 24), and once not as an actual unit of currency, but as a unit of measurement ("He had no sense of time, and was so full of adventures that all I have told you about him is *only a half-penny worth* of them", p. 176). For the first appearance of "ha'pence" the translators use "Generalization (Superordinate Term)" and render it as "novac" ("kao što kraljevi bacaju novce gomili", in TT1, p. 23) and "novčić" ("kao što kraljevi bacaju novčiće gomili" in TT2,

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[2] Maria Edgeworth (1767-1849) was an Anglo-Irish writer, known for her children's stories and for her novels of Irish life. Notable works: *Castle Rackrent* (1800), *Moral Tales* (1801), *Belinda* (1801), *Leonora* (1806), *Ormond* (1817), *Helen* (1834). Her work is almost unknown and not commonly translated in the TC. Although a short bibliography is offered by Hrvatska enciklopedija, the only mention of her name by the National and University Library in Zagreb is in the anthology *Irske kratke priče: antologija*, published by Naklada Jurčić in 2005 (ISBN: 9536462931).

p. 23 and "onako kako kraljevi bacaju novčiće gomili svojih podanika" in TT4, p. 35). In TT3 "Substitution (Situational)" is used and "ha'pence" is rendered as "bakrenjak" ("onako kako kralj u gomilu razbacuje bakrenjake", p. 38). For the case of "halfpenny", the TT1 and TT2 translators retain the meaning of the sentence (i.e., the fact that the narrator had told only a very small part of Peter's adventures), without retaining the metaphor using money. They translated the sentence in the following way:

> Nije imao osjećaj za vrijeme, a bio je tako pun planova da je sve ono što sam vam dosad o njemu ispričao *samo kap u moru* prema njima. (TT1, p. 145, my emphasis)

> Nije imao osjećaja za vrijeme, a toliko mu se pustolovina neprekidno vrzmalo po glavi te sve ovo što sam vam ispričao *nije ni njihov stoti dio*. (TT2, p. 146, my emphasis)

The TT3 and TT4 translators, however, retain the money metaphor, thus staying close to the ST:

> On nije imao nikakav osjećaj za vrijeme, i bio je tako pun pustolovina da sve što sam vam ispričao *ne vrijedi ni pet para*. (TT3, p. 203, my emphasis)

> On nije imao osjećaja za vrijeme, a i bio je toliko pun pustolovina da sve one o kojima sam vam pripovijedao zapravo *vrijede jedva pet para*. (TT4, p. 222-3, my emphasis)

All actual units of measurement (inch, mile, ton) have pre-established official equivalents and these equivalents are used.

In all analysed TTs there are 71 CSIs that belong to the category of cultural practices and products. For their rendering 309 strategies were used. These results can be found in Table 6 and Table 7 in the Appendix.

Table 3. Quantitative presentation of translation strategies used for rendering cultural practices and products

Translation strategies (Pedersen)		Customs	Occupation/ social role	Education	Religion	Mythology	Literature	Games	Music and dance	Money	Units of measurement	Total
Retention	Complete (Marked)			1								**1**
	Complete (Unmarked)			3								**3**
	TL-adjusted											
Specification	Addition	3				1	6					**10**

	Completion											
	Footnote		2	3		2	1		2	4		**14**
Direct translation	Calque	6	1	4					4		2	**17**
	Shifted	11	3	15			4	2	6	4		**45**
Generalization	Superordinate term	3		3	5	2			3	6		**22**
	Paraphrase	17	9	1	3	7	2	1		9		**49**
Substitution	Cultural (Transcultural)					2	3	1				**6**
	Cultural (TC)	5	3	1		2		1		1		**13**
	Situational	6	6	9		1	1	4		1		**28**
Omission				3		2						**5**
Official equivalent		4	18	5		16	18	4	4	17	10	**96**
Total number of strategies		**55**	**42**	**48**	**8**	**35**	**35**	**16**	**22**	**36**	**12**	

As we can see in Table 3 (compare with Table 7 in the Appendix), the most frequently used strategy to render cultural practices and products is "Official Equivalent" (used in 96 cases of the 309 cases in total) followed by "Generalization" (71 instances out of 309), "Direct Translation" (62 instances out of 309), "Substitution" (47 instances out of 309), "Specification" (24 instances out of 309), "Omission" (5 instances out of 309) and "Retention" (4 instances out of 309). Some frequently used sub-strategies are "Generalization (Paraphrase)", which is used in 49 cases out of 309, and "Direct Translation (Shifted)", which is used in 45 cases out of 309. Next are "Substitution (Situational)" with 28 occurrences and "Generalization (Superordinate Term)" with 22 occurrences out of 309. Other (sub-)strategies have less than 20 occurrences and "Retention (TL-Adjusted)" and "Specification (Complete)" are not used.

4.1.5 Flora and fauna

The category of flora and fauna is the smallest category with only 10 items, but it is divided into four subcategories: real flora (5 CSIs) and fauna (2 CSIs) and fictional flora (1 CSI) and fauna (2 CSIs). Separating real and fictional CSIs was important for this category, as was for names (especially geographical names, but also names of historical persons), since the translation strategies used by the translators will differ, as is expected. Since Barrie was the one who coined the names such as "Neverland", "Mermaids' Lagoon", etc. there are no pre-

existing official equivalents for them, although, a certain translation can over time become a well-known option and even be considered an official equivalent.

Despite the fact that rhubarbs are not common in Croatia, there is a pre-established equivalent which all four translators used. In TT1 (p. 8) and TT4 (p. 11) the noun "leaf" was replaced with "peteljke" (stalks) and "stabljika" (stem) respectively, thus slightly changing the CSI's denotative reference. Contrary to that, when "skeleton leaves" – which refers to the remains of leaves after the softer tissues have decayed – was translated as "uski listići" (small narrow leaves) in TT1 (p. 12) and "bjelogorično lišće" (deciduous leaves) in TT3 (p. 22) the original connotations were lost and new allusions were introduced. In TT2 (p. 11) and TT4 (p. 18) the translators used the phrase "suho lišće" (dry leaves) which seems to be the closest equivalent in Croatian.

"Newfoundland dog" is translated using the strategy "Official Equivalent", but it still retains some of the foreign flavour. TT4 copied the original CSI, as can be seen from the spelling. Both "plamenac" and "flamingo" can be used and are considered to be the official equivalent for "flamingo" (p. 7) in the TL.

For "Never tree" (p. 77) and "Never bird" (p. 83) the translators used the same word roots as they used for the name of the imaginary island. For example, since "Neverland" (imagination+land) was rendered as "Maštokraj" in TT1, the translator now used "maštodrvo" (imagination+tree, p. 66) and "maštoptica" (imagination+bird, p. 71). TT2's "Snokraj" (dream+land) influenced the translation, so the solutions for "Never tree" and "Never bird" were "Snodrvo" (dream+tree, p. 67) and "Snoptica" (dream+bird, p. 71).

In all analysed TTs there are 10 CSIs that belong to the category of flora and fauna. For their rendering 42 strategies were used. These results can be found in Table 6 and Table 7 in the Appendix.

Table 4. Quantitative presentation of translation strategies used for rendering plants and animals

Translation strategies (Pedersen)		Flora	Fauna	Fictional flora	Fictional fauna	Total	
Retention	Complete (Marked)						**5**
	Complete (Unmarked)				3	**3**	
	TL-adjusted	1			1	**2**	

Specification	Addition		3			3	
	Completion						**5**
	Footnote	2				2	
Direct translation	Calque	1				1	
	Shifted	1				1	**2**
Generalization	Superordinate term						
	Paraphrase	3				3	**3**
Substitution	Cultural (Transcultural)						
	Cultural (TC)						**14**
	Situational	6		4	4	**14**	
Omission							
Official equivalent		8	5			**13**	
Total number of strategies		**22**	**8**	**4**	**8**	**42**	

As we can see in Table 4, the most frequently used strategy to render flora and fauna is "Substitution" (14 instances out of 42), followed by "Official equivalent" (13 instances out of 42). "Retention" and "Specification" both have 5 instances out of 42, "Generalization" has 3 (out of 42), "Direct Translation" has 2 (out of 42) and "Omission" is not used. "Substitution (Situational)" is used frequently (in 14 cases out of 42). Other (sub-)strategies have less than 10 occurrences and some are not used at all ("Retention (Complete, Marked)", "Specification (Complete)", "Generalization (Superodinate Term)", "Substitution (Transcultural)" and "Substitution (TC)").

4.2 Discussion

Table 5. Quantitative presentation of the frequency of particular translation strategies used in the corpus

Translation strategies (Pedersen)	Number of occurences	Percentage within the total number of occurrences
Official Equivalent	197	20.63
Direct Translation	189	19.79
Retention	185	19.37

Substitution	163	17.06
Generalization	133	13.93
Specification	72	7.54
Omission	16	1.68

As the quantitative data in Table 5 show, the translation strategy used most often for all CSIs, no matter to which category they belong, is "Official Equivalent". "Official Equivalent" is used in 197 instances out of the total of 955 strategies used (which amounts to 20.63%). The second most frequently used strategy is "Direct Translation" (used in 189 instances, 19.79%). "Retention" is the third most frequently used strategy, with only four occurrences less than "Direct Translation" (that is, 185 instances in total, which is 19.37%). The fourth most frequently used strategy is "Substitution" (163 instances, 17.06%). The fifth most frequently used strategy is "Generalization" (133 instances, 13.93%). The sixth most frequently used strategy is "Specification" (72 instances, 7.54%) and the least frequently used strategy is "Omission" with only 16 instances out of 955 (only 1.68%).

Having presented the data obtained in the analysis of the corpus, I will now provide answers to the research questions raised in the introduction.

The first research question aims to see which strategies are used to render certain categories. The data presented in Tables 1 to 4 show that 445 translation strategies are used to render 98 CSIs, which belong to the category of names, 159 translation strategies are used to render 37 CSIs, which belong to the category of objects, 309 translation strategies are used to render 71 CSIs, which belong to the category of cultural practices and products, and 42 translation strategies are used to render 10 CSIs, which belong to the category of flora and fauna. For the category of names, all 7 strategies and all 13 sub-strategies are used. For the category of objects, all 7 strategies and 11 sub-strategies are used. The two exceptions are: "Retention (Complete, Marked)" and "Specification (Completion)". For the category of cultural practices and products all 7 strategies and 11 sub-strategies are used. The two exceptions are "Retention (TL-Adjusted)" and "Specification (Completion)". For the category of flora and fauna 6 strategies and 8 sub-strategies are used. "Omission" is not used. Also, the sub-strategies which

are not used are: "Retention (Complete, Marked)", "Specification (Completion)", "Generalization (Superordinate Term)", "Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)" and "Substitution (Cultural, TC)".

As for the second research question, which aims to see whether there is a correlation between a preference for a particular translation strategy and a category of CSIs, I have been able to establish certain patterns.

For the category of names, the most-to-least frequently used translation strategies are: "Retention" (173 instances out of 445), "Direct Translation" (97 instances out of 445), "Substitution" (66 instances out of 445), "Official Equivalent" (59 instances out of 445), "Specification" (31 instances out of 445), "Generalization" (16 instances out of 445) and "Omission" (only 3 instances out of 445). Since the largest sub-category of names is personal names it is not surprising that the strategy "Retention (Complete, Unmarked)" prevails (117 instances out of 261 used for personal names). The translators predominantly adopted ST character names, while nicknames were translated ("Direct translation (Calque)" has 16 instances out of 42 used for nicknames). CSIs referring to historical figures and real geographical names have official pre-established translation equivalents in the TL which are used in the TTs ("Official Equivalent" has 16 and 34 instances out of 29 and 66, respectively). As for titles, the results show a preference for "Specification (Completion)" and "Official equivalent" (both have 4 instances out of 12), and "Direct Translation (Calque)" was used most often for the subcategory of derogatory names (3 instances out of 10).

For the category of objects, the most-to-least frequently used translation strategies are: "Generalization" (43 instances out of 159), "Substitution" (36 instances out of 159), "Official Equivalent" (29 instances out of 159), "Direct Translation" (28 instances out of 159), "Specification" (12 instances out of 159), "Omission" (8 instances out of 159) and "Retention" (only 3 instances out of 159). The translators predominantly use more general, superordinate terms to render household objects ("Generalization (Superordinate Term)" has 10 instances out of 39 used for the sub-category of home). Similar to the CSIs referring to historical figures and real geographical names, the CSIs refering to clothing and transport also have official pre-established translation equivalents in the TL which are used in the TTs ("Official Equivalent" has 12 and 7 instances out of 45 and 23, respectively). "Generalization (Superordinate Term)" was also predominantly used for the sub-category of food (7 instances out of 37). Weapons were mostly translated literally ("Direct Translation (Calque)" has 4 instances out of 15).

For the category of cultural practices and products, the most-to-least frequently used translation strategies are: "Official equivalent" (96 instances out of 309), "Generalization" (71 instances out of 309), "Direct Translation" (62 instances out of 309), "Substitution" (47 instances out of 309), "Specification" (24 instances out of 309), "Omission" (5 instances out of 309) and "Retention" (4 instances out of 309). It is not surprising that "Official Equivalent" is the most frequently used translation strategy for the category of cultural practices and products since it is also the dominant strategy for half of the sub-categories (occupation/social role – 18 out of 42 instances, mythology – 16 out of 35, literature – 18 out of 35, money – 17 out of 36, and units of measurement – 10 out of 12). Most of the CSIs referring to customs specific to a culture are paraphrased in order to be presented to the readers ("Generalization (Paraphrase)" has 17 instances out of 55). More general, superordinate terms were used for CSIs referring to religion ("Generalization (Superordinate Term)" has 5 instances out of 8). For the sub-categories of games, both "Substitution (Situational)" and "Official Equivalent" are used equally often (4 instances out of 16). The results are similar for the sub-category of music and dance – "Direct Translation (Shifted)" and "Generalization (Superordinate Term)" both have 6 instances out of 22.

For the category of flora and fauna, the most-to-least frequently used translation strategies are: "Substitution" (14 instances out of 42), "Official equivalent" (13 instances out of 42), "Retention" and "Specification" both have 5 instances out of 42, "Generalization" (3 instances out of 42), "Direct Translation" (2 instances out of 42) and "Omission" is not used. "Substitution (Situational)" is the most frequently used translation strategy for the category of flora and fauna in general (14 instances out of 42), and also for the sub-categories of fictional flora and fictional fauna (4 instances out of 4 and 8, respectively). "Substitution (Situational)" is closely followed by the strategy "Official Equivalent" (only 1 instance less, 13 out of 42), which is also a dominant strategy for the CSIs belonging to the sub-category of real flora and fauna (8 and 5 instances out of 22 and 8, respectively).

As for the third research question related to similarities or differences between translation strategies used by different translators, I may observe that there are many similarities between the four TTs. In general, it appears that there are more similarities than differences between the choices made by different translators on how to render certain categories of CSIs, but, in some cases, stylistic preferences can easily be recognized. For example, one notable exception is that no footnotes are used in TT2 while they are commonly used in other translations. Statistically, the strategy "Footnote" is used most frequently in TT4 (in 25 out of 39 cases),

and it is used only in TT4 for the category of flora and fauna. Similarly, in TT3 there are no omissions of CSIs. These results can be found in Table 8 in the Appendix. Some other examples of translation choices are the fact that the first appearance of a personal name in TT1 is always accompanied with a TL-Adjusted spelling, i.e., the proper pronunciation of the name, in case the name is adopted and used in its original form. In TT2, the names of the pirates are translated without an attempt to retain any similarities to their original form, for example, "Cecco" (p. 54) is rendered as "Miki" (p. 48), "Jukes" (p. 54) as "Pisanica" (p. 48), "Smee" (p. 54) as "Spužva" (p. 49), etc. This increase in the usage of the strategy "Substitution (Situational)" is visible from the data (16 instances of the strategy for the category of names in TT1, 21 instances in TT2, 11 instances in TT3, and only 5 instances in TT4). These are some of the most prominent differences between the translators' choices.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, the aim of this study was to carry out an examination of the handling of CSIs in four different Croatian translations of J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan*, and to determine which translation strategies were used when translating different categories of CSIs. In order to do that I have slightly modified the taxonomy for rendering CSIs (ECRs) in subtitling by Jan Pedersen (2011). I established that there is a correlation between a preference for a particular translation strategy and a category of CSIs, which applies to the work of all four translators. When translating names, the translators rely mostly on "Retention". For the CSIs from the category of objects they rely on "Generalization". "Official Equivalent" is used most frequently for the CSIs from the category of cultural practices and products and for rendering CSIs belonging to the category of flora and fauna, the translators rely on "Substitution". In general, there are more similarities than differences between the choices made by different translators on how to render certain categories of CSIs, but, in some cases stylistic preferences of translators can be recognized.

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7. Appendix

Table 6. Quantitative presentation of translation strategies (including sub-strategies) used for each CSI category

Translation strategies (Pedersen)		Names	Objects	Cultural practices and products	Flora and fauna	Total
Retention	Complete (Marked)	1		1		**2**
	Complete (Unmarked)	122	1	3	3	**129**
	TL-Adjusted	50	2		2	**54**
Specification	Addition	4	2	10	3	**19**
	Completion	14				**14**
	Footnote	13	10	14	2	**39**
Direct Translation	Calque	66	16	17	1	**100**
	Shifted	31	12	45	1	**89**
Generalization	Superordinate Term	3	27	22		**52**
	Paraphrase	13	16	49	3	**81**
Substitution	Cultural (Transcultural)	2	7	6		**15**
	Cultural (TC)	11	11	13		**35**
	Situational	53	18	28	14	**113**
Omission		3	8	5		**16**
Official Equivalent		59	29	96	13	**197**
Number of translation strategies		**445**	**159**	**309**	**42**	**955**

Table 7. Quantitative presentation of translation strategies (not including sub-strategies) used for each CSI category

Translation strategies (Pedersen)	Names	Objects	Cultural practices and products	Flora and fauna	Total
Retention	173	3	4	5	**185** (19.37%)
Specification	31	12	24	5	**72**

					(7.54%)
Direct Translation	97	28	62	2	**189** (19.79%)
Generalization	16	43	71	3	**133** (13.93%)
Substitution	66	36	47	14	**163** (17.06%)
Omission	3	8	5		**16** (1.68%)
Official Equivalent	59	29	96	13	**197** (20.63%)
Number of translation strategies	**445**	**159**	**309**	**42**	**955**

Table 8. Quantitative presentation of translation strategies used by each translator

Translation strategies (Pedersen)		TT1	TT2	TT3	TT4
Retention	Complete (Marked)		1		1
	Complete (Unmarked)	41	18	35	35
	TL-Adjusted	36	7	6	5
Specification	Addition	6	3	4	6
	Completion		3	6	5
	Footnote	6		8	25
Direct Translation	Calque	19	20	31	30
	Shifted	16	23	26	24
Generalization	Superordinate Term	15	13	10	14
	Paraphrase	26	27	10	18
Substitution	Cultural (Transcultural)	4	6	3	2
	Cultural (TC)	12	9	8	6
	Situational	35	38	26	14
Omission		4	5		7

	Official Equivalent		38	45	57	57

Table 9. Original references and their translations, including translation strategies

Page No.	Original	Type of CSI	Page No.	Translation (TT1, TT2, TT3, TT4)	Translation strategy (Pedersen)
1	Peter	names (personal names)	5	Petar	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			5	Petar	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			13	Petar	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			7	Petar	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
1	Mrs.	names (titles)	5	mama	Substitution (Situational)
			5	gđa	Official Equivalent
			13	gospođa	Specification (Completion)
			7	gospođa	Specification (Completion)
1	Darling	names (personal names)	5	Darling	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			5	Darling	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			13	Darling	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			7	Darling	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
1	the [puzzling] East	names (real geographical names)	5	Daleki istok	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			5	[zagonetan] Istok	Official Equivalent and Direct Translation (Calque)
			13	[zbunjujuć] Istok	Official Equivalent and Direct Translation (Calque)
			8	[čaroban] istok	Official Equivalent and Specification (Addition)
2	Mr.	names (titles)	5	tata	Substitution (Situational)
			5	gosp	Official Equivalent
			13	gospodin	Specification (Completion)
			8	gospodin	Specification (Completion)
2	Napoleon	names (historical figures)	6	Napoleon	Official Equivalent
			5	Napoleon	Official Equivalent
			14	Napoleon	Official Equivalent
			8	Napoleon	Official Equivalent
2	John	names (personal names)	6	John (Džon)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			6	John	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			14	John	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			9	John	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
2	Michael	names (personal names)	6	Michael (Majkl)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			6	Michael	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			14	Michael	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			9	Michael	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
3	pound	cultural practices and products (money)	6	funta	Official Equivalent
			6	funta	Official Equivalent
			15	funta	Official Equivalent
			9	funta *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
3	shilling	cultural practices and	6	šiling	Official Equivalent

		products (money)	6	šiling	Official Equivalent
			15	šiling	Official Equivalent
			9	šiling *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
3	George	names (personal names)	7	George (Džordž)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			6	dragi	Substitution (Situational)
			15	George	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			10	George	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
3	guinea	cultural practices and products (money)	7	gvineja	Official Equivalent
			6	gvineja	Official Equivalent
			15	gvineja	Official Equivalent
			10	gvineja *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
4	Miss	names (titles)	7	teta	Substitution (Situational)
			6	gđa	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			15	gospođica	Official Equivalent
			10	gospođica	Official Equivalent
4	Fulsom	names (personal names)	7	Fulsom	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			6	Fulsom	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			15	Fulsom	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			10	Fulsom	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
4	nurse	cultural practices and products (occupation/role)	7	čuvarica [djece]	Substitution (Situational)
			6	dadilja	Official Equivalent
			15	dadilja	Official Equivalent
			10	dadilja	Official Equivalent
4	Newfoundland dog	flora and fauna (fauna)	7	njufaundlenska kuja	Specification (Addition)
			7	njufaundlendica	Specification (Addition)
			16	njufundlanska kuja	Specification (Addition)
			11	newfoundlandski pas	Official Equivalent
4	Nana	names (personal names)	7	Nana	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			7	Nana	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			16	Nana	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			11	Nana	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
4	the Darlings	names (personal names)	7	Darlingovi	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			7	Darlingovi	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			16	Darlingovi	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			11	Darlingovi	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
4	Kensington Gardens	names (real geographical names)	7	Kensingtonski perivoj	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			7	Kensingtonski perivoj	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			16	Kensingtonski vrt	Direct Translation (Calque)
			11	Kensingtonski vrtovi *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
4	nursemaid	cultural practices and products (occupation/role)	7	čuvarica	Substitution (Situational)
			7	dadilja	Official Equivalent
			16	dadilja	Official Equivalent
			11	dadilja	Official Equivalent
4	bath-time	cultural practices and products	7	vrijeme kupanja	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			7	kupanje	Generalization (Paraphrase)

		(customs)	16	kupanje	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			11	vrijeme kupanja	Direct Translation (Shifted)
4	stocking around your throat	cultural practices and products (customs)	8	oko vrata omotati čarapu	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			7	zahtijeva šal oko vrata	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			16	staviti čarapu oko vrata	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			11	staviti čarapu oko vrata	Direct Translation (Shifted)
4	rhubarb leaf	flora and fauna (flora)	8	peteljke rabarbare	Official Equivalent
			7	list rabarbare	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			16	rabarbarin list	Direct Translation (Calque)
			11	stabljika rabarbare *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
4	sweater	objects (clothing)	8	majica	Substitution (Situational)
			7	majica	Substitution (Situational)
			16	džemper	Official Equivalent
			11	džemper	Official Equivalent
4	soccer	cultural practices and products (games)	8	nogomet	Official Equivalent
			7	nogomet	Official Equivalent
			16	nogomet	Official Equivalent
			11	nogomet	Official Equivalent
4	forms (pl.)	objects (home)	8	klupe	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			7	klupa	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			16	školske klupe	Substitution (Situational)
			12	klupe	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
5	pinafore	objects (clothing)	8	pregačica	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			7	pregačica	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			17	pregačica	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			12	pregačica	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
5	Liza	names (personal names)	8	Liza	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			7	Liza	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			17	Liza	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			12	Liza	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
5	maid's cap	objects (clothing)	8	djevojačka kapica	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			7	služinska kapica	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			17	služinska kapica	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			12	služinska kapa	Direct Translation (Calque)
5	to pirouette (v.)	cultural practices and products (music and dance)	8	vrtjeti se	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			8	vrtjeti se	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			17	izvoditi piruete	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			12	izvoditi piruete	Direct Translation (Shifted)
5	Pan	cultural practices and products (mythology)	8	Pan	Official Equivalent
			8	Pan	Official Equivalent
			17	Pan	Official Equivalent
			13	Pan	Official Equivalent
6	Neverland	names (fictional geographical names)	9	Maštokraj	Substitution (Situational)
			8	Snokraj	Substitution (Situational)
			18	Nigdjelija	Substitution (Situational)
			14	Nigdjezemska	Substitution (Situational)
6	gnome	cultural practices and	9	patuljak	Official Equivalent

			8	patuljak	Official Equivalent
		products (literature)	18	patuljak	Official Equivalent
			14	patuljak	Official Equivalent
6	verbs that take the dative	cultural practices and products (education)	9	glagoli koji se slažu s dativom	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			8	glagoli s dativom	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			19	određeni i neodređeni pridjevi	Substitution (Situational)
			14	glagoli s dativom	Direct Translation (Shifted)
6	chocolate pudding day	objects (food)	9	puding od čokolade	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			8	čokoladni puding	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			19	dan u tjednu kad na stol dolazi čokoladni puding	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			14	dan čokoladnog pudinga	Direct Translation (Calque)
6	getting into braces	objects (clothing)	9	dopunska nastava	Substitution (Situational)
			8	prve hlače s naramenicama	Specification (Addition)
			19	stavljanje naramenica	Direct Translation (Calque)
			14	stavljanje naramenica	Direct Translation (Calque)
6	say ninety-nine	cultural practices and products (customs)	9	jedan-dva-tri-sad!	Substitution (Situational)
			8	izgovori: trideset tri	Substitution (Situational)
			19	reci riba ribi grize rep	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			14	brzalica "Riba ribi grize rep"	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
6	pence [penny]	cultural practices and products (money)	9	peni	Official Equivalent
			8	peni	Official Equivalent
			19	peni	Official Equivalent
			14	peni	Official Equivalent
7	flamingo	flora and fauna (fauna)	9	plamenac	Official Equivalent
			9	plamenac	Official Equivalent
			19	flamingo	Official Equivalent
			14	plamenci	Official Equivalent
7	wigwam	objects (home)	10	wigwam *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
			9	indijanski šator	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			19	vigvam	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			14	vigvam *	Retention (TL-Adjusted) and Specification (*Footnote*)
7	coracle	objects (transport)	10	čamac	Official Equivalent
			9	čamac	Official Equivalent
			19	korablja	Substitution (Situational)
			15	brod	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
8	fairies (pl.)	cultural practices and products (mythology)	10	vile	Official Equivalent
			9	vile	Official Equivalent
			20	vile i vilenjaci	Official Equivalent and Specification (Addition)
			16	vile	Official Equivalent
9	pipes	cultural practices and products (music and dance)	11	svirala	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			10	svirala	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			21	svirala	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			17	svirala	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
9	skeleton leaves (pl.)	flora and fauna (flora)	12	uski listići	Substitution (Situational)
			11	suho lišće	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			22	bjelogorično lišće	Substitution (Situational)

			18	suho lišće	Generalization (Paraphrase)
9	England	names (real geographical names)	12	Engleska	Official Equivalent
			11	Engleska	Official Equivalent
			22	Engleska	Official Equivalent
			18	Engleska	Official Equivalent
13	great-coat	objects (clothing)	14	zimska bunda	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			14	zimski kaput	Official Equivalent
			25	zimski ogrtač	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			21	zimski kaput	Official Equivalent
13	Mea culpa, mea culpa.	cultural practices and products (education)	14	Moj je to grijeh. Mea culpa, mea culpa. *	Direct Translation (Shifted), Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Specification (*Footnote*)
			14	Mea culpa, mea culpa.	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			26	Mea culpa, mea culpa. *	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Specification (*Footnote*)
			22	*Mea culpa, mea culpa*! *	Retention (Complete, Marked) and Specification (*Footnote*)
13	classical education	cultural practices and products (education)	14	klasično obrazovanje	Direct Translation (Calque)
			14	klasična naobrazba	Direct Translation (Calque)
			26	klasično obrazovan (adj.)	Direct Translation (Calque)
			22	klasično obrazovanje	Direct Translation (Calque)
17	trousers with braid	objects (clothing)	17	hlače ukrašene vrpcom	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			17	hlače s naramenicama	Substitution (Situational)
			30	hlače s opšavom	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			26	hlače s vrpcom	Generalization (Paraphrase)
22	Father [Darling]	names (nicknames)	21	tata [Darling]	Substitution (Situational)
			21	tata [Darling]	Substitution (Situational)
			36	tata [Darling	Substitution (Situational)
			32	otac [Darling]	Official Equivalent
22	Mother [Darling]	names (nicknames)	21	mama [Darling]	Substitution (Situational)
			21	mama [Darling]	Substitution (Situational)
			36	mama [Darling]	Substitution (Situational)
			32	majka [Darling]	Official Equivalent
22	the Milky Way	names (real geographical names)	22	Kumova Slama	Official Equivalent
			22	Mliječna staza	Official Equivalent
			36	Mliječna staza	Official Equivalent
			32	Mliječni put	Official Equivalent
23	Tinker Bell	name (personal names)	22	Zvončica	Substitution (Situational)
			23	Zvončica	Substitution (Situational)
			37	Tintilinčica	Substitution (Situational)
			35	Zvončica	Substitution (Situational)
24	ha'pence [as kings toss ha'pence to the crowd]	cultural practices and products (customs)	23	novac [kao što kraljevi bacaju novce gomili]	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			23	novčić [kao što kraljevi bacaju novčiće gomili]	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			38	bakrenjak [onako kako kralj u gomilu razbacuje bakrenjake]	Substitution (Situational)
			35	novčić [onako kako kraljevi bacaju novčiće gomili svojih podanika]	Generalization (Superordinate Term)

25	Wendy Moira Angela Darling	names (personal names)	23	Wendy Moira Angela Darling (Vendi Moira Endžila)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			24	Wendy Moira Angela Darling	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			39	Wendy Moira Angela Darling	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			36	Wendy Moira Angela Darling	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
26	housewife	objects (home)	24	pribor	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			25	šivaći pribor	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			40	pribor za šivanje	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			38	pribor za šivanje	Generalization (Paraphrase)
28	drawing-room [manner]	cultural practices and products (customs)	27	salonska [kretnja]	Direct Translation (Calque)
			28	salonska [kretnja]	Direct Translation (Calque)
			43	salonska [manira]	Direct Translation (Calque)
			40	salonski [način]	Direct Translation (Calque)
30	Tink	names (nicknames)	28	Zvončica	Substitution (Situational)
			29	Zvončica	Substitution (Situational)
			45	Tinka	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			43	Zvončica	Substitution (Situational)
31	the lost boys	names (nicknames)	29	Izgubljeni dječaci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			30	izgubljeni dječaci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			46	izgubljeni dječaci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			43	izgubljeni dječaci	Direct Translation (Calque)
33	Cinderella	cultural practices and products (literature)	30	Pepeljuga	Official Equivalent
			31	Pepeljuga	Official Equivalent
			48	Pepeljuga	Official Equivalent
			46	Pepeljuga	Official Equivalent
34	mermaid	cultural practices and products (mythology)	31	sirena	Official Equivalent
			32	sirena	Official Equivalent
			49	sirena	Official Equivalent
			47	sirena	Official Equivalent
34	[as sharp as a] knife with six blades and a saw	objects (weapons)	31	[oštro kao] britva	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			33	[napet od iščekivanja poput] indijanskog luka	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			50	[pogled oštar kao] nož sa šest oštrica i pila	Direct Translation (Calque)
			48	[pogled oštar poput] noža sa šest sječiva i poput pile	Direct Translation (Shifted)
35	Christmas pudding	objects (food)	32	[mijesiti] kolači za blagdane	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			33	[mijesiti] božićni kolači	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			50	[miješati] božićni puding	Direct Translation (Calque)
			48	[miješati] božićni puding	Direct Translation (Calque)
37	inch	cultural practices and products (units of measurement)	33	centimetar	Official Equivalent
			35	centimetar	Official Equivalent
			52	centimetar	Official Equivalent
			50	centimetar	Official Equivalent
37	mile	cultural practices and products (units of measurement)	34	milja	Direct Translation (Calque)
			35	kilometar	Official Equivalent
			53	milja	Direct Translation (Calque)
			51	kilometar	Official Equivalent
38	pirate	cultural practices and	34	gusar	Official Equivalent

			35	gusar	Official Equivalent
			53	gusar	Official Equivalent
		products (occupation/social role)	51	gusar	Official Equivalent
38	Sunday hat	objects (clothing)	34	nedjeljni šešir	Direct Translation (Calque)
			36	nedjeljni šešir	Direct Translation (Calque)
			53	nedjeljni šešir	Direct Translation (Calque)
			52	nedjeljna kapa [p. 65 šešir]	Direct Translation (Shifted)
41	Follow my Leader	cultural practices and products (games)	37	pokvareni telefon	Substitution (Situational)
			39	"Slijedi me!"	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			56	"slijedi vođu"	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			56	"Svi činite kao ja"	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
44	Mysterious River	names (fictional geographical names)	40	Začarana rijeka	Substitution (Situational)
			41	Tajanstvena rijeka	Direct Translation (Calque)
			60	Tajanstvena rijeka	Direct Translation (Calque)
			61	Tajanstvena rijeka	Direct Translation (Calque)
45	pampas	flora and fauna (flora)	41	pampasi	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			42	trava	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			61	pampa	Official Equivalent
			62	pampa *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
45	ton	cultural practices and products (units of measurement)	41	tona	Official Equivalent
			43	tona	Official Equivalent
			62	tona	Official Equivalent
			63	tona	Official Equivalent
46	Jas.	names (personal names)	41	Jas (Džes)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			43	Jas	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			62	James	Specification (Completion)
			63	James *	Specification (Completion) and Specification (*Footnote*)
46	Hook	names (personal names)	41	Hook (Huk)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			43	Kuka	Direct Translation (Calque)
			62	Kuka	Direct Translation (Calque)
			63	Kuka *	Direct Translation (Calque) and Specification (*Footnote*)
46	Blackbeard	names (personal names)	41	Crnobradi	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			43	Crnobradi	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			62	Crnobradi	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			64	Crnobradi	Direct Translation (Shifted)
46	bo'sun	cultural practices and products (occupation/social role)	41	vođa palube	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			43	noštromo	Official Equivalent
			62	noštromo *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
			64	vođa palube	Generalization (Paraphrase)
46	Barbecue	names (personal names)	41	Ražanj	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			43	Roštilj	Direct Translation (Calque)
			62	Kolovrat	Substitution (Situational)
			64	Roštilj *	Direct Translation (Calque) and Specification (*Footnote*)
47	Long Tom	names	42	Dugi Tom	Direct Translation (Calque)

		(nicknames)	44	Dugi Tom	Direct Translation (Calque)
			64	Velika rokalica	Substitution (Situational)
			65	Dugi Tom	Direct Translation (Calque)
48	topper	objects (clothing)	43	šešir	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			45	cilindar	Official Equivalent
			65	cilindar	Official Equivalent
			66	cilindar	Official Equivalent
51	pluperfect	cultural practices and products (education)	45	davno prošlo vrijeme	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			47	svršeni oblik	Substitution (Situational)
			68	pluskvanperfekt	Official Equivalent
			69	pluskvampefekt	Official Equivalent
51	redskins (pl.)	names (derogatory names)	45	crvenokošci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			47	Indijanci	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			68	crvenokošci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			69	crvenokošci	Direct Translation (Calque)
51	bite their thumbs at each other	cultural practices and products (customs)	45	poprijete jedni drugima	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			47	izazovno grizu nokte	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			68	pokažu dugi nos	Substitution (Situational)
			69	pokazuju šipak	Substitution (Situational)
52	Tootles	names (personal names)	45	Trubač	Substitution (Situational)
			47	Krezubica	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			69	Bezubi	Direct Translation (Calque)
			70	Bezubi	Direct Translation (Calque)
53	Nibs	names (personal names)	46	Zrnce	Substitution (Situational)
			48	Mrva	Substitution (Situational)
			69	Fićfi	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			71	Gospodinčić *	Generalization (Paraphrase) and Specification (*Footnote*)
53	Slightly	names (personal names)	46	Mališ	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			48	Malac	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			69	Pihpih	Substitution (Situational)
			71	Mrvica *	Direct Translation (Shifted) and Specification (*Footnote*)
53	Curly	names (personal names)	46	Koštravko	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			48	Čupavko	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			70	Rudli	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			71	Kovrčavko	Direct Translation (Shifted)
53	the Twins	names (personal names)	46	Blizanci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			48	Blizanci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			70	Blizanci	Direct Translation (Calque)
			71	Blizanci	Direct Translation (Calque)
53	Execution dock	names (real geographical names)	47	londonsko gubilište	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			48	londonsko gubilište	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			70	vješala	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			72	vješala na londonskom stratištu	Specification (Addition) and Generalization (Paraphrase)
54	piece of eight	cultural practices and products (money)	47	španjolski dukat osmak	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			48	zlatni osmaci	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			70	španjolski cekini od osam reala	Generalization (Paraphrase)

			72	španjolski dukati	Generalization (Paraphrase)
54	Italian	names (real geographical names)	47	Talijan	Official Equivalent
			48	Talijan	Official Equivalent
			70	Talijan	Official Equivalent
			72	Talijan	Official Equivalent
54	Cecco	names (personal names)	47	Cecco (Čeko)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			48	Miki	Substitution (Situational)
			70	Cecco	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Cecco	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Gao	names (real geographical names)	47	Goja	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			48	Gaoja	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			72	Gao	Official Equivalent
			72	Gao	Official Equivalent
54	Gudajo-mo	names (real geographical names)	47	Guidjomo (Gviddžomo)	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			48	Guijom	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			72	Guadjo-mo	Official Equivalent
			72	Guadjo-mo	Official Equivalent
54	Bill	names (personal names)	47	Bill (Bil)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			48	Bill	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Bill	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Bill	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Jukes	names (personal names)	47	Jukes (Džuks)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			48	Pisanica	Substitution (Situational)
			72	Jukes	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Jukes	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	*Walrus*	names (personal names)	47	*Morski konjic*	Substitution (Situational)
			48	*Morž*	Direct Translation (Calque)
			72	*Morž*	Direct Translation (Calque)
			72	Morž	Direct Translation (Calque)
54	Flint	names (personal names)	47	Flint	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			48	Kremen	Direct Translation (Calque)
			72	Flint	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Flint	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	moidore	cultural practices and products (money)	47	moidor *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
			48	portugalski zlatnici	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			72	dukat	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			72	portugalski dukat	Generalization (Paraphrase)
54	Cookson	names (personal names)	47	Cookson (Kukson)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Svežder	Substitution (Situational)
			72	Cookson	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Cookson	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Black	names (personal names)	47	Crni	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			49	Crni	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			72	Crni	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			72	Crni	Direct Translation (Shifted)

54	Murphy	names (personal names)	47	Murphy (Merfi)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Murphy	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Murphy	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Murphy	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Gentleman	names (personal names)	47	stari	Substitution (Situational)
			49	Gospar	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			72	Gentleman	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	gospodin	Official Equivalent
54	Starkey	names (personal names)	47	Starkey (Starki)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	[-]	Omission
			72	Starkey	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Starkey	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	usher	cultural practices and products (occupation/social role)	47	školski podvornik	Substitution (Situational)
			49	podvornik	Substitution (Situational)
			72	portir	Substitution (Situational)
			73	školski podvornik	Substitution (Situational)
54	public school	cultural practices and products (education)	47	[-]	Omission
			49	osnovna škola	Substitution (Situational)
			72	privatna škola	Official Equivalent
			73	[-]	Omission
54	Morgan's	names (personal names)	47	Morganov	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Morganov	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			72	Morganov	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			73	Morganov	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
54	Skylights	names (personal names)	47	Skylights (Skajlajts)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Svića	Substitution (Situational)
			72	Skylights	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Skylights	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Irish	names (real geographical names)	47	irski	Official Equivalent
			49	irski	Official Equivalent
			72	Irac	Official Equivalent
			73	Irac	Official Equivalent
54	Smee	names (personal names)	47	Smee (Smi)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Spužva	Substitution (Situational)
			72	Smee	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Smee	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Nonconformist	cultural practices and products (religion)	47	otpadnik od crkve	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			49	otpadnik od crkve	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			72	otpadnik od Anglikanske crkve	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			73	otpadnik od crkve	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
54	Noodler	names (personal names)	47	Noodler (Nudler)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Njoka	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			72	Noodler	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Noodler	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Robt.	names (personal names)	47	Robt (Robt)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)

			49	Robert	Specification (Completion)
			72	Robert	Specification (Completion)
			73	Robert	Specification (Completion)
54	Mullins	names (personal names)	47	Mullins (Malins)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Ulješura	Substitution (Situational)
			72	Mullins	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Mullins	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Alf	names (personal names)	47	Alf (Elf)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Alf	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			72	Alf	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Alf	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Mason	names (personal names)	47	Mason (Mejsn)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Žbuka	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			72	Mason	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Mason	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
54	Spanish Main	names (real geographical names)	47	obale Južne Amerike i Karipskog mora	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			49	Karipsko more	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			72	Karibi	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			73	Karibi i Meksički zaljev	Generalization (Paraphrase)
54	Sea-Cook	names (personal names)	47	brodski kuhar	Substitution (Situational)
			49	Brodski Kuhar	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			72	Morski Cook	Direct Translation (Shifted) and Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Brodski Kuhar	Direct Translation (Shifted)
55	forget-me-not	flora and fauna (flora)	47	potočnica	Official Equivalent
			49	potočnica	Official Equivalent
			72	nezaboravak	Official Equivalent
			73	različak	Substitution (Situational)
55	seigneur	cultural practices and products (occupation/social role)	48	ponašanju još uvijek nešto otmjeno	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			49	zadržao ponešto od nekadašnje otmjenosti	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			73	nešto velikaško	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			73	zadržavao plemićku otmjenost	Generalization (Paraphrase)
55	Charles II	names (historical figures)	48	Karl II	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			49	Charles II	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			73	Karlo Drugi	Official Equivalent
			74	kralj Karlo Drugi *	Specification (Addition), Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
55	the Stuarts	names (historical figures)	48	Stuarti	Official Equivalent
			49	Stuarti	Official Equivalent
			73	Stjuarti	Official Equivalent
			74	Stuarti	Official Equivalent
56	Piccaninny[tribe]	names (personal names)	48	[pleme] Picaninny (Pikanini)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			52	[pleme] Piknjica	Substitution (Situational)
			74	[pleme] Malopanište	Substitution (Situational)
			75	[pleme] Piccaninny *	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and

					Specfcation (*Footnote*)
56	Delawares	names (historical figures)	48	pleme Delware (Delaver)	Specification (Addition), Official Equivalent and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			52	Delawari	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			74	Delavari	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			75	Delawarei	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
56	Hurons	name (historical figures)	48	Huron (Hjuron)	Official Equivalent and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			52	Huroni	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			74	Huroni	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			75	Huroni	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
56	Great Big Little Panther	names (personal names)	48	Golemi Strašni Mladi Panter	Substitution (Situational)
			52	Hrabri Veliki Mali Ris	Substitution (Situational)
			74	Silna Velika Mala Pantera	Direct Translation (Calque)
			75	Snažna Velika Mala Pantera	Direct Translation (Calque)
56	Tiger Lily	names (personal names)	48	Lily Tigrica	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Direct Translation (Shifted)
			52	Tigrasti Liljan	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			74	Vučja Jabučica	Substitution (Situational)
			75	Tigrasti Ljiljan	Direct Translation (Shifted)
56	Diana	cultural practices and products (mythology)	48	žene-lovci (pl.)	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			52	Dijana	Official Equivalent
			74	Dijana	Official Equivalent
			75	Dijana	Official Equivalent
58	flag o' skull and bones	cultural practices and products (customs)	50	Gusarska zastava, lubanja i kosti	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			53	Na zastavi mrtvačka glava	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			75	St'jeg lubanja i dvije kosti	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			77	Lubanja i kosti u križu	Generalization (Paraphrase)
58	Davy Jones	cultural practices and products (mythology)	50	[-]	Omission
			53	[-]	Omission
			75	morsko dno	Substitution (Situational)
			77	Ukleti Holandez	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
59	Johnny	names (nicknames)	50	Ivica	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			54	[-]	Omission
			76	Ivica	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			78	Johnny	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
59	Corkscrew	names (nicknames)	50	Vadičep	Direct Translation (Calque)
			54	Vadičep	Direct Translation (Calque)
			76	Vadičep	Direct Translation (Calque)
			78	Vadičep	Direct Translation (Calque)
59	cutlass	objects (weapons)	51	bodež	Substitution (Situational)
			54	bodež	Substitution (Situational)
			76	kratka sablja	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			78	sablja	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
63	the Wendy	flora and fauna (fictional fauna)	54	Wendy	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			58	wendy	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			81	Wendy	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			83	Wendy	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)

71	beef tea	objects (food)	60	krepka juha	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			63	govedska juha	Substitution (Situational)
			90	goveđi čaj	Direct Translation (Calque)
			92	goveđi čaj	Direct Translation (Calque)
77	Never tree	flora and fauna (fictional fauna)	66	maštodrvo	Substitution (Situational)
			67	Snodrvo	Substitution (Situational)
			96	stablo Nigdjena	Substitution (Situational)
			100	nigdjedrvo	Substitution (Situational)
78	boudoir	objects (home)	66	salon	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			68	salon	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			97	budoar	Official Equivalent
			101	budoar *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
78	Queen Mab	cultural practices and products (literature)	66	vilinska kraljica Mab	Official Equivalent and Specification (Addition)
			68	Kraljica Mab	Official Equivalent
			97	kraljica Mab, vladarica vila	Official Equivalent and Specification (Addition)
			101	vilinska kraljica Mab	Official Equivalent and Specification (Addition)
78	Puss-in-Boots	cultural practices and products (literature)	66	Mačak u čizmama	Official Equivalent
			68	Mačak u čizmama	Official Equivalent
			97	Mačak u čizmama	Official Equivalent
			101	Mačak u čizmama	Official Equivalent
78	Pie-crust washstand	objects (home)	66	umivaonik je imao oblik kore od kruha	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			68	umivaonik je bioKora-od-pite	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			97	umivaonik je bio od kore od kolača	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			102	umivaonik se nalazio na stoliću, imao je oblik lađice	Substitution (Situational)
78	Charming the Sixth	cultural practices and products (literature)	66	kralj Lijepi VI	Specification (Addition) and Direct Translation (Shifted)
			68	Lijepi VI	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			97	Čarobni Princ Šesti	Specification (Addition) and Direct Translation (Shifted)
			102	princ Zgodni Šesti	Specification (Addition) and Direct Translation (Shifted)
78	Margery and Robin	cultural practices and products (literature)	66	Trnoružica	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			68	Ivica i Marica	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			97	zloduh Robin	Substitution (Situational)
			102	Trnoružica	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
78	[from] Tiddlywinks	cultural practices and products (games)	66	[luster u stilu] Aladinove svjetiljke	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			68	[svijećnjak od] Gurni-me-povuci-ga	Substitution (Situational)
			97	Dranguliarbergov [luster]	Substitution (Situational)
			102	[u obliku] kuglofa	Substitution (Situational)
78	breadfruit	objects (food)	67	krušno drvo	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			68	plod hljebovca	Official Equivalent
			97	hljebovac	Official Equivalent
			102	[-]	Omission
78	yam	objects (food)	67	yam*	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Specification (*Footnote*)

			68	slatki krumpir	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			97	jam	Official Equivalent
			102	[-]	Omission
78	mammee apples	objects (food)	67	pita od jabuka	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			68	jabuke	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			97	plodovi marmeje	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			102	[-]	Omission
78	tappa rolls	objects (food)	67	nadjevene palačinke	Substitution (Situational)
			68	kolači od tapioke	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			97	pecivo od tapioke	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			102	[-]	Omission
78	calabash	objects (food)	67	školjka	Substitution (Situational)
			68	[izdubljena] tikvica	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			97	tikvica	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			102	[-]	Omission
78	poe-poe	objects (food)	67	hladni kvas	Substitution (Situational)
			68	sok papaje	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			97	sok papaje	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			102	[-]	Omission
82	English-Latin, Latin-English Dictionary	cultural practices and products (education)	70	enciklopedija	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			71	Opća enciklopedija	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			101	englesko-latinski, latinsko-engleski rječnik	Official Equivalent
			106	englesko-latinski i latinsko-engleski rječnik	Official Equivalent
82	Slightly Gulch	names (fictional geographical names)	70	Mališeva klisura	Direct Translation (Calque)
			71	Tijesni klanac	Substitution (Situational)
			101	Pihpihov klanac	Direct Translation (Calque)
			106	Mrvičin klanac	Direct Translation (Calque)
83	Mermaids' Lagoon	names (fictional geographical names)	70	sirenska laguna	Direct Translation (Calque)
			71	Laguna sirena	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			101	Sirenska laguna	Direct Translation (Calque)
			107	Sirenska laguna	Direct Translation (Calque)
83	Never bird	flora and fauna (fictional fauna)	71	maštoptica	Substitution (Situational)
			71	Snoptica	Substitution (Situational)
			102	ptica Nigdjelica	Substitution (Situational)
			107	Nigdjeptica	Substitution (Situational)
86	Marooners' Rock	names (fictional geographical names)	72	Kažnjenička stijena	Direct Translation (Calque)
			73	Osuđenikov greben	Direct Translation (Calque)
			103	Zbogom-hrid	Substitution (Situational)
			110	Prokletnička hrid *	Substitution (Situational) and Specification (*Footnote*)
93	*Jolly Roger*	names (personal names)	79	*Veseli Roger*	Direct Translation (Calque) and Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			79	*Veseli Mrtvac*	Substitution (Situational)
			112	*Smrt Bijela Kost*	Substitution (Situational)
			120	Jolly Roger *	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Specification (*Footnote*)
103	barque	objects (transport)	87	barka	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			88	plovilica	Generalization (Superordinate Term)

			123	brod	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			133	"barka"	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
105	pipe of peace	cultural practices and products (customs)	88	lula mira	Official Equivalent
			89	lula mira	Official Equivalent
			125	lula mira	Official Equivalent
			134	lula mira	Official Equivalent
105	Great White Father	names (nicknames)	88	Veliki Bijeli Otac	Direct Translation (Calque)
			89	Veliki Bijeli Otac	Direct Translation (Calque)
			125	Veliki Bijeli Otac	Direct Translation (Calque)
			134	Veliki Bijeli Otac	Direct Translation (Calque)
106	squaw	names (derogatory names)	89	"squaw" *	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Specification (*Footnote*)
			89	*squaw*	Retention (Complete, Marked)
			126	skvo	Official Equivalent
			135	"skvo" *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
108	workbasket	objects (home)	91	košarica za šivanje	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			91	košarica za ručni rad	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			128	košara sa poslom	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			138	košara	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
115	London Station	names (real geographical names)	97	londonski kolodvor	Direct Translation (Calque)
			99	londonska željeznička postaja	Direct Translation (Calque)
			137	Londonski kolodvor	Direct Translation (Calque)
			147	londonska željeznička stanica	Direct Translation (Calque)
118	behave like an English gentleman	cultural practices and products (customs)	99	ne bude pristojan	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			101	ne bude ponašao s dužnim poštovanjem	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			140	ponašao kao engleski gentleman	Direct Translation (Calque)
			152	ponašao kao najbolji engleski gospodin	Direct Translation (Calque) and Specification (Addition)
119	négligée	objects (clothing)	100	spavaćica	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			102	spavaćica	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			141	negliže	Official Equivalent
			153	negliže *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
120	[on] first Thursdays	cultural practices and products (customs)	101	kad gosti dođu, svakog prvog četvrtka u mjesecu	Specification (Addition) and Direct Translation (Shifted)
			102	prvi četvrtak u mjesecu, kad imamo goste	Specification (Addition) and Direct Translation (Shifted)
			141	kad dođu gosti	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			154	kada dođu gosti	Generalization (Paraphrase)
126	Lean Wolf	names (personal names)	105	Mršavi Vuk	Direct Translation (Calque)
			106	Mršavi Vuk	Direct Translation (Calque)
			147	Mršavi Vuk	Direct Translation (Calque)
			160	Mršavi Vuk	Direct Translation (Calque)
126	Geo.	names (personal names)	105	Geo (Đo)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			106	George	Specification (Completion)
			147	George	Specification (Completion)
			160	George	Specification (Completion)
126	Scourie	names (personal names)	105	Scourie (Skori)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)

106	Rđa				Substitution (Situational)
			147	Scouurie	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			160	Scourie	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
126	Chas.	names (personal names)	105	Chas (Čes)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			106	Charles	Specification (Completion)
			147	Charles	Specification (Completion)
			160	Chay	Substitution (Situational)
126	Turley	names (personal names)	105	Turley (Terli)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			106	Mali	Substitution (Situational)
			147	Turley	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			160	Turley	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
126	Alsatian	names (real geographical names)	105	Elzašanin	Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			106	Alzašanin	Official Equivalent
			147	Alsatian	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			160	Alzašanin *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
126	Foggerty	names (personal names)	105	Foggerty	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			106	[-]	Omission
			147	Foggerty	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			160	Foggerty	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
128	tom-tom	cultural practices and products (music and dance)	107	tamtam *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
			108	tam-tam	Official Equivalent
			150	tam-tam	Official Equivalent
			163	tam-tam *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
131	periwinkle	flora and fauna (flora)	109	[oblio je neki zanos]	Substitution (Situational)
			110	potočnica	Official Equivalent
			153	[meke kao] perika	Substitution (Situational)
			168	[meke poput] zimzelena	Substitution (Situational)
137	papooses (pl.)	names (nicknames)	114	mali Indijanci	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			115	indijanska djeca	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			159	indijanske bebe	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			174	indijanska dječica	Direct Translation (Shifted)
140	Kidd's Creek	names (fictional geographical names)	116	Kiddova lučica	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			118	Kidova uvala	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			162	Kiddov potok	Direct Translation (Calque)
			177	Kiddov potok	Direct Translation (Calque)
140	brig	object (transport)	116	brig	Official Equivalent
			118	brig	Official Equivalent
			162	brik	Official Equivalent
			177	jedrenjak	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
141	tabernacle	cultural practices and products (religion)	117	[kako je tašto] stvorenje [čovjek]	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			118	[kakvo je tašto] stvorenje [čovjek]	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			163	[kakav je] hram [ispraznosti čovjek]	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			178	[kakvo je] svetište [taštine čovjek]	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
143	Pop	cultural practices and	119	njegov klub	Generalization (Superordinate Term)

			120	određena škola	Substitution (Situational)
		products (education)	165	škola	Substitution (Situational)
			181	njegov klub u školi	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
144	bacchanalian [dance]	cultural practices and products (mythology)	119	pomamni [ples]	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			120	razulareni [ples]	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			166	bakantski * [ples]	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
			182	raspušteni [ples]	Generalization (Paraphrase)
144	cabin boy	cultural practices and products (occupation/social role)	119	"mali"	Official Equivalent
			121	ima posla na brodu	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			166	mali od kužine	Official Equivalent
			182	mjesto u posadi	Generalization (Paraphrase)
145	Red-handed (adj.)	names (personal names)	120	Krvoločki	Substitution (Situational)
			121	Krvavi	Substitution (Situational)
			167	Crvenoruki	Direct Translation (Calque)
			183	Crvenoruki	Direct Translation (Calque)
145	Jack	names (personal names)	120	John	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural)
			121	Jack	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			167	Jack	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			183	Jack	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
145	Joe	names (personal names)	120	Joe (Džo)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			121	Joe	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			167	Joe	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			183	Joe	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
145	the King [Edward VII]	names (historical figures)	120	kralj	Official Equivalent
			122	kralj	Official Equivalent
			168	kralj	Official Equivalent
			184	kralj	Official Equivalent
145	Rule Britannia!	cultural practices and products (music and dance)	121	Živjela Britanija!	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			122	Živjela Britanija!	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			168	Vladaj, Britanijo!	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			184	Živjela Britanija!	Direct Translation (Shifted)
146	ruff	objects (clothing)	121	nabrani ovratnik	Official Equivalent
			122	čipkasti ovratnik	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			169	nabrani ovratnik	Official Equivalent
			185	ovratnik	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
150	Ed	names (personal names)	125	Ed	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			126	Ed	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			174	Ed	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			191	Ed	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
150	Teynte	names (personal names)	125	Teynte (Tejnt)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			126	Ćoravi	Substitution (Situational)
			174	Teynte	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			191	Teynte	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
150	quarter-master	cultural practices and products (occupation/social role)	125	kormilar	Generalization (Cultural, TC)
			126	kormilar	Generalization (Cultural, TC)
			174	kvartomaistro *	Direct Translation (Calque) and

					Specification (*Footnote*)
				191	kormilar	Generalization (Cultural, TC)
150	forecastle	objects (transport)	125	[njegova] kabina	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			126	[njegova] kabina	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			174	kaštil *	Direct Translation (Calque) and Specification (*Footnote*)
			191	prednja kabina	Generalization (Paraphrase)
151	Johnny Plank	names (nicknames)	125	[naša] daska	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			126	daska	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			175	Ivica Daščica	Substitution (Cultural, TC) and Direct Translation (Shifted)
			192	Johnny Daska	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Direct Translation (Calque)
151	to Davy Jones below	cultural practices and products (mythology)	126	povratka ti nema	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			126	dolje u paklu	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			175	Neptunu * u pohode	Substitution (Cultural, Transcultural) and Specification (*Footnote*)
			192	na dno u vječni pokoj	Generalization (Paraphrase)
151	the cat	objects (weapon)	126	mačka [Tako je zvao svoj devetorepi bič.]	Direct Translation (Calque) and Specification (Addition)
			126	mačka [maca što devet strašnih repova ima]	Direct Translation (Calque)
			176	maca * [repova devet na njoj]	Direct Translation (Shifted) and Specification (*Footnote*)
			192	mačka * [s devet repova]	Direct Translation (Calque) and Specification (*Footnote*)
155	Jonah	cultural practices and products (mythology)	128	vrag	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			129	Nečastivi	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			180	zloduh	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			197	morski zloduh	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
158	Rio	names (real geographical names)	131	Rio	Official Equivalent
			131	Rio	Official Equivalent
			183	Rio	Official Equivalent
			200	Rio	Official Equivalent
159	wall-game	cultural practices and products (game)	132	utakmica	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			133	ona posve određena igra loptom	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			184	igra	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			202	igra s loptom	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
161	Gold Coast	names (real geographical names)	134	Zlatna obala	Direct Translation (Calque)
			135	Zlatna obala	Direct Translation (Calque)
			187	Obala Zlata	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			206	Zlatna obala	Direct Translation (Calque)
162	Azores	names (real geographical names)	134	Azorski otoci	Official Equivalent
			135	Azori	Official Equivalent
			187	Azori	Official Equivalent
			206	Azori	Official Equivalent
162	[express their wishes to him even in a] round robin	cultural practices and products (customs)	134	nisu se usuđivali ni zucnuti	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			135	nisu usuđivali čak ni natuknuti nešto o svojim željama	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			187	svoje želje [mu se] nisu usuđivali izraziti ni u tri oblatne	Substitution (Situational)
			206	nisu [mu se] usuđivali izraziti vlastite želje, čak ni putem peticije koju bi svi potpisali	Direct Translation (Shifted)

163	spend the week-end in the country	cultural practices and products (customs)	135	otišli na izlet	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			136	otišli na izlet	Substitution (Cultural, TC)
			188	vikend odlučili provesti na selu	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			207	otišli na vikend na selo	Direct Translation (Shifted)
165	quixotic (adj.)	cultural practices and products (literature)	137	besmisleno	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			138	besmisleno	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			188	donkihotski	Official Equivalent
			210	donkihotovski *	Official Equivalent and Specification (*Footnote*)
165	night-nursery	objects (home)	136	dječja soba	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			137	dječja soba	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			191	dječja spavaonica	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
			210	dječja soba	Generalization (Superordinate Term)
167	day-nursery	objects (home)	139	[-]	Omission
			139	[-]	Omission
			193	dječja dnevna soba	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			212	dječja dnevna soba	Direct Translation (Shifted)
168	"Home, Sweet Home"	cultural practices and products (music and dance)	140	*Dome, slatki dome*	Direct Translation (Calque)
			140	"Dome, slatki dome"	Direct Translation (Calque)
			194	"Dome, slatki dome"	Direct Translation (Calque)
			2130	"Dome, slatki dome"	Direct Translation (Calque)
173	drawing-room	object (home)	143	gostinska soba	Official Equivalent
			143	dnevna soba	Official Equivalent
			200	primaća soba	Official Equivalent
			219	dnevna soba	Official Equivalent
176	halfpenny [-worth of them]	cultural practices and products (money)	145	kap u moru	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			146	nije ni njihov stoti dio	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			203	ne vrijedi ni pet para	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			223	zapravo vrijede jedva pet para	Direct Translation (Shifted)
176	Class III	cultural practices and products (education)	146	treći razred	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			146	treći razred	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			203	treći razred	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			223	treći razred	Direct Translation (Shifted)
176	Class IV	cultural practices and products (education)	146	drugi	Substitution (Situational)
			146	peti	Substitution (Situational)
			203	četvrti	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			223	četvrti	Direct Translation (Shifted)
176	Class V	cultural practices and products (education)	146	prvi	Substitution (Situational)
			146	šesti	Substitution (Situational)
			203	peti	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			223	peti	Direct Translation (Shifted)
176	Class I	cultural practices and products (education)	146	[-]	Omission
			146	prvi	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			203	prvi	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			223	prvi	Direct Translation (Shifted)
176	'bus	objects (transport)	146	autobus	Substitution (Situational)
			146	autobus	Substitution (Situational)
			203	omnibus *	Official Equivalent and Specification

					(Footnote)
			223	omnibus *	Official Equivalent and Specification *(Footnote)*
178	lady of title	cultural practices and products (occupation/social role)	147	dama s plemićkom titulom	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			147	dama iz visokog društva	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			207	dama s plemićkom titulom	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			226	plemkinja	Generalization (Paraphrase)
178	lord	cultural practices and products (occupation/social role)	148	lord	Official Equivalent
			147	lord	Official Equivalent
			207	lord	Official Equivalent
			226	lord	Official Equivalent
178	sash	objects (clothing)	148	pojas	Substitution (Situational)
			148	pojas	Substitution (Situational)
			207	lenta	Official Equivalent
			226	pojas	Substitution (Situational)
178	[forbid the] banns	cultural practices and products (customs)	148	[usprotiviti se] sklapanju braka	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			148	[spriječio to] vjenčanje	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			207	[zabranio] obred	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			226	[spriječio] obred	Generalization (Paraphrase)
179	Jane	names (personal names)	148	Jane (Džejn)	Retention (Complete, Unmarked) and Retention (TL-Adjusted)
			148	Jane	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			207	Jane	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			226	Jane	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
179	[at the] three per cents	cultural practices and products (money)	148	[plativši samo] tri posto od vrijednosti	Generalization (Paraphrase)
			148	za tri centa	Substitution (Situational)
			207	uz tri posto kamata	Direct Translation (Shifted)
			226	uz kamatu od samo tri posto	Direct Translation (Shifted)
185	Margaret	names (personal names)	153	Margaret	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			154	Margaret	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			214	Margaret	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)
			234	Margaret	Retention (Complete, Unmarked)

Footnotes included in the TTs:

(TT1, p. 10) vigvam, indijanski šator
(TT1, p. 14) Mea kulpa, latinski: moja krivica.
(TT1, p. 47) moidor, zlatnik
(TT1, p. 67) jam, tropska biljka s jestivim korijenom
(TT1, p. 89) skvo, žena
(TT1, p. 107) tamtam, vrsta bubnja

(TT3, p. 26) *mea culpa* – moj grijeh
(TT3, p. 62) *noštromo* – isto što i vođa palube, to jest vođa mornara u užem smislu riječi. Izvodi se iz talijanskog *nostro uomo* ("naš čovik"), to jest prvi među nama (mornarima), dok

su časnici često stranci (ili ih bar mornari takvima doživljavaju). U govoru se sačuvao i kao "nostr'omo", "nostromo", "nostrom", "mestromo" (očito lažna etimologija od "meštar"), pa čak i "lostromo". Riječ je ušla u mnoge svjetske jezike. (Op. pr.)

(TT3, p. 166) bakantski – Grčki Dioniz, bog loze i veselja, tjelesne ljubavi i umjetnosti, postao je rimski Bakho, a raspojasana slavlja (danas bismo rekli tulumi) njemu u čast, grčke dionizije, u rimu nazvaše bakanalijama. Bakantski je dakle veseo, pijan, raspojasan, srodan bakanalijama i njegovim sudionicima: bakantima i bakanticama (Op. pr.)

(TT3, p. 174) kvartomaisto – prema njemačkom *Quartiermeister* i talijanskom *quartiermastro*, "šef stanovanja", "stanoreda". Dočasni čin u ratnoj mornarici. (Op. pr.)

(TT3, p. 174) kastil – "pramnica"-uzdignuti dio pramca, pod kojim su obično spavali mornari. Prema talijanskom *castello*, u izvornom značenju "tvrđava", "zamak" (otud i naša Kaštela), jer je, u doba prije pojave topova, taj dio na ratnim (pa i naoružanim trgovačkim) brodovima bio silno uzdignut i građen kao prava mala kula. Kasnije je zakržljao, ali je naziv ostao. (Op. pr.)

(TT3, p. 175) Neptun – rimski bog mora, isto što i grčki Posejdon. Kako živi u velikim dubinama, njemu "ići u pohode" očito ne sluti na dobro. (Op. pr.)

(TT3, p. 176) maca... repova devet – "mačak s devet repova" (engleski *cat-o'-nine-tails*), ozloglašeni bič s obično devet krakova, vezanih u čvoriće pa čak i s olovnim kuglicama, kojima su se kažnjavali neposlušni mornari, obično udarcima po leđima. (Op. pr.)

(TT3, p. 205) *omnibus* – javne kočije s većim brojem sjedala, prethodnice konjskog tramvaja. Riječ je iz francuskog ušla u engleski, a izvodi se iz latinskog *omnibus,* što će reći (namijenjeno) "svima" - dakle za javnu upotrebu. Ušla je u mnoge svjetske jezike, doživjevši zaista čudne preobrazbe "autobus", "šinobus", "trolejbus", "Aerobus" - naprosto "bus". (Op. pr.)

(TT4, p. 9) Britanski novac: jedna funta (engl. pound) dijelila se na dvadeset šilinga, a jedan šiling na dvanaest penija.

(TT4, p. 10) Gvineja (engl. guinea) je novac koji je također bio u uporabi u Britaniji u to vrijeme, zlatna kovanica koja je vrijedila približno jednu funtu.

(TT4, p. 11) Poznati park u Londonu.

(TT4, p. 11) Rabarbara je ljekovita biljka, koristila se kao sredstvo za poboljšanje apetita.

(TT4, p. 14) Nastamba sjevernoameričkih Indijanaca načinjena od kolaca presvučenih korom drveća i životinjskim kožama.

(TT4, p. 22) *Mea culpa* (latinski) - moj grijeh

(TT4, p. 62) Pampa – tako se u Južnoj Americi naziva prostrana travnata ravnica, slična stepi ili preriji.

(TT4, p. 63) Na engleskome James Hook, što je dakako igra riječ s imenom velikog moreplovca i istraživača Jamesa Cooka (1728.-1779.) koji je na tri putovanja otkrio Australiju, Havaje, istražio Novi Zeland, prostranstva Tihog oceana... James Cook zapravo nije bio gusar, nego hrabri pomorac i istraživač u službi britanske krune.

(TT4, p. 64) Na engleskom se jeziku Roštilj zove *Barbeque*, što je zapravo igra riječi jer je *Barbeblue* na engleskome (prema francuskome *La Barbe bleue*) - Modrobradi, ozloglašeni gusar iz brojnih priča i legendi.

(TT4, p. 71) Na engleskom *Nibs*, što je britanski izraz za finog mladića, "fićfirića". *Nib* inače znači "šiljak".

(TT4, p. 71) Mrvica je *Slighly*, što znači "malo", "pomalo", "neznatno", "slabašno".

(TT4, p. 74) Karlo II. (Charles II) je engleski, škotski i irski kralj koji je vladao od 1660. do 1685, nakon što je u Engleskoj završio krvavi građanski rat i prestala postojati kratkotrajna Cromwellova republika. Bio je poznat kao kralj profinjenog stila, a narod ga je zvao "veseli vladar". Pripadnik je dinastije Stuart, koja potječe iz Škotske, a nakon smrti engleske kraljice Elizabete I. i izumiranja dinastije Tudor vladali su i Engleskom od 1606. do 1714. godine. Autor ih naziva "nesretnima" jer se u njihovo vrijeme dogodio građanski rad u kojemu je pogubljen Karlo I., otac Karla II., jer su kasnije izgubili pravo na krunu.

(TT4, p. 75) Piccaninny – to je pleme izmišljeno, a ime mu znači pick-a-ninny, "uzmi (nosi) budalu".

(TT4, p. 75) Njezino ime na engleskom je Tiger Lily. *Lilium tigrinum* zaista je jedna vrsta ljiljana, koja doduše raste u istočnoj Aziji, a ne Americi gdje žive Indijanci.

(TT4, p. 75) Dijana je starorimska božica lova i Mjeseca, na glasu zbog ljepote.

(TT4, p. 101) Budoar u otmjenim starinskim kućama, ženski salon za presvlačenje i dotjerivanje.

(TT4, p. 110) U originalu: *Marooners Rock. Maroons* su odbjegli crni robovi na Karibima koji su se po planinama i prašumama skrivali od svojih gospodara. Kasnije su se tako nazivali i mornari koje bi njihovi kapetani zbog pobune ili nekog drugog razloga kaznili tako da ih ostave same nekom pustom otoku ili hridi, s malo hrane, i prepuste sudbini (*marooning),* a onda i "prokletnici" gusari općenito.

(TT4, p. 120) *Jolly Roger,* kako se zove Kukin brod, zapravo je naziv za gusarsku zastavu s mrtvačkom glavom i dvjema ukrštenim kostima.

(TT4, p. 135) Skvo – žena sjevernoameričkog Indijanca, preneseno znači žena uopće, izraz koji ima pejorativno značenje.

(TT4, p. 153) Negliže (francuski) - nemarna odjeća, kućna odjeća, polugolotinja.

(TT4, p. 160) Alzašanin je stanovnik pokrajine Alsace (Elzas) u istočnoj Francuskoj, uz granicu s Njemačkom i Švicarskom (glavni grad Strasbourg).

(TT4, p. 163) Tam-tam – vrsta bubnja.

(TT4, p. 192) Mačka s devet repova je zapravo bič s devet krakova kojim su se kažnjavali mornari (engleski: *cat-o'-nine-tails*).

(TT4, p. 210) Don Quijote (izg. se Don Kihot) – vitez iz istoimenog romana španjolskog pisca Miguela de Cervantesa, upušta se u uzaludnu borbu s vjetrenjačama.

(TT4, p. 223) Velika kočija za putnike, nalik na autobus ili tramvaj.