

The Role of Substandard Language Elements in the Construction of Protagonists and Translation Strategies for their Rendering

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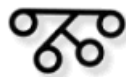
**SVEUČILIŠTE U ZAGREBU
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ODSJEK ZA ANGLISTIKU**

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Iva Stipanov

**The Role of Substandard Language Elements in the Construction of Protagonists and
Translation Strategies for their Rendering**

Diplomski rad



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2018.

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GRADUATE PROGRAMME
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**The Role of Substandard Language Elements in the Construction of Protagonists and
Translation Strategies for their Rendering**

Diploma thesis

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

Supervisor:

Snježana Veselica-Majhut

2018

Abstract

This thesis consists of five annotated translations, accompanied by a discussion. Three types of texts were translated from English into Croatian (four pages of text from the book *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind.*, four pages of text from the book *A University Education* and four plain language summaries for Cochrane) and two from Croatian into English (six pages from the text *Starčevačka kultura na lokalitetu Tomašanci-Palača* and six pages from the book *Društvene igre*). The discussion focused on the use of substandard language elements, such as dialects or swearwords, in literary texts to convey information about the protagonists and the translation problems one might encounter while translating such a text. Examples were taken from the excerpt of the book *Društvene igre* and analysed.

Sažetak

Ovaj se diplomski rad sastoji od pet prijevoda popraćenih komentarima te rasprave. Tri su vrste teksta prevedena s engleskog na hrvatski (četiri stranice knjige *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*, četiri stranice knjige *A University Education* te četiri laička sažetka za Cochrane), a dvije s hrvatskog na engleski (šest stranica teksta *Starčevačka kultura na lokalitetu Tomašanci-Palača* te šest stranica knjige *Društvene igre*). Rasprava se bavi načinom na koji se supstandardni elementi jezika, poput dijalekata i psovki, koriste u književnim tekstovima u svrhu pružanja dodatnih informacija o likova te problemima s kojima se prevoditelji suočavaju pri prevođenju takvog teksta. Primjeri za raspravu preuzeti su iz zadanog dijela knjige *Društvene igre* te analizirani.

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Part One
Discussion

The Role of Substandard Language Elements in the Construction of Protagonists and Translation Strategies for their Rendering

1. INTRODUCTION

The translator is faced with many obstacles in his or her task to translate not only the language but culture as well. Aside from culturally specific items and humour that requires a specific sort of knowledge in order to be understood, another type of obstacle the translator faces is the translation of speech. The translation of speech may present a particular problem when it is transcribed and emphasised throughout the source text (ST). Translating the standard variety of the source language (SL) into the standard variety of the target language (TL) is a challenge in and of itself. But how does a translator deal with substandard language elements such as transcribed vernacular styles or the use of swearwords by the protagonists of the ST?

These problems all occurred when I was translating six pages from Andrija Škare's novel *Društvene igre*. The ST in question is one of the five STs I had to translate as part of my diploma thesis in the Graduate Programme in Translation. Out of the five STs, Škare's is the only one that employs substandard language elements in the form of transcribed regional dialects and swearwords. The problem of how to render these features in translation, as they require a somewhat different approach, is the focus of this discussion.

This discussion will analyse the importance of substandard or nonstandard language use as a means in the characterization of protagonists, translation strategies that could have been used for tackling the issue and strategies I opted to use. I will illustrate the strategies used by providing examples from my translation.

2. STANDARD LANGUAGE AND SUBSTANDARD LANGUAGE ELEMENTS

Before beginning the analysis, we must keep in mind the difference between the standard language and substandard language elements, such as dialects and swearwords, which will be the main focus of this discussion. Given that this discussion specifically deals with substandard language elements and their importance in the creation of protagonists, one must be aware of the existence and meaning of the standard in the context of language. O'Grady, Dobrovolsky and Aronoff (1997: 687) define the standard language as "the prestige variety of a language that is employed by the government and media, used and taught in

educational institutions, and is the main or the only written variety.” In general, this is the preferred definition of the standard language (see also Trudgill 2000: 5-6), and the one that the majority of people would instinctively think of when asked what the standard language is. Reading the definition and keeping in mind the main use of the standard variety, some might mistakenly believe that the standard is the superior variety of language; this is not true. Nonstandard varieties are not inferior in any way on their own. While there may be an existing sense of prejudice towards nonstandard varieties, “attitudes towards nonstandard dialects are attitudes which reflect the social structure of the society” (Trudgill 2000: 9). With that said, I would like to point out a segment of the definition provided above that is important in the context of this discussion: the standard variety is the main or the only written variety. As such, one expects to be faced mainly or solely with the translation of SL standard varieties into TL standard varieties, which is challenging on its own as other cultural elements of the translation still need to be dealt with. However, the translator’s job becomes even harder when dealing with STs that do not (solely) employ the standard variety, but rather make generous use of substandard language elements, such as specifically marked vernacular. Since language is “considered to be *constitutive* of social identity (in other words, a speaker can actively manipulate linguistic resources to create identities), and is not merely a *reflection* of one’s general social position in the world” (Dyer 2007: 106), it stands to reason that it is used as a way of creating and referring to the identity of literary protagonists as well. Judson Rosengrant defines vernacular style as “a special category of “substandard” or “common” usage that serves as a marker of class, regional, or age- group affiliation and that includes such speech-oriented lexical and grammatical features as colloquial formulas and epithets, slang, obscenities, and other vulgarisms, and certain kinds of allusive or elliptical morphological and syntactic arrangement“ (qtd. in Bonaffini 1997: 281). With this in mind, I will use the terms “vernacular” and “vernacular style” as umbrella terms for the linguistic categories (swearwords; regional dialects) dealt with in this discussion.

3. TRANSLATING SUBSTANDARD LANGUAGE ELEMENTS USED FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF PROTAGONISTS

The portion of the ST that I had to translate encompassed six pages in Andrija Škare’s novel *Društvene igre*. The major portions of the ST are written in the standard language, except for dialogues, which contain two different vernacular styles. One vernacular style is used by Domingo, who hails from the island of Vis, while the other is used by Pavlović and

Zelić, who are natives of Zagreb, the nation's capital. There are several instances of speech in the six pages I had to translate, and some of them were more orthographically marked than others, thereby strongly reflecting the substandard use of language by the characters. Aside from the transcription of the language used by the characters, the narrator's commentary, written in the standard variety, refers to the speech of the above-mentioned protagonists. In this way, the speech differences and the differences in the use of substandard language (such as obscenities) are additionally emphasized. The author does not shy away from transcribing speech in writing. To illustrate, I will provide two sentences from the dialogue, as well as my translations:

(1) – *Fala, potrudio sam se.* (Zelić) (Škare 2017: 135)

“Thanks, man, I tried my hardest.”

(2) – *A masu si se potrudi. Lagano bevanda u jednoj ruci, cigaret u drugoj i po ure za laptopom.* (Domingo) (Škare 2017: 136)

“Real hard work you did. *Bevanda* in one hand, cigarette in the other, an' half an hour starin' at the computer screen. But it's payin' off!”

These two sentences in particular show the difference between the two vernacular styles used. Since the sentences follow one another in the ST, both include the use of the same word, but one is orthographically marked in line with the rules of the vernacular used (Zelić uses “*potrudio*”, while Domingo uses “*potrudi*”, with the “o” purposefully left out, which also signalizes his accent). This way, a clear opposition is created between the two vernaculars. Additionally, both provide a peek into the wider linguistic usage of each character (Zelić's use of the substandard form “*fala*” instead of “*hvala*”, meaning “thank you”; Domingo's use of a particular mix of standard and substandard expressions, such as “*masu si se potrudi*” to mock the amount of work Zelić had put into the creation of the mix CD, as well as dialect-specific expressions, such as “*po ure*” instead of the standard “*pola sata*”). The meaning of both sentences is easily understood by Croatian readers, and the speech used helps build up both the character of the protagonists, as well as signify the level of informality in the relationship between them. The author uses language in this way to specifically carve out the protagonists. In order to reinforce the desired effect of the orthographic and lexical choices, the narrator's commentary provides further insight, specifically into Domingo's character in relation to his language use (emphasis mine):

(3) *Iako su Dominga poznavali i s njim se intenzivno družili već skoro tri godine, i dalje ih je oduševljavao njegov bodulski naglasak: način na koji je ispuštao posljednji glas u pojedinim riječima, mekano „l“ i „ć“ te, više od svega, neobični akcenti koji su njihovim ušima sviklima na zagrebačku inačicu standarda zvučali istovremeno egzotično, razigrano i poetski. Svidala im se i činjenica da inzistira na svojem govoru kao dijelu identiteta iako se s Visa preselio u Zagreb prije više od deset godina, kada je upisao fakultet. Jednom bodul, uvijek bodul.* (Škare 2017: 135)

Although they had known Domingo and had been close friends with him for almost three years, they were still delighted by his *bodul* accent: the way he left out the end sound of a word, the peculiar words he sometimes used and most of all the unusual emphases that sounded exotic, playful and poetic all at the same time to their untrained ears, so used to the Zagreb version of the standard. They also liked the fact that he was stubbornly insistent on treating his speech as a part of his identity although he had moved from Vis to Zagreb over a decade ago, when he started college. Once a *bodul*, always a *bodul*.

It is obvious that a portion of the ST is dedicated to emphasising the importance of Domingo's speech and the reactions to his speech; even though he is no longer a part of his original linguistic circle, he still intentionally uses his specific vernacular style "to signal important information about aspects of [his] social identity" (qtd. in Dyer 2007: 101). Furthermore, I would like to point out that the narrator does not explicitly comment on the importance of the vernacular style used by Zelić and Pavlović, but rather comments on Domingo's reactions to its use, which is also an important detail to consider when tackling the problem of variant substandard language elements in the translation itself, which will be discussed later on.

Having presented the ST and having pointed out the possible obstacles as well as elements that need to be taken into account while translating, I will discuss translation strategies that I considered when first translating the ST, as well as the translation strategy I opted for. Furthermore, I will explain why I believe that my choice was the most appropriate one both in regard to the SL and the TL.

4. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

Having in mind that the ST deals with vernacular style both in explicit and implicit ways, the question arises: how does one translate the protagonists' use of language, while at the same time keeping the cultural significance of the speech, as well as its significance in the characterization of the protagonists?

The first translation strategy is to ignore lexical, syntactic and orthographic markers in the speech and translate it with a neutral, standard variety of the TL, that is, normalizing the style (Baker 2009: 153). If we take into account the fact that dialect speakers see their dialect as the natural way of speaking, the translator need not use a "strongly connoted language" (Bonaffini 1997: 283). This way, the ST is adapted straight into the TL, providing the reader with an easily understandable target text (TT). At the same time, this strategy minimizes the option of causing malcontent in readers should they feel that a translation choice regarding the linguistic varieties is unfair to the speakers of the language. While this is a valid strategy with its own merits, two problems remain. First, as mentioned, the cultural significance of a protagonist's linguistic expression is ignored. In this way, the translator minimizes the possibility that the readers will assign different qualities to the protagonists based on existing linguistic prejudices in the TC, or the possibility that the readers will be too distracted by unexpected syntax and lexis. This comes at the cost of flattening the characters by ignoring the implications of a particular vernacular style, as well as the opposition between the characters' use of language and the standard (Bonaffini 1997: 284). The second problem is that since the narrator clearly points out the differences in the varieties used, as well as specifically uses them to make a point about the protagonists, the reader would be faced with a standard linguistic variety that is in direct opposition with its description (remember, the author specifically points out the differences in Domingo's language use). I believe this would prevent readers from identifying with the characters or fully understanding them. Therefore, disregarding the specific differences presented in the ST in the TT would not be the optimal choice.

The second strategy that could be used in this case is for the translator to decide to use a specific vernacular style in the TL and use it consistently throughout the TT in order to "[replicate] the (modern) source reader's experience by calquing [the existence of variant vernacular styles]" (Baker 2009: 153) This strategy would be good insofar as giving readers a vernacular style they are (for the most part) familiar with and have no trouble understanding or visualizing. However, there are several problems with this approach as well. Thanks to the

colonization efforts during history, the number of standard varieties of English is quite higher than the number of standard varieties of other languages (Crystal and Potter) and the number of nonstandard varieties of English grows exponentially. How does one choose the right variety to represent the substandard language elements used in the source? And more importantly, even having chosen a variety, such as Southern American English for instance, the translator has to keep in mind the fact that choosing a specific nonstandard variant will carry with it consequences in the form of certain social, political and class attitudes and prejudice that the ST does not imply at all (see Munday 2001: 140). Even taking into account the narrator's commentary, the translation could unintentionally cause the readers to misread the characterization. The commentary would, of course, have to be moulded to describe the characteristics of that variety, and the translator would have to take into account that swearing might not be considered as bad or as allowed in the particular hypothetically chosen variety. The potential for accidentally ascribing a completely different history to the characters seems to be high when using this strategy, which is why I chose not to use it.

Keeping in mind that the translator's job is to decide on the functions of vernacular style in text (Newmark 1998: 195), I found it necessary to keep the references to the vernaculars as obvious as possible in the text so as not to affect characterization. At the same time, I knew these references could not affect the TL. This is why I chose a third strategy, which is a sort of middle-ground between neutralization and complete adaptation. This strategy includes "using different stylistic means to indicate [the SL reader's] experience" (Baker 2009: 153; see also Venuti 1998: 15), such as orthographic, syntactic and lexical changes, as well as keeping the specific changes used for a particular vernacular style consistent throughout the TT. This includes deciding which elements to change, which to add, which to keep fully, according to the translator's understanding of the SL, the ST and the TL, as well as keeping in mind the impact of each change made and how it reflects on the particular protagonist. One must keep in mind that replicating all the peculiarities and connotations of the dialect in the TT is not an easy task and may be influenced by TC conventions (Munday 2001: 101). However, this way both the implications of the ST in regard to the characterization of the protagonists are kept – the vernacular style is specific and recognizable by the reader, but the potential of evoking prejudice is brought to a minimum – and the target audience is not deprived of the complete experience that is intended by the

novel, nor is it deprived of those parts of the character's identity that are implied through their speech.

In the next part of the discussion, I will talk about the changes I decided to implement, the reasons I chose to implement them that way, and I will provide examples to illustrate my points.

5. TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR STYLES

5.1 Swearing

The first obstacle I encountered occurred almost immediately at the beginning of the chapter. The first person who speaks is Domingo, and he says the following:

(4) *Jebate, Zeliću, sprži si sjajnu kompilaciju!* (Škare 2017: 135)

Fuck, Zelić, that's a mighty fine mix you made there!

Several elements pertinent to the topic of discussion can be seen here: the use of the swearword "*jebate*", as well as the intentional use of "*sprži*" instead of the standard form "*spržio*". Both of these words are characteristic for the Chakavian dialect, the linguistic category under which Domingo's vernacular style falls. In addition to that, this sentence is almost immediately followed by the previously cited narrator commentary in (3). Right at the beginning of the chapter, the use of language in this way sets up Domingo as a protagonist, as well as the informal atmosphere indicated both by the use of the particular vernacular style and the swearing. In the following section, I will discuss the use of swearing, as well as the translation solutions chosen for the other occurrences of obscenities.

Swearing and taboo words are not an uncommon occurrence in speech, but one must take into account the general attitudes towards their use. Trudgill (2000: 19) points out that "until recently, the strict rules associated with some taboo words in English received legal as well as social reinforcement. Not so long ago, the use in print of words such as *fuck* and *cunt* could lead to prosecution and even imprisonment, and they are still not widely used in most newspapers." Since the older, stricter attitudes have only loosened up quite recently, attitudes towards swearing today might still be affected by them. However, swearing is often used both in public and in private, as well as in media (Carter et al.), but its use does mostly seem to indicate an informal atmosphere. Aside from (4), the dialogue includes three more uses of

swearwords that include “parts of the body” which I will present along with the chosen translations:

(5) – *Je, jebeno je.* (Škare 2017: 136)

“Yeah, it’s fucking amazing.”

(6) – *Ti podebljaj, jebate.* (Škare 2017: 140)

“Fuckin’ crank it up yourself.”

In (5), Pavlović uses “*jebeno*” as a descriptor of the good quality of the mix CD. Seeing as how there is no such use of the adjective “fucking” in the English language, I opted to use it as an intensifier in conjunction with “amazing”. As for (6), I opted to rearrange the sentence, turning the swearword from an interjection into an intensifier as well, to convey Domingo’s slight annoyance at Pavlović’s yelling while he is driving. All occurrences of swearing serve a similar purpose: adding another layer of informality and closeness to the friendship between the three protagonists, as well as showing that they are not weighed down by societal norms. It also helps construct the image of their relaxed and alternative personalities. With this in mind, I had no issue deciding almost immediately that the swearwords would be translated as is, given that the very choice of them is indicative of character; however, a problem arose upon translating the following interaction on page 139:

(7) – *A koliko je sati? – pitao je opet Pavlović, nekako dobro raspoložen iako je bilo jutro, a on nije baš dobro funkcionirao jutrima.*

– *Osam.*

– *Na kurcu te nosam.* (Škare 2017)

Pavlović and Zelić laugh at the joke, but the narrator immediately points out that unlike the duo, Domingo has a more negative reaction to this type of humour. It is described as “childish, filthy, stupid” and it is pointed out that Domingo cannot get used to it. This particular use of language, as well as the commentary, also serves as a way of characterizing the protagonists: Zelić and Pavlović are characterized as being okay with sexual/sexually insulting humour, and Domingo is not. It speaks volumes on different cultural and social upbringing, as well as different views on maturity (mainly Domingo’s view of himself in opposition to the “childish” humour used by the two). However, therein lies the issue, since Domingo, as shown, does not shy away from unnecessary swearing. In this context, one would have to think whether it would be wise to translate all swearwords according to this,

i.e. adjust for the difference in vernacular style by having Domingo use “softened” swearwords while Pavlović and Zelić use the “harsher” ones. In the end, however, I chose to translate the interaction in the following way:

“And what time is it?” Pavlović asked again, in a surprisingly good mood for someone who was not partial to mornings.

“Eight o’clock.”

“Suck my cock.”

In this way, I have managed to preserve the joke completely, rhyme included.

Due to the commentary following the exchange in the ST, which explicitly states that Domingo is not in favour of “that type of humour”, I have chosen to translate all the swearwords with their direct translations, or derivatives of their direct translations. Since literature concerning the translation of swearwords is scarce, there are no clear guidelines as to what the preferred strategy might be. In my opinion, however, the habitual use of swearwords that seem “harsh” in the SL is a specific choice that the three men are not concerned with social norms, which would not be as clear had I chosen to “soften” the swearing in the translation.

5.2 Regional dialects

Through their speech, as well as through the narrator’s comments, the geographical origin of the characters is well established: Domingo comes from Vis, while Pavlović and Zelić come from Zagreb. Having in mind the three main dialects in the Croatian language and the geographical area where they are spoken, Domingo’s speech falls under the Chakavian dialect, while Zelić and Pavlović’s falls under the Kajkavian dialect. However, it should be noted that the specific vernacular used by these characters is influenced by other factors as well, mainly the (presumed) influence of the standard Croatian language in educational institutions and in the media, as well as, specifically for Zelić and Pavlović, the fact that Zagreb presents a larger melting pot than Vis does. In the ST, this is seen in the fact that aside from one orthographic intervention (the previously mentioned use of “*fala*”) as well as one use of slang (the previously mentioned “*podebljaj*”), and the occasional swearword, their dialect is represented as closely resembling the standard. With the deliberate transcription of Domingo’s speech, as well as the narrator commentary, what the translator can get from the

ST is the fact that Domingo's speech is seen as more "other" than Zelić and Pavlović's speech. This is something the translator must be conscious of that while translating. Therefore, it was clear to me, both as a translator, and a native speaker of the same dialect as Domingo, that even in translation this inequality would have to be pointed out. With this in mind, I will lay out the numerous ways I accounted for the dialectal elements in my translation.

I will begin with the strategies for the rendering of Domingo's speech, as it is the first obvious obstacle in the ST. In (4), aside from the transcribed variant of the swearword "jebate", Domingo uses the substandard "sprži", where the standard spelling would be "spržio". This also occurs in (3), with the inclusion of "potrudī" instead of "potrudio". To mirror his habit of leaving out the last letter in his verbs, I used g-dropping where it was applicable, thereby creating translation solutions such as the ones seen in (2) and (6), that is, by using expressions such as "payin' off" and "fuckin'". Additionally, as seen in (2), I dropped the final "d" in "and". These are not extremely explicit markers, and as such do not interfere with the flow of the TT, but they are significant in that they signalize to the reader that this speech is different from the standard (which is the same message the ST sends to the source audience), and make the speech seem more lifelike.

In certain cases, there were differences in the SL and TL to account for. In (4), "sprži", could only be translated by "made" or a similar verb which did not lend itself to emphasizing the difference, however, "sjajnu" became "mighty fine", thereby taking the role of the substandard element in the ST. My rationalization for this stemmed from the fact that "mighty" as an intensifier is used primarily in American English, as opposed to British English, where it is used mainly when poking fun at Americans (Hargraves 2012). I thought it would be an odd enough use of language in a TT that it written using British spelling that it would catch the readers' eye and cause a reaction and the understanding of otherness that is presented by Domingo (similarly to Venuti 1998: 16-17). Accordingly, in reference to (1), I used "real hard work you did" to translate the expression "[a] masu si se potrudī". I chose to use the intensifier "real". Once again, this is more common in American English, according to *Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary*, but it is used in informal settings, thereby serving as a testament to the informality of the situation and the closeness between the protagonists which helps the reader understand them on a deeper level. Additionally, the nonstandard syntactic structure, mainly the purposeful omitting of the articles in the second sentence in (1), as well

as inversion, makes the TT more dynamic and therefore more realistic. This is again in service of the characterization of protagonists, as they are seen as real people engaged in real communication.

When it comes to Pavlović and Zelić, as mentioned, their vernacular style is more in line with the standard:

(8) – *Kaže putokaz još 31 kilometar – javio se Zelić sa zadnjeg sjedala. – To je nekih 45 minuta... do sat vremena, ovisno o gužvi.* (Škare 2017: 139)

“The signpost says 31 kilometres,” Zelić piped up from the back seat. “That's about 45 minutes... Or an hour, depending on traffic.”

I have chosen to honour the ST in this regard by remaining faithful to the standard variety of English. As one can see, Zelić's speech (and with his, Pavlović's as well) does not show any interventions, not even to the effect of omitting the definite article in the first clause. Turning back to example (5), it is noticeable that, aside from the swear word, no substandard language element was used. The only way I intentionally intervened in the translation was in (1), as well as the following example:

(9) – *Born to a Family, podebljaj!* (Škare 2017: 140)

“Born to a Family, crank it up, man!”

Both (1) and (9) show the addition of the interjection “man” in Zelić and Pavlović's speech. I believed it to be the best way to offer some distinctiveness to the translation, as I could not do so orthographically as in Croatian (with “*fala*”). When it comes to translating the slang term “*podebljaj*”, used here to denote Pavlović's desire to raise the volume of the song, I chose to use the phrasal verb “crank [it] up”, believing it to be the best way to translated the informality of the slang, as well as the intensity of the request – “turn it up”, while still an option, would imply that the volume ought to be increased somewhat higher, while “crank it up” implies the desire to raise the volume to the maximum, thereby also showing the intensity of love Pavlović holds for the song. This way, the text adds to the previously mentioned relaxed characters of Zelić and Pavlović, as well as the informal atmosphere.

Another speech occurrence that is explicitly marked orthographically, but concerned a different vernacular style is the following:

(10) – *Kol'ko još imamo do grooaaaada? – upitao je Pavlović prilično loše imitirajući dubrovački naglasak. Loše, ali zabavno.* (Škare 2017: 139)

“Haw mawch lawngur?” Pavlović asked in a pretty terrible imitation of the Dubrovnik accent. A terrible imitation, but a fun one at that.

In this case, Pavlović is being humorous while imitating a Dubrovnik accent. The average Croatian reader will have come in contact with a native speaker from the Dubrovnik area, thereby recalling an approximation of the accent, and assume Pavlović’s rendition is bad, both due to the distinctive transcription and the narrator’s comment. Translating it, however, became a project on its own, with similar options used for the translation of other vernacular styles: either using the standard variety and hoping it would be less problematic than attempting to do anything with it, or perhaps using this opportunity to use a specific dialect (which I once again chose against, as it was not worth it to risk completely changing the extralinguistic context). In the end, I chose to take my cues from the ST and employ the strategy of eye-dialect. *Merriam-Webster’ Online Dictionary* defines eye-dialect as “the use of misspellings that are based on standard pronunciations... but are usually intended to suggest a speaker’s illiteracy or his use of generally nonstandard pronunciations.” Here, it is a case of the latter, as his use of non-standard pronunciation is the direct result of an attempt at humour relating to their current circumstances, that is, the fact that in this scene they are on their way to Dubrovnik. It once again shows the characters’ lack of care for linguistic norms as well as a lack of self-consciousness when it comes to expressing themselves in any vernacular style. This strategy also actively engages the readers, whose attention is drawn to the pronunciation and elicits a reaction from them. They are, in a manner of speaking, forced to think up an off-sounding pronunciation of a variety they are familiar with, which in turn produces the same humorous effect the ST has for the source audience.

6. CONCLUSION

Translating substandard language elements is not an easy task. One must be aware of many issues: the possibility of changing or misrepresenting the character, intra-character relationships, the social, economical and historical background behind the language, as well as running the risk of bringing across a completely different message. In addition to that, one must take the entire linguistic context of the ST in order to decide what the best approach to take is. The many nuances of available translation strategies must be weighed against the translation norms of the TC, the adherence of the translation to the TL and the total context of the literary work. In this discussion I have presented different translation strategies when it comes to translating a literary protagonist’s nonstandard vernacular style into another

language. When it comes to this ST specifically, turning to the standard would provide a cleaner translation, but would influence the perception of the protagonists by flattening the linguistic hints of one's chosen vernacular, and would not comply with the narrator's commentary. Choosing a specific vernacular style in the TL, while taking into account the explicit difference in linguistic choices, would essentially mean risking a complete misrepresentation of the protagonist and the author's intentions. A middle-ground approach, which includes smaller but consistent changes in orthography, syntax and lexis, thereby not downplaying the significance of the ST while at the same time not distorting the meaning of the TT was used. This analysis can be useful in further research on the importance of substandard language elements in the construction of protagonists and their rendering in the TT.

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Part Two
Translations

Translation 1

Hofstede, Geert, Geert Jan Hofstede, and Michael Minkov. *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*. McGraw-Hill, 2010. (pp 70-74)

1. Glossary

SOURCE TERM	TARGET TERM	RESOURCE
small-power-distance situation	situacija s niskom razinom distance moći	as discussed on Omega
large-power-distance situation	situacija s visokom razinom distance moći	as discussed on Omega
gifted child	darovito dijete	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/106725
child with disabilities	dijete s teškoćama u razvoju	https://www.unicef.hr/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Djeca_s_teskocama_HR_6_13_w.pdf
able child	dijete bez teškoća u razvoju	https://www.unicef.hr/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Djeca_s_teskocama_HR_6_13_w.pdf
independence	neovisnost	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/205525
working-class family	radnička obitelj	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/46753
educational institution	obrazovna ustanova	https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2001_10_89_1515.html
university	sveučilište	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=59054
norm	norma	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eFxmXbc%3D&keyword=norma
subculture	supkultura	https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/hrstud%3A25
power distance	distanca moći	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/718585.Istrazivanje_Hofstedeovih_kulturalnih_dimenzija_Tomljenovic_Stilin.

		doc
health care	zdravstvena zaštita	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=67020
comparative study	usporedna studija	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52017XC1025(01)
health-care system	sustav zdravstvene zaštite	http://www.hzzo.hr/zdravstveni-sustav-rh/opis-zdravstvenog-sustava/
doctor	liječnik	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=e19uWRA%3D&keyword=lije%C4%8Dnik
patient	pacijent	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eFdhURc%3D&keyword=pacijent
larger-power-distance culture	kultura s višom razinom distance moći	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/718585.Istrazivanje_Hofstedovih_kulturalnih_dimenzija_Tomljenovic_Stilin.doc
treatment	liječenje	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/infekcije-i-zarazne-bolesti/lijekovi-protiv-zaraznih-bolesti/antibiotici
consultation	konzultacije	http://www.e-medikus.com/clanci/koliko-su-realne-dulje-konzultacije-s-pacijentima
medication	lijek	http://www.hzzo.hr/zdravstveni-sustav-rh/pravo-na-koristenje-lijekova/
self-medication	samoliječenje	http://www.ljekarnasdz.hr/savjetujemo/artmid/551/articleid/14/samolije%C4%8Denje
blood transfusion	transfuzija krvi	http://www.hztm.hr/hr/content/2/darivanje-krvi/1/zasto-darivati/
blood product	krvni pripravak	http://hztm.hr/hr/content/2/darivanje-krvi/15/o-krvi/#15

within-nation process	unutarnacionalni proces	http://mojaknjizara.hr/proizvod/nacionalne-manjine-u-hrvatskoj-socioloska-perspektiva/
smaller-power-distance culture	kultura s nižom razinom distance moći	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/718585.Istrazivanje_Hofstedovih_kulturalnih_dimenzija_Tomljenovic_Stilin.doc
blood donation	darivanje krvi	http://www.hztm.hr/hr/content/2/darivanje-krvi/1/zasto-darivati/
blood donor	darivatelji krvi	http://uddk.hr/darivanje-krvi/pogodnosti
finding	zaključak istraživanja	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/435405.2._Logike_zakoni_tosti_znanstvenog_rada.doc
education level	prosječna obrazovanost	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/51613
inhabitant	stanovnik	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=d1tnXBM%3D&keyword=stanovnik
negative correlation	negativna korelacija	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/201969.Motivacija_za_studij_i_zadovoljstvo_studijem.doc
PDI	indeks distance moći	http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/german/cms/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1603&Itemid=1
small-power-distance society	zemlja s niskom razinom distance moći	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/718585.Istrazivanje_Hofstedovih_kulturalnih_dimenzija_Tomljenovic_Stilin.doc
large-power-distance society	zemlja s visokom razinom distance moći	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/718585.Istrazivanje_Hofstedovih_kulturalnih_dimenzija_Tomljenovic_Stilin.doc
national wealth	nacionalno bogatstvo	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=42705
inequality	nejednakost	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id

		&id=eF9uXhY%3D&keyword=nejednakost
status	društveni položaj	Bujas, Željko
interdependence	međuovisnost	https://www.bib.irb.hr/592455
counterdependence	protuovisnost	agreed upon on Omega
obedience	poslušnost	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eVpuXRI%3D&keyword=poslu%C5%A1nost
child	dijete	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f1dkWhI%3D&keyword=dijete
parent	roditelj	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=dlhmWRM%3D&keyword=roditelj
virtue	vrlina	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f15mWBZ%2F&keyword=vrlina
teacher	nastavnik	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=e1ZvXxg%3D&keyword=nastavnik
initiative	inicijativa	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fVpiURc%3D
guru	guru	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fV5mWxE%3D&keyword=guru
quality of learning	kvaliteta učenja	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/742801.Terezija_Mati_-_diplomski_rad.pdf
educational policy	obrazovna politika	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/204673
authoritarian value	autoritarna vrijednost	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/64894
secondary school	srednja škola	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-

		content/HR/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52015IE0802
equal	jednaki	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fVZiWRc%3D
superior	nadređeni	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=e1dgWxQ%3D
workplace	radno mjesto	https://burzarada.hzz.hr/Posloprimac_RadnaMjesta.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1
working life	radni vijek	http://www.mirovinsko.hr/default.aspx?ID=72
role	uloga	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f19jWBZ%2B&keyword=uloga
boss	poslodavac	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eVpuWRk%3D&keyword=poslodavac
subordinate	podređeni	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eVxjURA%3D
mental programming	mentalno programiranje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/261441
existential inequality	egzistencijalna nejednakost	https://repozitorij.unin.hr/islandora/object/unin%3A744/datastream/PDF/view
supervisory personnel	nadzorno osoblje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/111367
tall hierarchy	visoka organizacijska struktura	http://repozitorij.fsb.hr/102/1/25_04_2006_Cala_doktorat.pdf
salary system	sustav plaća	https://hrcak.srce.hr/135452
manual work	fizički posao	https://www.moj-posao.net/Savjet/72226/Evo-koji-nas-poslovi-usrecuju-ili-bacaju-u-depresiju/46/
office work	uredski posao	http://studentski.hr/posao/uredski-poslovi-4690

benevolent autocrat	dobronamjerni autokrat	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/99313
public research center	javni istraživački centar	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/13332
international management	međunarodni mendžment	https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/foi%3A2738
manufacturing plant	proizvodni pogon	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31997D0571
multinational	multinacionalna kompanija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=42385
polarization	polarizacija	https://hrcak.srce.hr/29429
sign of status	statusni simbol	https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/pharma%3A497/datastream/PDF/view
authority figure	autoritet	http://leksikon.muzej-marindrzic.eu/autoritet/
power abuse	zloupotreba vlasti	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/36473
redress	kompenczacija	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eltuWBg%3D&keyword=kompenczacija
management by objectives	upravljanje pomoću ciljeva	http://www.poslovni.hr/leksikon/upravljanje-pomocu-ciljeva-1559
existentially unequal	egzistencijalno nejednak	https://repozitorij.unin.hr/islandora/object/unin%3A744/datastream/PDF/view
decentralized	decentraliziran	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search
flat hierarchical pyramids	plosnata organizacijska struktura	http://repozitorij.fsb.hr/102/1/25_04_2006_Cala_doktorat.pdf
salary range	razlika u plaći	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/267319

to accord	dodijeliti	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f1ZlWBg%3D&keyword=dodijeliti
resourceful democrat	sposobni demokrat	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/99313

2. Translation

Kao što je vidljivo na primjeru obitelji iz prethodnog odjeljka, stvarna je situacija između dvaju ekstrema. Jedan od faktora koji uvjetuju ponašanje i razmišljanjaⁱ je i sposobnost učenika: djeca koja su manje darovita i djeca s teškoćama u razvoju u situacijama s niskom razinom distance moći neće razviti onaj osjećaj neovisnosti koji se očekuje u njihovoj kulturi te će biti tretirana na način na koji bi bila tretirana u situaciji s visokom razinom distance moći. Djeca bez teškoća u razvoju iz radničkih obitelji u društvima s niskom razinom distance moćiⁱⁱ nailazit će na prepreke u obrazovnim ustanovama, poput sveučilišta, koje se vode prema normama niske razine distance moći: kao što je vidljivo iz prethodnog odjeljka, radničke obitelji često imaju razvijene supkulture s visokom razinom distance moći.

Distanca moći i zdravstvena zaštita

Usporedne studije o funkcioniranju sustava zdravstvene zaštite u zemljama članicama Europske unije pokazale su da se, što je i bilo očekivano, razina distance moći u društvu vidljiva je i u odnosu između liječnika i pacijenata. U kulturama s višom razinom distance moći, konzultacije s liječnikom traju kraće i postoji manja mogućnost neočekivanih razmjena informacija.¹

Razlike u razini distance moći također utječu na upotrebu lijekova. U državama s kulturama s visokom razinom distance moći liječnici češće propisuju antibiotike, za koje se smatra da su brzo rješenje za veliki spektar problema; u tim je državama također češće samoliječenje antibioticima.² Ovi su zaključci istraživanja važni u kontekstu predstojeće opasnosti da će bakterije razviti otpornost na antibiotike ako se taj način liječenja prečesto koristi.

Druga je studija uspoređivala način transfuzije krvi u 25 europskih zemalja. Transfuzija je krvi često unutarnacionalni proces; ne postoji razvijen sustav uvoza i izvoza krvnih pripravakaⁱⁱⁱ. Države s kulturama s niskom razinom distance moći imaju veći broj

¹ Meeuwesen, van den Brink-Muinen i Hofstede, 2009. Studija je koristila snimljene interakcije 307 liječnika opće prakse i 5820 pacijenata u deset europskih država (Belgija, Estonija, Njemačka, Velike Britanija, Nizozemska, Poljska, Rumunjska, Španjolska, Švedska i Švicarska).

² Deschepper, Grigoryan, Lundborg, Hofstede, Cohen, Van der Kelen, Deliens i Haaijer-Ruskamp, 2008. Studija ukratko prikazuje rezultate tri studije u europskim državama: ispitivanje pacijenata o lijekovima na recept i samoliječenju u 19 država, studija o distribuciji i naknadi antibiotika u 24 države, i podaci Eurobarometra o upotrebi lijekova na reprezentativnom uzorku stanovništva u 15 država.

darivatelja krvi, veći broj zaliha krvi i češće opskrbljuju bolnice krvlju; u potonja dva slučaja i prosječna obrazovanost populacije igra ulogu. Razlike su znatne: među proučavanim zemljama, broj se darivatelja krvi 2004. kretao od dva darivatelja krvi na tisuću stanovnika do 51 darivatelja krvi na tisuću stanovnika. U svim je slučajevima darivanje krvi bilo neplaćeno i dobrovoljno. Negativna korelacija darivanja krvi s indeksom distance moći (eng. *power distance index*, PDI)^{iv} pokazuje da je darivanje krvi vjerojatnije u kulturama u kojima su ljudi manje ovisni o autoritetu moćnijih osoba i obrazovaniji. Nacionalno bogatstvo nije imalo nikakvog utjecaja na rezultate.³

U Tablici 3.3 ukratko su prikazane ključne razlike između društava s niskom razinom distance moći i društava s visokom razinom distance moći o kojima je dosad bila riječ.

TABLICA 3.3 Ključne razlike između društava s niskom razinom distance moći i društava s visokom razinom distance moći	
I: običajne norme, obitelj, školovanje, zdravstveni sustav	
NISKA RAZINA DISTANCE MOĆI	VISOKA RAZINA DISTANCE MOĆI
Nejednakosti između ljudi trebaju se dovesti na minimum.	Nejednakosti između ljudi očekivane su i poželjne.
Društvene odnose treba pažljivo njegovati.	Društveni položaj treba biti uređen ograničenjima.
Ljudi s manjom količinom moći i ljudi s većom količinom moći trebali bi biti međuovisni.	Ljudi s manjom količinom moći trebali bi biti ovisni.
Ljudi s manjom količinom moći ne osjećaju se nelagodno kada su međuovisni.	Ljudi s manjom količinom moći osjećaju se polarizirano između ovisnosti i protuovisnosti.
Roditelji djecu tretiraju kao sebi jednake.	Roditelji djecu uče poslušnosti.
Djeca tretiraju roditelje i stariju rodbinu kao sebi jednake.	Poštivanje roditelja i starije rodbine osnovna je i cjeloživotna vrlina.

³ De Kort, Wagenmans, van Dongen, Slotboom, Hofstede i Veldhuizen, 2010. U 25 zemalja, PDI je korelirao s jednim donatorom na tisuću stanovnika s vrijednošću $r = -0,54^{**}$, prikupljanjem krvi s jednim na tisuću stanovnika s vrijednošću od $r = -0,77^{***}$, i s količinom krvi dopremljene bolnicama s vrijednošću od $r = -0,65^{***}$.

Djeca ne igraju nikakvu ulogu u skrbi za ostarjele roditelje.	Djeca su odgovorna skrbiti za svoje ostarjele roditelje.
Učenici tretiraju nastavnike kao sebi jednake.	Učenici se prema nastavnicima odnose s poštovanjem čak i izvan škole.
Nastavnici očekuju da na nastavi učenici pokažu inicijativu.	Nastavnici u potpunosti preuzimaju inicijativu na nastavi.
Nastavnici su stručnjaci koji prenose objektivne istine.	Nastavnici su gurui koji prenose osobnu mudrost.
Kvaliteta učenja ovisi o dvosmjernoj komunikaciji i izvrsnosti učenika.	Kvaliteta učenja ovisi o izvrsnosti nastavnika.
Manje obrazovane osobe imaju autoritarnije vrijednosti od obrazovanijih osoba.	Obrazovanije i manje obrazovane osobe imaju jednako autoritarne vrijednosti.
Obrazovna se politika fokusira na srednje škole.	Obrazovna se politika fokusira na sveučilišta.
Pacijenti liječnike tretiraju kao sebi jednake i aktivno daju informacije liječnicima.	Pacijenti liječnike tretiraju kao nadređene; konzultacije su kraće i tijekom konzultacija ovisi o liječniku.

Distanca moći na radnom mjestu

Većina ljudi svoj radni vijek započinje u kasnim tinejdžerskim ili ranim dvadesetim godinama^v, nakon što su iskusili učenje u krugu obitelji i u školi. Parovima uloga roditelj-dijete, nastavnik^{vi}-učenik i liječnik-pacijent sada se pridružuje i par uloga nadređeni-podređeni^{vii}. Stoga ne iznenađuje činjenica da se stavovi prema roditeljima, posebice prema očevima i nastavnicima, koji su dio našeg mentalnog programiranja, prenose na nadređene.

U situacijama s visokom razinom distance moći^{viii}, nadređeni i podređeni jedni druge smatraju egzistencijalno nejednakima; hijerarhijski se sustav temelji na toj nejednakosti^{ix}. Organizacije centraliziraju moć što je više moguće. Podređeni očekuju da im se kaže što da rade. Postoji veliki broj nadzornog osoblja koje je strukturirano u visoke organizacijske strukture u kojima svi sudionici odgovaraju svojim nadređenima. Postoje^x velike razlike u plaćama zaposlenika na vrhu i na dnu pojedine organizacije. Radnici su relativno neobrazovani, a fizički je posao manje cijenjen^{xi} od uredskog posla. Nadređeni imaju pravo na privilegije (sama riječ na latinskom označava „posebne zakone“) a kontakte između

nadređenih i podređenih trebali bi započinjati isključivo nadređeni. Idealan je nadređeni u očima podređenih dobronamjerni autokrat, odnosno „dobar otac“: u njegovom se društvu najugodnije osjećaju i najviše ga poštuju. Nakon iskustava s „lošim očevima“ moguće je da podređeni ideološki odbacuju autoritet nadređenog, ali se u praksi istom podvrgavaju.

Odnosi su podređenih i nadređenih u organizacijama s visokom razinom distance moći često nabijeni emocijama. Philippe d'Iribarne proveo je istraživanje o međunarodnom menadžmentu^{xii}. Kroz opsežne intervjuje njegov je tim usporedio proizvodne pogone iste francuske multinacionalne kompanije u Francuskoj (PDI^{xiii} iznosi 68), Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama (PDI iznosi 40) i Nizozemskoj (PDI iznosi 38). U svojoj je knjizi o tom projektu d'Iribarne napisao:

Karakter hijerarhijskih odnosa u Francuskoj, koji je često izrazito emocionalan, je zanimljiv. Postoji ekstremna raznolikost stavova prema nadređenima: podređeni ih ili obožavaju ili preziru s jednakim intenzitetom. Ta situacija nije univerzalna: niti u Nizozemskoj niti u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama nismo imali takve rezultate.⁴

Taj citat^{xiv} potvrđuje da postoji polarizacija između ovisnosti i protuovisnosti naspram autoriteta u Francuskoj, a upravo je ta polarizacija karakteristična za države s visokom razinom distance moći.

Vidljivi statusni simboli u državama s visokom razinom distance moći doprinose autoritetu poslodavaca: podređeni će osjećati ponos ako svojim susjedima mogu reći da *njihovi* poslodavci voze bolje automobile nego što ih voze poslodavci susjeda. Stariji nadređeni uglavnom uživaju viši stupanj poštovanja od mlađih nadređenih. Ako je netko žrtva zloupotrebe moći, to je peh; u takvoj se situaciji ne očekuje nikakva odšteta. Ako zloupotreba moći prijeđe sve granice, postoji mogućnost nasilne pobune. Metode vodstva popularne u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama^{xv}, poput upravljanja pomoću ciljeva (eng. *management by objectives*, MBO)⁵, u takvim državama nisu korisne jer je njihova glavna pretpostavka da mora postojati nekakav oblik pregovora između nadređenog i podređenog, a ni jedna strana na to neće pristati.

⁴ d'Iribarne, 1989., str. 77. Preveo GH.

⁵ Upravljanje pomoću ciljeva sustav je povremenih sastanaka nadređenih i podređenih gdje se potonji posvećuju ostvarenju određenih ciljeva. Na idućem se sastanku provjeravanja ostvarenost prethodno dogovorenih ciljeva i dogovaraju se novi ciljevi za nadolazeće razdoblje.

U situacijama s niskom razinom distance moći, podređeni i nadređeni međusobno se smatraju egzistencijalno jednakima; hijerarhijski je sustav samo prikaz nejednakosti uloga koji je uspostavljen reda radi, a uloge se mogu mijenjati. Netko tko je danas meni podređen sutra bi mi mogao postati nadređeni. Organizacije su prilično decentralizirane, uređene u plosnate organizacijske strukturama i imaju ograničen broj nadzornog osoblja. Razlika u plaćama za najviše i najniže poslove relativno je malena; radnici su visokokvalificirani, a visokokvalificirani fizički posao ima viši status od niskokvalificiranog uredskog posla. Dodjeljivanje privilegija osobama na višim položajima je nepoželjno; svi bi trebali koristiti isto parkiralište, isti toalet te zajedno jesti. Nadređeni bi trebali biti dostupni podređenima, a idealan je poslodavac sposobni (i samim time vrijedan poštovanja) demokrat. Podređeni očekuju da će ih se konzultirati prije donošenja odluke ako ista utječe na njihov posao, ali prihvaćaju da njihov nadređeni ima zadnju riječ.

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HZMO Hrvatski zavod za mirovinsko osiguranje. Hrvatski zavod za mirovinsko osiguranje, www.mirovinsko.hr. Accessed March 10 2018.

HZZ Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje. Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje, www.hzz.hr. Accessed March 10 2018.

HZZO Hrvatski zavod za zdravstveno osiguranje. Hrvatski zavod za zdravstveno osiguranje, www.hzzo.hr/. Accessed March 10 2018.

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Translation 2

Willems, David. *A University Education*. Oxford University Press, 2017. (pp 90-94)

1. Glossary

SOURCE TERM	TARGET TERM	RESOURCE
research-intensive university	sveučilište s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom	discussion on Omega
Giessen University	Sveučilište u Gießenu	https://hrcak.srce.hr/105644
organic chemistry	organska kemija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=45483
researcher	istraživač	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fVhnXRQ%3D&keyword=istra%C5%BEiva%C4%8D
laboratory	laboratorij	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=elZIWRg%3D&keyword=laboratorij
organic analysis	organska analiza	https://www.ktf.unist.hr/programi/predmet.php?kod=KTH104
research laboratory	istraživački laboratorij	https://www.fer.unizg.hr/istrazivanje/istrazivacki_laboratoriji
learned society	znanstveno društvo	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=1060
Royal Institution	Kraljevska ustanova	http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/193914.novilist.2005.05.03htm
university	sveučilište	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=59054
institution	ustanova	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f19gXRZ%2F&keyword=ustanova
research-based university	sveučilište usmjereno na	discussion on Omega

	istraživanje	
knowledge	znanje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f15iWxN0&keyword=znanje
policy paper	spis	https://hrcak.srce.hr/190820
modern university	moderno sveučilište	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=59054
teaching	poučavanje	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=59054
academy	akademija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=1060
university professor	sveučilišni profesor	https://hrcak.srce.hr/147970
academy member	član akademije	http://info.hazu.hr/hr/clanovi_akademije/
oral lecture	usmeno izlaganje	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/484097.abstract05.doc
academic fellowship	akademsko društvo	http://hkad.hr/
university teaching	sveučilišno obrazovanje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/104272
local state	lokalna država	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Government_finance_statistics/hr
humanities	humanističke znanosti	http://www.unizg.hr/studiji-i-studiranje/studiji/diplomski-studiji/podrucje-humanistickih-znanosti/
philology	filologija	https://hrcak.srce.hr/filologija
classical humanism	humanizam	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=26662

Romantic Movement	romantizam	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=53304
national identity	nacionalni identitet	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:62015CC0157
knowledge	saznanje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=dlZnWBc%3D&keyword=saznanje
national language	nacionalni jezik	http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/54850/
systematic research	sustavno istraživanje	https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2006_11_119_2658.html
seminar	seminar	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=55341
dissertation	disertacija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=15380
PhD	akademski naziv doktor znanosti	https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages//Sjednice/Arhiva//256-08.pdf
academic study	akademsko istraživanje	https://www.anton-paar.com/hr-hr/proizvodi/industrije/primjena/akademsko-istrazivanje/
ensorship	cenzura	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=11246
philosophy	filozofija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=19629
discipline	disciplina	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f1djURU%3D&keyword=disciplina
thinker	mislilac	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=e1lnUBE%3D&keyword=mislilac

Gymnasium	gimnazija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=22015
secondary school	srednja škola	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52015IE0802
medieval university	srednjovjekovno sveučilište	https://hrcak.srce.hr/190820
research	istraživanje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fVhnXBA%3D&keyword=istra%C5%BEivanje
military-industrial complex	vojno-industrijski kompleks	https://www.advance.hr/vijesti/industrija-rata-i-vojno-industrijski-kompleks-realan-novac-i-nerealne-prijetnje/
knowledge factory	tvornica znanja	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/74847
emerging economy	gospodarstvo u nastanku	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52013DC0499
Communism	komunizam	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=32694
Humboldt University	Humboldtovo sveučilište u Berlinu	http://www.vguk.hr/articlefiles/640_1049_erasmus-u-berlinu.pdf
Nazism	nacizam	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=e1dIXBE%3D&keyword=nacizam
firing squad	streljački vod	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/249999
Länder	savezna država	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016H0818(05)
constitution	ustav	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f19gXRh%2B&keyword=ustav
federal	savezna vlada	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-

Government		content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016H0818(05)
national Government	nacionalna vlada	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52015IE0551
federal institute	savezni institut	https://www.hah.hr/informacije-o-fipronilu-koje-je-objavio-njemacki-institut-za-procjenu-rizika-bfr/
federal funding	federalno financiranje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/30116
university-based research	sveučilišno istraživanje	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52014DC0575
Excellence Initiative	Inicijativa za izvrsnost	http://www.iro.hr/hr/o-nama/kolumna/drustveno-udrustvu-znanja/
scholasticism	skolastika	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=56470
argument	argument	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=3704
observation	zapažanje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f15kWxJ6&keyword=zapa%C5%BEanje
Kaiser Wilhelm research institute	Znanstveni institut cara Wilhelma	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/286851
research institute	znanstveni institut	http://ihjj.hr/stranica/zadace-i-ciljevi/24/
pure research	temeljno istraživanje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/146353
applied research	primijenjeno istraživanje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/268072
research university	istraživačko sveučilište	https://hrcak.srce.hr/62972

research quality	kvaliteta istraživanja	https://hrcak.srce.hr/17096
research output	znanstvena produkcija	https://hrcak.srce.hr/154551
ranking	položaj na rang-listi	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=dlxiURY%3D&keyword=ranking
R&D	istaživanje i razvoj	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XC0627(01)
state government	vlada savezne države	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52017DC0094
Land	savezna zemlja	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:62014CC0115
research-intensive company	tvrtka s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52013SC0243
agricultural sector	poljoprivredni sektor	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52017DC0713
agricultural research	istaživanje u poljoprivredi	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014DC0179
federal support	federalna potpora	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/47253
Research Excellence initiative	Inicijativa za znanstvenu izvrsnost	discussion on Omega forum
THES	Timesova lista najboljih sveučilišta svijeta	https://www.jutarnji.hr/vijesti/svijet/timesova-lista-najboljih-sveucilista-svijeta-sveuciliste-u-zagrebu-prvi-puta-na-toj-listi-ali-daleko-na-zacelju-slovinci-puno-bolji-od-nas/4718075/

policy	politika	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0578
research effort	istraživački napor	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/210949
post-graduate study	poslijediplomski studij	http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/oling/?page_id=452
graduate school	obrazovna ustanova koja pruža mogućnost pohađanja postdiplomskih studija	http://www.mojfaks.com/nakon-predavanja/znate-li-koji-student-ima-status-super-seniora-ili-sto-je-mid-term-exam-vrijeme-je-da-naucite-pricati-o-svom-obrazovanju-na-engleskom
curriculum reform	kurikularna reforma	http://www.azoo.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=503&Itemid=627
basic research	temeljno istraživanje	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/146353
research cluster	istraživački klaster	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XC0627(01)
innovation cluster	inovacijski klaster	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XC0627(01)
research grant	potpora za istraživanje	http://www.unizg.hr/istrazivanje/istrazivanje-i-inovacije/financiranje-istrazivanja/zatvoreni-natjecaji/
social sciences	društvene znanosti	http://www.unizg.hr/studiji-i-studiranje/studiji/diplomski-studiji/podrucje-drustvenih-znanosti/

2. Translation

ČETVRTO POGLAVLJE

Sveučilište s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom^{xvi}

Porijeklo u Njemačkoj i SAD-u

Profesor Liebig sa Sveučilišta u Gießenu s ponosom se prisjeća svoje karijere u području organske kemije i ambicioznog mladog tima znanstvenika koji su u laboratoriju bili „gotovo potpuno posvećeni poboljšanju organske analize ... Jedine žalbe dolazile su od podvornika koji uvečer, kada je trebao čistiti, nije mogao otjerati zaposlenike iz laboratorija^{xvii}.”^{6xviii} Sve to zvuči uobičajeno – samo što on opisuje laboratorij koji je stvorio 1826. godine. Bio je to prvi istraživački laboratorij u sklopu sveučilišta. Postojalo je još nekoliko laboratorija, ali njih su uglavnom sponzorirala znanstvena društva (još se danas može vidjeti laboratorij Michaela Faradaya na Kraljevskoj ustanovi u Londonu) i nisu ni na koji način bili povezani sa sveučilištima. Profesor je Liebig shvaćao važnost svog rada: „na tome je malom sveučilištu započela aktivnost kakvu svijet do tada nije vidio.”⁷ Bilo je to stvaranje jedne od najvažnijih ustanova^{xix} modernoga svijeta – sveučilišta usmjerenoga na istraživanje^{xx} na kojem se sustavno stvaralo novo znanje – i ona je bila začeta u Njemačkoj, kao što je i opisano u prvom poglavlju. Wilhelm von Humboldt napisao je kratak spis koji je postao jedan od najutjecajnijih dokumenata u nastanku modernog sveučilišta. U tom je dokumentu Humboldt predložio da sveučilište postane istraživački centar. Kroz hegelovski se idealistički način pisanja Humboldt suočava s istim problemima koji su aktualni i danas. U dokumentu ukazuje na to da su istraživanja koja se provode u sklopu sveučilišta zahvaljujući poučavanju bolja u usporedbi s istraživanjima koja se provode na odvojenim akademijama:

Da se sveučilište proglasi samo mjestom poučavanja i prenošenja znanstvenih saznanja, a akademija mjestom razvijanja znanosti, sveučilištu bi se nanijela velika nepravda. Moglo bi se reći da su za razvoj znanosti – pogotovo u Njemačkoj – sveučilišni profesori bili zaslužni jednako kao i članovi akademija. Do svojih su otkrića sveučilišni profesori došli upravo kroz poučavanje. Slobodno usmeno izlaganje pred slušateljima, među kojima se uvijek nađe značajan broj umova koji uz predavanje znaju samostalno razmišljati, sigurno će nadahnuti

⁶ Ahby, Eric. 1958. *Technology and the Academics: An Essay on the Universities and the Scientific Revolution* Macmillan. 24.

⁷ Ibid.

osobu koja je naviknuta na takvu vrstu učenja jednako kao što bi to učinilo samovanje spisateljskoga života ili fleksibilno zajedništvo akademskoga društva. Put je znanosti brži i življi na sveučilištima gdje ga stalno razmatraju mnogobrojni jaki, mladi umovi... Štoviše, poučavanje na sveučilištu nije toliko naporan posao da bi se smatrao preprekom slobodnom vremenu koje bi pojedini profesor inače iskoristio za istraživanje, već bi istomu mogao pomoći. Također, na svakome velikom sveučilištu zaposleni su ljudi koji predavanja održavaju rijetko ili ih ne održavaju uopće, ali se samostalno bave proučavanjem i istraživanjem. Zbog toga se razloga razvoj znanosti može povjeriti samim sveučilištima, ako su ona opskrbljena za to, te se u tu svrhu isti može izdvojiti od akademija.

Ta je izjava, stara preko 200 godina, i danas argument stajalištu koje zagovara ideju da poučavanje poboljšava istraživanje – iako ne uzima u obzir poboljšava li istraživanje poučavanje.⁸

Nova je uloga sveučilišta započela u 18. stoljeću u Njemačkoj, dijelom potaknuta nadmetanjem rascjepkanih lokalnih država da stvore prestižna nova sveučilišta, čime su pokušali spriječiti odljev mozgova na konkurentna sveučilišta. (Sveučilišta su i dan danas ključna u demografskom i ekonomskom nadmetanju između američkih saveznih država, što je i jedan od razloga zašto one ulažu u njih.) Veliki je dio istraživanja u početku bio usmjeren na društvene znanosti, posebice na filologiju, koja se razvila iz humanističke i romantičarske općarosti izražavanjem nacionalnog identiteta kroz nacionalne jezike. Osnovna je pak promjena u načinu razmišljanja bio Humboldtov prijedlog da sveučilišta nova saznanja stvaraju sustavnim istraživanjima – prije toga se smatralo da su jedino pojedinci genijalna uma poput Aristotela ili Newtona stvaratelji novih saznanja Aristotela ili Newtona.

Velika su sveučilišta 19. stoljeća bila ona poput sveučilišta u Halleu, gdje je i stvoren seminar na kojem su studenti predstavljali svoje disertacije. Takav je način rada doveo i do stvaranja akademskog naziva doktora znanosti. Sveučilište u Göttingenu bilo je prvo sveučilište koje je raskrstilo s religijskom cenzurom i ustanovilo filozofiju kao dominantnu disciplinu. U svom eseju *Spor fakulteta*⁹ Kant koristi upravo istaknutu ulogu filozofije kako bi

⁸ von Humboldt, Wilhelm. 1810. *Treatise On the Internal and External Organization of the Higher Scientific Institutions in Berlin*. Prijevod u *German History in Documents and Images*, br. 2: *From Absolutism to Napoleon, 1648-1815*. Vidi i Nybom, Thorsten. 2003. The Humboldt legacy: reflections on the past, present and future of the European University. *Higher Education Policy* 16. 141-59.

⁹ Preveo Branko Despot.

dokazao da je akademsko proučavanje važnije od cenzure.¹⁰ Britanski su mislioci poput Thomasa Carlylea i Matthewa Arnolda razumjeli važnost događanja u Njemačkoj. Arnold je 1870 zapisao da su njegovi prijatelji iz Njemačke Oxford nazivali „naprednom gimnazijom^{xxi}“ a ne pravim sveučilištem upravo zbog nedostatka istraživanja.¹¹ T. H. Huxley je 1892. napisao da je „srednjovjekovno sveučilište bilo okrenuto prošlosti i vjerovalo da je skladište starog znanja... Moderno sveučilište gleda prema budućnosti, i služi kao tvornica znanja.“ Upravo taj citat iz Huxleyjeva pisma iz 1892. Clark Kerr navodi kao dio vlastitog odgovora ljevičarskim kritičarima koji su smatrali da se institucija poslijeratnog američkog sveučilišta prodala vojno-industrijskim kompleksima i postala „tvornica znanja“, čime je i pokazao kako takvi kritičari nisu upoznati s poviješću.¹²

Sveučilišta s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom danas cvjetaju u SAD-u i u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu, kao i u gospodarstvima u nastanku. Traume koje je uzrokovao nacizam, a zatim i komunizam, odigrale su svoju ulogu u slabljenju tog modela sveučilišta u Njemačkoj, što je i vidljivo u rezultatima Humboldtovog sveučilišta u Berlinu. Njega je sam Humboldt osnovao 1810. kao Sveučilište u Berlinu, a ono sada nosi njegovo ime. Sveučilište se nalazi na teritoriju bivšeg Istočnog Berlina: sjećam se da sam hodao glavnim stubištem kako bih stigao na predavanje i prolazio kraj portreta nekolicine od 29 dobitnika Nobelove nagrade koji su bili dio tog sveučilišta. Među njima su bili izloženi portreti Helmholtza, Einsteina i Maxa Plancka. No, portretima je došao kraj 1930. Nacizam, rat, a zatim i komunizam doslovno su ubili Humboldtov model. Zanimalo me odakle su potjecale sitne rupe na zidovima unutarnjeg dvorišta, a odgovorili su mi da je tamo bio streljački vod. I doista, rupe na zidovima bile su u visini prsa.

Pod ustavom Zapadne Njemačke, brigu o sveučilištima morale su voditi savezne države (tzv. *Länder*) u kojima su ona se nalazila. Kako savezne vlade ne bi pokušale zaobići odredbu ustava, izravno financiranje sveučilišta bilo je strogo zabranjeno. Jedini način na koji je nacionalna vlada mogla financirati istraživanja bio je preko odvojenih saveznih instituta, sve dok 2015. nije došlo do promjene ustava kojom je federalno financiranje istraživanja koja

¹⁰ Kant, Immanuel. 1979. *The Conflict of the Faculties*. Abaris Books.

¹¹ Simpson, Renate. 1983. How the PhD Came to Britain: A Century of Struggle for Postgraduate Education. *Society for Research into Higher Education*. 50.

¹² Kerr, Clark. 2001. *The Uses of the University*, 5. izdanje. Harvard University Press. 247 n.

se provode na sveučilištima dozvoljeno s ciljem jačanja njemačkih sveučilišta u sklopu Inicijative za izvrsnost.¹³

Njemačko je odmicanje od istraživanja koja se provode na sveučilištima započelo već u ranom dvadesetom stoljeću. Roman Thomasa Manna *Čarobna gora*¹⁴ istražuje napetost između akademske odvojenosti od svijeta i isprepletenosti istim. Roman Hermana Hessea, *Igra staklenim perlama*^{15xxii}, jedna je od najslikovitijih modernih priča o skolastici u kojoj argumenti i zapažanja postaju žetoni u beskrajnoj i sterilnoj igri; prestaju odgovarati ičemu u širem svijetu. Takva se akademska odvojenost od svijeta^{xxiii} može činiti primamljivom, ali može postati i klaustrofobična. Do početka dvadesetog stoljeća mnoga su njemačka sveučilišta potpala pod utjecaj skolastike. Kao odgovor na to njemačka je vlada otvorila posebne Znanstvene institute cara Wilhelma, čija je namjena trebala biti pretežno poslovna i praktična. Država se odmicala od istraživanja koja se provode na sveučilištima čak i prije užasa nacizma. Njemačka je stvorila instituciju istraživačkog sveučilišta, a zatim napustila taj model te palicu predala SAD-u. Njemačka danas većinu svojih istraživanja, koja su vrlo visoke kvalitete, provodi u mreži Instituta Maxa Plancka, Instituta Leibniz, Instituta Helmholtz te Instituta Fraunhofer, čime se pokriva široki raspon određenih ciljeva, od temeljnog do primijenjenog istraživanja. Instituti Maxa Plancka sa svojih 18 Nobelovih nagrada konkuriraju britanskim sveučilištima kad je riječ o kvaliteti istraživanja – i doista, jedino im Harvard konkurira u količini znanstvene produkcije – ali njihov izvrstan rad ne pomaže položaju njemačkih sveučilišta na rang-listama.

Njemačka sveučilišta i dalje provode veliku količinu istraživanja i razvoja^{xxiv} koje financiraju vlade saveznih zemalja ili tvrtke s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom. Tako će npr. savezna zemlja (Land) s razvijenim poljoprivrednim sektorom sponzorirati poljoprivredna istraživanja na lokalnom sveučilištu. To samo po sebi omogućuje da trošak financiranja IR-a u Njemačkoj konkurira trošku financiranja istraživanja i razvoja u Velikoj Britaniji, a neka su Njemačka sveučilišta dosegla visoka mjesta na rang-listama čak i bez federalne potpore. No kako su njihova individualna istraživanja samo manji dio puno većeg istraživačkog napora, manje se vrednuju kad je riječ o rangiranju sveučilišta^{xxv}. S vlastitom neuobičajeno niskom

¹³ Njemački ustav, Članak 91. točka (b) – Suradnja federacije i saveznih država.

¹⁴ Preveo Zlatko Crnković.

¹⁵ Prevela Vera Čičin-Šain.

stopom financiranja istraživanja i razvoja, Britanija podupire samo jedan model – sveučilišta s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom koja ideju prestiža održavaju upravo svojim položajima na globalnim rang-listama. Na istima se sad mogu vidjeti dobrobiti njemačke inicijative za istraživačku izvrsnost. Trenutno je na Timesovoj listi sto najboljih sveučilišta na svijetu sedam njemačkih sveučilišta, među njima i Humboldtovo sveučilište. Počnu li se u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu provoditi loše osmišljene politike, a istraživački napor oslabi zbog Brexita, njemačka sveučilišta s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom u idućih će dvadeset godina ponovno biti među najboljima u Europi.

Prvo američko istraživačko sveučilište, Johns Hopkins, namjerno je stvoreno prema njemačkom modelu 1870-ih. S obzirom na to da u Americi nisu postojali razvijeni postdiplomski studiji, jedini način za razvijanje akademske karijere bio je odlazak u Njemačku gdje bi osoba stekla doktorat, nakon čega bi se ona vratila u Ameriku. Njemačka je imala veliki utjecaj na razvoj američkih obrazovnih ustanova koje nude razine obrazovanja nakon preddiplomskog studija^{xxvi} do Prvog svjetskog rata. Kurikularnu je reformu Sveučilišta Harvard u tom razdoblju, primjerice, vodio Charles Eliot, koji se školovao u Njemačkoj, kao i devet profesora od njih 23 koji su tamo bili zaposleni.¹⁶ Ključni je pak trenutak došao 1945. kada je Vannevar Bush svoje izvješće *Znanost: Beskrajna granica*^{xxvii} (*Science: The Endless Frontier*) predao predsjedniku Trumanu.¹⁷ Nakon što za vrijeme Drugog svjetskog rata istraživanja na području znanosti i tehnologije podredio potrebama rata, Bush se zalagao za to da Amerika mora održati svoje intenzivne istraživačke napore u tim poljima. Predložio je da američka vodeća sveučilišta budu temelji gdje će se na tome početi raditi:

Te su ustanove posebno kvalificirane zahvaljujući tradiciji i sposobnosti da provedu temeljna istraživanja... Upravo u tim ustanovama znanstvenici mogu raditi u atmosferi koja je lišena pritisaka tradicije, predrasuda ili komercijalnih težnji. U najboljem će slučaju znanstvenom radniku omogućiti osjećaj solidarnosti i sigurnosti, kao i određenu dozu osobne intelektualne

¹⁶ Watson, Peter. 2010. *The German Genius*. Simon and Schuster. 324. Također vidi Axtell, James. 2106. *Wisdom's Workshop: The Rise of the Modern University*. Princeton University Press. Poglavlje 5: „The German impress“

¹⁷ Bush, Vannevar, voditelj Ureda za znanstveno istraživanje i razvoj. 1945. *Science, The Endless Frontier, A report to the President on a Program for Postwar Scientific Research*.; ponovno izdano 1960. National Science Foundation.

slobode... te omogućiti ključno povezivanje potpore za temeljna istraživanja s naprednom edukacijom budućih znanstvenika i inženjera.¹⁸

Uspon se američkih istraživačkih sveučilišta^{xxviii}, sada središta velikih istraživačkih i inovacijskih klastera na američkoj Istočnoj i Zapadnoj obali, može izravno povezati s odlukom njemačke vlade o načinu na koji će se provoditi istraživački naponi u poslijeratnom razdoblju. Vannevar Bush američki je Humboldt – iako u razdoblju nakon pobjede, a ne poraza. Do 1960-ih govorilo se da je nemoguće razaznati je li MIT „sveučilište kojem su samo pridruženi vladini istraživački laboratoriji, ili je klaster vladinih istraživačkih laboratorija kojima je pridružena jako dobra obrazovna ustanova.“¹⁹ Američka „privatna“ sveučilišta sada dobivaju jednaku količinu financijske potpore od vlade kao sveučilišta u Velikoj Britaniji, i to u obliku golemih potpora za istraživanje za rad u velikom broju disciplina, od fizike do društvenih znanosti.

¹⁸ Bush, citiran u Teitelbaum, Michael. 2014. *Fallin Behind: Boom, Bust and the Global Race for Scientific Talent*. Princeton University Press. 160.

¹⁹ Axtell. *Wisdom's Workshop*. 333.

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Translation 3

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1. Glossary

SOURCE TERM	TARGET TERM	RESOURCE
naselje	settlement	Archaeological Glossary
struktura	feature	Archaeological Glossary
materijal	material	Archaeological Glossary
starčevačka kultura	Starčevo culture	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/63140
teren	terrain	Archaeological Glossary
padina	slope	Archaeological Glossary
potok	stream	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/stream
lokalitet	site	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
trajanje	existence	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/18454
keramika	pottery	Archaeological Glossary
linear B stupanj	linear B phase	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
spiraloid stupanj	spiraloid phase	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
plan	plan	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/plan
arheološka struktura	archaeological feature	Archaeological Glossary
rasprostiranje	distribution	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
trasa	route	Archaeological Glossary
autocesta	highway	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
istraživanje	excavation	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/14033
rezultat istraživanja	excavation result	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/14033

obrada arheološkog materijala	archaeological material analysis	http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/metarh/
pokretni materijal	movable material	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/226784
nepokretni nalaz	immovable find	Archaeological Glossary
pokretni nalaz	movable find	Archaeological Glossary
ravničarski dio	plainy area	http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2017EGUGA..19.3303F
jama	pit	Archaeological Glossary
mala jama	small pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/54084
srednja jama	medium-sized pit	http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com/Bolt on% 20Hill% 20Excavation% 20Report% 20v6.pdf
velika jama	large pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/218422
kanal	channel	Archaeological Glossary
stup	post	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
promjer	diameter	Archaeological Glossary
kategorija	category	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/category
karakteristika	characteristic	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/characteristic
keramičko posuđe	pottery	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
uteg	weight	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
pršljen	whorl	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/118559
sopalj	tuyere	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/18457
figurina	figurine	Archaeological Glossary

žrtvenik	altar	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
predmet nepoznate funkcije	object of unknown use	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/63156
glačana kamena alatka	polished stone tool	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/77514
alatka od kamena s abrazivnim svojstvima	tool made of rock with abrasive properties	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/283167
tipološka kategorija	typological category	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/157096
ulomak	fragment	Archaeological Glossary
keramika grube fature	coarse pottery	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/95044
keramika fine fature	fine pottery	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/95044
trusna površina	crumbling surface	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39703
boja	colour	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/112051
stijenka posude	vessel wall	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/152764
ukras	decoration	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/1521
lomljena litika	chipped stone tool	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/193266
arheobotanički ostatak	archaeobotanical remain	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/267982
sirovina	raw material	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/raw_material
plato	plateau	Archaeological Glossary

nadmorska visina	altitude	Archaeological Glossary
smještaj	position	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/161507
saznanje	finding	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/finding
rijeka	river	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
plavno područje	floodplain	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/floodplain
površina	area	Archaeological Glossary
dimenzija	dimensions	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/dimension
tlocrt	layout	Archaeological Glossary
okrugla jama	round pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/268423
ovalna jama	oval pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/268423
jama izduženog oblika	elongated pit	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
ukop	cut	https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/664351.MIA7web.pdf
jama nepravilnog oblika	irregularly shaped pit	discussion on Omega
jama nepravilnog oblika s dodatnim strukturama	irregularly shaped pit with additional features	discussion on Omega
lijep	daub	Archaeological Glossary
kućni lijep	daub	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
nakupina	cluster	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/123002
jama nepravilnog oblika bez dodatnih	irregularly shaped pit without additional	discussion on Omega

struktura	features	
jama nepravilnog oblika s urušenjima	irregularly shaped pit with collapsed elements	discussion on Omega
kanal bez dodatnih struktura	channel without additional features	Archaeological Glossary; discussion on Omega
kanal s dodatnim strukturama	channel with additional features	Archaeological Glossary; discussion on Omega
zapečeni naboj	burnt compressed earth	https://books.google.hr/books?id=T2XXDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA87&lpg=PA87&dq=%22burnt+compressed+earth%22&source=bl&ots=LX8NjvX8x9&sig=5HYQ6Fu5KilVZZiVnOXDoRvoJd0&hl=hr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjRkJnjj8LaAhWGFJoKHeIKAM0Q6AEINjAG#v=onepage&q=%22burnt%20compressed%20earth%22&f=false
keramički predmet	ceramic object	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/164552
predmet od kamena	stone object	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/1523
monografija	monograph	Archaeological Glossary
prisutnost	presence	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/presence
nalaz	find	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
kultni predmet	cult object	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/152766
jamska struktura	pit structure	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/108744
komparativna	comparative table	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missceec/tab1

tablica		e8_en.pdf
omjer	ratio	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/ratio
ukrašeni ulomak	decorated fragment	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/54107
neukrašeni ulomak	undecorated fragment	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/157092
primjesa organskog podrijetla	inclusion of organic matter	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/283169
trbuh	belly	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/134510
dno	base	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/152771
rub	rim	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/190096
ručka	handle	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/72893
tipološka kvalifikacija	typological qualification	https://www.academia.edu/14123602/After_Amnesia ._Learning_from_the_Islamic_Mediterranean_Urban _Fabric
pitos	pithos	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39560
ravan rub	flat rim	https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_cla nak_jezik=1558
izvučeni rub	everted rim	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/219086
os	axis	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/axis
prijelaz	transition	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/transitio n
tijelo	body	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/body
promjer otvora	diameter of the opening	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/281339

promjer ramena	shoulder diameter	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/123030
zdjela okruglog tijela	bowl with a rounded body	https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=1558
lonac okruglog tijela	pot with a rounded body	https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?id_clanak_jezik=156608&show=clanak
rekonstruiran	reconstructed	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/117495
kuglasto tijelo	spherical body	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/73612
profilirano dno	prominent flat base	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/152771
ukras	ornament	https://www.academia.edu/6550286/Prilozi_Institutata_za_arheologiju_u_Zagrebu_Vol._19_Contributions_of_Institute_of_Archaeology_in_Zagreb_Vol._19_2002
apliciranje	application	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/1559
utiskivanje nokta	fingernail impression	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/63139
noga posude	foot of a bowl	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/132942
neodredivi tip	indeterminable type	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/260505
šalica	cup	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/93565

2. Translation

Only six features containing materials belonging to the^{xxix} Starčevo Culture^{xxx} were identified on the space between the two settlements, and three additional features attributed to the Starčevo Culture were found at the most northern part of the terrain. Two settlements of the Starčevo Culture, one of which is at a higher ground while the other is located on a slope near a former creek, were identified at the Ivandvor site, which, according to the pottery found at the site, existed from the linear B phase to the spiraloid phase.⁶⁷

Figure 1. Distribution of archaeological^{xxxii} features believed to belong to the Starčevo Culture at the Tomašanci-Palača site with indicated distribution of the settlements (created by A. Solter, edited by M. Mađerić, A. Đukić)

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the archaeological features and the position of the Starčevo Culture settlements.^{xxxii} It also shows that neither of the settlements has been completely explored since they spread further out of the confines of the highway route. The excavation covered a larger area of the northern settlement, as well as a smaller part and the western edge of the southern settlement.

EXCAVATION RESULTS AND RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL ANALYSIS^{xxxiii}

The results of the excavation of the archaeological features of the Starčevo Culture, as well as the results of the analysis of movable materials will be presented with regard to the settlement (northern or southern) in which they were found. First, the immovable and movable finds from the southern settlement on the higher ground will be introduced, followed by the features and finds from the northern settlement in the plainy area of the Tomašanci-Palača site.

The immovable finds were divided into categories according to size to make it easy to spot possible patterns in the settlement process and settlement organization. The division into categories is partially based on previous research which dealt with the architecture of the Starčevo settlements in the Republic of Croatia.⁶⁸ The categories include small pits (up to two metres^{xxxiv} in size), medium-sized pits (up to four metres in size), large pits (over four metres in size), channels (according to shape) and posts (up to 50 centimetres in diameter). Each of

⁶⁷ Đukić 2014a, 43-44.

⁶⁸ Minichreiter 2001a; Dizdar, Krznarić Škivanko 1999-2000.

these categories is further divided based on the characteristics defined in individual settlements.

The movable finds were sorted into categories according to type – pottery, weights, whorls, tuyeres, figurines, altars, objects of unknown use, polished stone tools and tools made of rock with abrasive properties. Each type of objects was analysed in detail and divided into typological categories.⁶⁹ Pottery fragments are the most numerous type of movable archaeological material in both settlements and were divided into two groups – coarse and fine pottery.⁷⁰ Both types of pottery are characterized by a poor structure and a crumbling surface, as well as colour that varies from lighter red to darker red-brown shades. Therefore, the division was made based on the thickness of the vessel walls which is under five millimetres when it comes to fine pottery and up to two centimetres when it comes to coarse pottery. Aside from the differences in the thickness of the vessel walls, the two types of pottery differ according to the types of vessels, as well as the decorations that can be seen on the fragments.

THE SOUTHERN SETTLEMENT OF THE STARČEVO CULTURE

At the southern part of the Tomašanci-Palača site, a Starčevo Culture settlement was identified on a flat elevated plateau at an altitude around three metres higher than the surrounding area.^{xxxv} The position of the settlement corresponds to the previous findings because the largest number of sites of this culture was found in other similar, naturally protected locations near rivers or floodplains.⁷¹ The excavation covered an area of 4,000 square metres.⁷²

IMMOVABLE FINDS

In total, 26 features attributed to the Starčevo Culture based on movable material were found in the southern settlement. According to dimensions, small, medium-sized and large pits, as

⁶⁹ Chipped stone tools, animal bones and archaeobotanical remains were dealt with in separate chapters in this edition; see Špoljar, Pasarić & Reed.

⁷⁰ Material analysis could not isolate the third type of pottery structure that appears in a certain number of Starčevo sites, possibly because of the type of settlement and/or the quality of the available raw materials.

⁷¹ Kalicz, Virág and Biró 1998, 151-156.

⁷² Balen, 2008; Šošić Klindžić 2010, 164.

well as channels, were identified. There were six small pits, nine medium-sized pits, six large pits. Five channels were also spotted.

Figure 2. Layout of the southern settlement of the Starčevo Culture at the Tomašanci-Palača site (made by A. Solter, edited by M. Mađerić)

Small pits

Six of these features were identified in the southern settlement, divided into three types according to shape:

1. round pits (three),
2. oval pits (two),
3. elongated pits (one).

Figure 3. Cut of an oval-shaped pit (SU 677/678)^{xxxvi} in the southern settlement (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Medium-sized pits

Nine of these features were identified in the southern settlement, divided into three types according to shape:

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

Figure 4. Cluster of daub (SU 708) and pottery fragments in a pit (SU 679/680)

Figure 5. Cut of an irregularly shaped pit (SU 679/680) with a cluster of daub^{xxxvii} (SU 708) (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Large pits

Six of these features were identified in the southern settlement, divided into two types according to shape:

1. irregularly shaped pits without additional features (three),
2. irregularly shaped pits with collapsed elements (three).

Figure 6. Collapse of daub and burnt compressed earth in a large pit (SU 702/703) (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Figure 7. Cut of a large irregularly shaped elongated pit (SU 689/690), the largest feature attributed to the Starčevo Culture on the site (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

Channels

Five of these features were identified in the southern settlement, divided into two basic types:

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

Figure 8. Cut of a channel (SU 586/597) with five equally distributed post holes (photo by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb)

MOVABLE FINDS

Four types of movable finds were discovered in the southern settlement of Starčevo Culture at the Tomašanci-Palača site – pottery, other types of ceramic objects, stone objects and raw materials used to make them, as well as daub. Each of the categories will be dealt with individually.⁷³

Table 1. Presence of different types of archaeological finds in individual archaeological features in the southern settlement of the Starčevo Culture at the Tomašanci-Palača site (Đukić, 2017)

Table 1 shows the presence of different types of archaeological finds in individual archaeological features (according to type) defined in the southern settlement. As can be seen in the table, coarse pottery makes up the largest category of finds in all types of features and was found in 24 out of 26 cases. Fragments of fine pottery were found in only nine out of the 26 features, and they are most numerous in the category of objects found in medium-sized pits. Weights and whorls were found in 11 features in all categories, and most often occur in large pits. Ceramic objects of unknown use were found in four features, out of which three were in the category of large pits. Cult objects, that is, figurines and/or altars were found in five features, and three of those were medium-sized pits. Stone finds were found in all structure categories except for channels and are equally represented in medium-sized and large pits. Daub was found in pit structures, while it is not present in channels. According to the category of the archaeological structure, the majority of movable finds (ten of them) were

⁷³ Excluding chipped stone tools, which this monograph dedicates a special chapter to, see Špoljar.

found in large pits, followed by medium-sized pits (nine) and small pits (five), as well as in channels (only three finds). Special attention must be paid to the large pit SU 689/690^{xxxviii} since it contained two clusters of daub (SU 701 and 716) as well as nine out of the ten identified types of movable archaeological finds.

Pottery

The most represented type of finds in the southern settlement are fragments of pottery, and Table 2 will show the number of specific types of fragments depending on whether they are coarse or fine pottery, as well as the type of archaeological features in which the fragments were found. The point of this comparative table is to establish the similarities and differences between the different types of features, as well as the ratio of defined pottery types considering the type.

Table 2. The number of different types of pottery fragments in individual archaeological features in the southern settlement of the Starčevo Culture at the Tomašanci-Palača site (the “+” signifies decorated fragments while the “-” signifies undecorated fragments) (Đukić 2017)

Coarse pottery

Table 2 shows that coarse pottery appeared in all 24 features in which pottery fragments were found, in all four identified categories of archaeological features in the southern settlement. Coarse pottery is additionally marked by visible traces of inclusions of organic matter, in the shape of little holes and hollows that occurred after the inclusions had rotted or burned down (e.g. Pl. 1: 3). The largest number of coarse pottery fragments (6181) was found in large pits, followed by medium-sized pits (1735) and small pits (95), while the least amount of such fragments was found in channels (66). The most numerous type of coarse pottery fragments are by and large fragments of the bellies, followed by fragments of bases, rims and handles.

Belly fragments of coarse pottery vessels (7047)

Although belly fragments are the most numerous category of coarse pottery finds, the nature of the finds does not allow for precise typological qualifications of this type of materials. The category encompasses fragments of vessels of different shapes and sizes, as well as different types of vessels. Only the fragments of large vessels used for food storage (pithoi) can be identified by the thickness of the vessel wall.

Rim fragments of coarse pottery vessels (320)

In total^{xxxix}, 320 rims of coarse pottery vessels were found in the southern settlement. These were divided into two categories – flat and everted rims. Flat rims were noticeably more numerous with 281 fragments (see for instance Pl. 1: 1, 2, 3, 7) compared to 39 fragments of everted rims (Fig. 9). Flat rims are defined as those that are perpendicular to the axis of the vessel and have no visible transition towards the body of the vessel, while everted rims are perpendicular to the axis of the vessel as well, but have a visible transition towards the body, which makes the diameter of the opening wider than the diameter of the shoulders of the vessel. Flat rims were identified in all types of vessels found in the southern settlement, while everted rims were found solely on bowls and pots with a rounded body.

Figure 9. Reconstructed coarse pottery vessel with a spherical body with an everted rim, a prominent flat base and a decoration created by a combination of application and fingernail impressions onto the rim, found in a pit (SU 689/690) (photo: Igor Krajcar)

Base fragments of coarse pottery (568)

This type of pottery fragments represents the second largest group of finds in the **coarse** pottery category. According to typological specifications, the bases of vessels were divided into four categories: flat and prominent flat bases, bowl feet, and an indeterminable type of base. Flat bases are those that do not have a sudden end and/or transition into the body of the vessel (for instance, the cup shown in Pl. 1: 7), and there are 128 fragments in this category. Prominent flat bases are defined as those that have a visible transition from the base into the body of the vessel (for instance, Fig. 9 and Fig. 10), with 284 fragments.

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Translation 4

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1. Translation

A Mediterranean Western

1.

“Fuck, Zelić, that’s a mighty fine mix you made there!”^{xl}

Both laughed, Pavlović at the front seat and Zelić in the back. Although they had known Domingo and had been close friends with him for almost three years, they were still delighted by his *bodul*^{xli27} accent: the way he left out the end sound of a word, the peculiar words he sometimes used and most of all the unusual emphases^{xlii} that sounded exotic, playful and poetic all at the same time to their untrained ears, so used to the Zagreb version of the standard. They also liked the fact that he was stubbornly insistent on treating his speech as a part of his identity although he had moved from Vis to Zagreb over a decade ago, when he started college. Once a *bodul*, always a *bodul*.

“Thanks, man, I tried my hardest,” Zelić replied from the backseat as he rolled one cigarette after another. Domingo couldn't do it since he was driving, and Pavlović had only just decided to stop buying cigarettes and start rolling his own, so he hadn't yet mastered the technique. Therefore, Zelić rolled for them. He would have rolled himself some as well, but he wasn't in the mood to smoke, and his asthma had been flaring up. He liked cigarettes, but he couldn't smoke too much because they would shorten his already short breath and make his breathing even harder.

“Real hard work you did. *Bevanda*²⁸ in one hand, cigarette in the other, an' half an hour starin' at the computer screen. But it's payin' off!”

“Yeah, it's fucking amazing,” Pavlović piped up as the burnt Pelješac appeared on his right. Five years had passed since the great fire and still the peninsula was grey and black;^{xliiii} nothing new had grown, no vegetation could be seen.

They were driving towards Dubrovnik, the second to last stop of their summer tour. They had organized the tour themselves, using their own connections, with their own means

²⁷ A *bodul* is a person hailing from one of the Croatian islands in the Adriatic Sea. A *bodul* accent is the accent commonly attributed to the *boduli*, often quite recognizable by other speakers of Croatian.

²⁸ *Bevanda* is a type of drink; it is a mix of wine (usually white) and flat water.

and through their own effort. They hadn't relied on the system or the institutions, realizing instead that they had to be proactive if they wanted to get anything in return.

The three of them had made a documentary about people who dumpster-dive. The initial idea was Domingo's, but naturally, he couldn't do it on his own. Even though he was a great cameraman, this was his first time in a different role on film. He knew a lot of people in the business, but he had revealed his idea to none other than the editor Pavlović himself over a couple of drinks, even though he hadn't known Pavlović all that well.^{xliv} However, when Pavlović immediately and honestly, with almost a childlike joy loved the idea, Domingo knew, felt it in his heart, that the whole thing would work.

Domingo was more than just a cameraman the same way Pavlović was more than just an editor – neither one had ever^{xlv} simply followed orders, instead being very vocal with their creative input on every movie they had worked on. The trouble was that lately all they had done were useless commercial projects, but they had to make a living somehow.^{xlvi}

They were in dire need of a third wheel, and Pavlović had thought to include Zelić, an older colleague who knew around a million people and had once upon a time directed a series of low-budget, hard-to-define movies. They all fell somewhere along the lines of art, audience participation and trash movies, as well as pure screwing around. Most importantly, Zelić never turned down a drink and had a sense of humour that Pavlović found agreeable.^{xlvii}

The movie *The Collectors* had done well, and the three of them were convinced that it was because the movie, in a weird way, mirrored their newly-found friendship. Even though officially Zelić was the director, Domingo the cameraman, and Pavlović the editor, each had participated in every part of the movie's creation^{xlviii}. They worked on the script together, and all three of them were signed as screenwriters. The movie was, in the full sense of the word, a result of their teamwork; each of them had dedicated themselves to it as if they were doing a project that was just their own. They had all believed in it and didn't find it a bother to invest time and energy into it.

Thanks to his contacts in the newspaper business, Zelić had found their protagonists, people who weren't ashamed to talk about the fact that since they had no means for a normal life they dumpster-dived in search of plastic bottles, food that was still edible, old clothes, secondary raw materials or really anything that could be reused. It was only a half-hour movie, a touching, warm, and at times even a funny story about five different people, three

women and two men, people who were equal parts victims and fighters. Although it was very touching, the movie had managed to avoid the trap of oversentimentality, and its criticism towards a system which allows extreme poverty was sharp and precise, but very subtle. The activism, if any could be found in the movie, was not overt.

They had won several awards at local and foreign festivals, and since they were often called to talk about the movie after its showing they realized that it was their chance for a summer tour; a chance for them to be together non-stop, every day, to get to know one another in a more complete way than the rhythm of life in Zagreb would have allowed them.

They had organized everything quickly and smartly. Each of them had contacts on the coast, whether they were festival organizers, managers of movie theatres or presidents of cultural organizations, local activists, art lovers or bar owners.

They began their tour in Šibenik, where the city library hosted the projection of the movie and a post-movie discussion. Their second stop was Primošten, where everything happened out in the open, on a little square between the Bepica winery and a fast food place. After that came Split, followed by Korčula, where they stayed for three days. They took a ferry to Orebić and began their way to Dubrovnik, after which they would return to Split to take a ferry to Vis, where they would hold a screening and a post-movie discussion^{xlix} at the former fish cannery and where they would stay with Domingo's family for a few days.

Finding a place to stay was not a problem, even though they had begun their tour in the early July when everything on the coast was already overbooked. For the most part, their stay was free, in the hotels, motels or rooms belonging to their friends, acquaintances or the organizers. It was only the first night in Korčula that they slept in the car and around it as they had arrived a day before their hotel arrangements were finalized, but they found it preferable to arrive earlier than to spend more time in the overcrowded, boiling hot Split.

“Haw mawch lawngur?”¹ Pavlović asked in a pretty terrible imitation of the Dubrovnik accent. A terrible imitation, but a fun one at that.

“The signpost says 31 kilometres,” Zelić piped up from the back seat. “That's about 45 minutes... Or an hour, depending on traffic.”

“And what time is it?” Pavlović asked again, in a surprisingly good mood for someone who was not partial to mornings.

“Eight o’clock.”

“Suck my cock.”^{li}

Always that humour, childish, filthy, stupid. The more ridiculous, the better. Pavlović and Zelić loved the jokes that managed to get but a thin smile from the serious *bodul* Domingo, if any reaction at all. The thin smile was more often pity than actual response – he loved the pair, and he liked that they presented a mixture of a suave urban Zagreb and the new-Zagreb cool, but he could never get used to those kinds of jokes.

“Born to a Family” by the Australian band The Go-Betweens began playing, so Pavlović immediately shouted, ““Born to a family”, crank it up, man!”

“Fuckin’ crank it up yourself,” Domingo replied, focusing on the drive.

That song had become the anthem of their trip. Domingo and Pavlović had never heard of the band before, but that's what Zelić was there for. The former part-time DJ did not like to be referred to as such and preferred to consider himself as simply a person who played songs every so often. And he would always correct people when they would call him a DJ, launching into long, meaningless monologues in which he would explain how a true DJ had to pay attention to too many details; he, instead, just played songs he liked.

The three of them had different taste in music, which would, at times, overlap. They loved Valentino Bošković²⁹ – all three of them, with a true adoration – and they could all agree on Future Islands, Đavoli³⁰, Sleepyheads, TBF's^{31lii} first three albums and other random songs. Everything else would only agree with two out of the three; however, the third one would always tolerate it since their tastes weren't radically different. Before the trip they had agreed that each one would make two playlists for the road trip, but no one did, so on their second night, in Primošten, Zelić sat by the laptop and created three mix CDs with the music that he had on his laptop. Each mix CD had at least one song that all three loved, and at least two songs that two out of the three loved, while the rest of them were just songs Zelić found fitting for the drive and thought they might like.

²⁹ Valentino Bošković, a two-member group from Split, are known for their alternative sound.

³⁰ Đavoli (eng. The Devils), a group from Split, are known for their 50s-inspired and pop sound.

³¹ TBF, or The Beat Fleet, are a group from Split known for their hip-hop and rap-inspired sound.

“How about some Sam Smith next?” Zelić asked.

“Yeah, sure, man” Pavlović replied and started digging up the CD in the compartment.

Aside from the three mix CDs, the only other CD Domingo had in the car was a Sam Smith album that the guys from work got him for his birthday. Maybe it was a joke. It probably was. It wasn't the type of music that Pavlović and Zelić would listen to, but they had gotten used to it, started liking it; the two self-described rockers were unconcerned as they loudly sang along to the overweight British homosexual performing pure, crystalline pop.

2. Resources

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Translation 5

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1. Glossary

SOURCE TERM	TARGET TERM	RESOURCE
exercise	tjelovježba	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD004963/tjelovjezba-za-poboljsanje-ravnoteze-kod-starijih-ljudi
intermittent claudication	intermitentna klaudikacija	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-srca-i-krvnih-zila/bolesti-perifernih-arterija/arterije-nogu-i-ruku
symptom	simptom	Cochrane glossary 2017
background	dosadašnje spoznaje	Cochrane glossary 2017
cramp	grčiti	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fV9kUBk%3D&keyword=gr%C4%8Diti
leg pain	bol u nozi	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-srca-i-krvnih-zila/bolesti-perifernih-arterija/arterije-nogu-i-ruku
rest	mirovanje	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/infektologija/enterovirusi/poliomijelitis
blood flow	protok krvi	Cochrane glossary 2017
muscle	mišić	Cochrane glossary 2017
atherosclerosis	ateroskleroza	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/kardiologija/arterioskleroza/ateroskleroza;consultation with an expert
fatty deposits	masne naslage	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD010680/brahijalni-indeks-gleznja-za-dijagnosticiranje-bolesti-perifernih-arterija-nogu
artery	arterija	Cochrane glossary 2017
cardiovascular	čimbenik rizika	https://hrcak.srce.hr/138737 ; consultation with an

risk factor	za razvoj kardiovaskularnih bolesti	expert
antiplatelet therapy	antitrombocitna terapija	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD000029/antitrombocitna-terapija-koja-se-uzima-na-usta-za-lijecenje-akutnog-ishemijskog-mozdanog-udara
pentoxifylline	pentoksifilin	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD005262/pentoksifilin-za-lijecenje-boli-u-nogama-za-vrijeme-hodanja-intermitentna-klaudikacija
cilostazol	cilostazol	http://www.halmed.hr/fdsak3jnFsk1Kfa/novosti/Pismo_zdravstvenim_radnicima_Cilostazol.pdf
angioplasty	angioplastika	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/kardiologija/kardioloske-dijagnosticke-pretrage/perkutane-koronarne-intervencije
bypass surgery	ugradnja premosnice	http://acibadem.hr/tretmani/lijecenje-bolesti-srca/metode-intervencije/
study	istraživanje	Cochrane glossary 2017
key result	ključni rezultat	Cochrane glossary 2017
review author	autor pregleda	http://join.cochrane.org/hr/what-you-can-do
trial	pokus	Cochrane glossary 2017
placebo	placebo	Cochrane glossary 2017
intervention	intervencija	Cochrane glossary 2017
strength training	trening snage	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/199531
polestriding	nordijsko hodanje	http://www.nordijskohodanje.hr/sto-je-nordijsko-hodanje/
limb exercise	vježba udova	https://repozitorij.mef.unizg.hr/islandora/object/mef:

		478/preview
quality of trial	kvaliteta pokusa	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD010429/lijecenje-osteoporoze-u-ljudi-s-beta-talasemijom
ankle to brachial blood pressure index	brahijalni indeks gležnja	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD010680/brahijalni-indeks-gleznja-za-dijagnosticiranje-bolesti-perifernih-arterija-nogu
evidence	dokaz	Cochrane glossary 2017
death	smrt	Cochrane glossary 2017
amputation	amputacija	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-srca-i-krvnih-zila/bolesti-perifernih-arterija/arterije-nogu-i-ruku
data	podatci	Cochrane glossary 2017
quality of life	kvaliteta života	Cochrane glossary 2017
SF-36 Questionnaire	Upitnik SF-36	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
physical function	fizičko funkcioniranje	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
vitality	vitalnost	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
role physical	ograničenje zbog fizičkih teškoća	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
physical summary score	profil fizičkog zdravlja	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
mental health score	profil psihičkog zdravlja	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
general health	percepcija općeg	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-

	zdravlja	Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
domain	dimenzija	http://medlib.mef.hr/826/1/Hercigonja-Szekeres_M_disertacija_rep_826.pdf
iloprost	iloprost	http://www.almp.hr/upl/lijekovi/PIL/UP-I-530-09-11-02-297.pdf
vitamin E	vitamin E	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/poremecaji-prehrane/manjak-vitamina-ovisnost-o-njima-i-toksicnost/vitamin-e
pneumatic compression	pneumatska kompresija	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/kardiologija/bolesti-perifernih-arterija/bolest-perifernih-arterija
foot	stopalo	Cochrane glossary 2017
calf	list	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-kostiju-zglobova-i-misica/sportske-ozljede/ceste-sportske-ozljede
participant	sudionik	Cochrane glossary 2017
quality of the evidence	kvaliteta dokaza	Cochrane glossary 2017
exercise programme	program tjelovježbe	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD011336/lijecenje-fibromialgije-tjelovjebom-u-vodi
exercise regimen	režim vježbanja	https://hrcak.srce.hr/139009
benefit	korist	Cochrane glossary 2017
benefit	pozitivan učinak	Cochrane glossary 2017
population	populacija	Cochrane glossary 2017
finding	rezultat	discussion on Omega
combined results	kombinirani	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD006531/usporedba-

	rezultati	paroksetina-i-drugih-antidepresiva-u-terapiji-depresije
sample size	veličina uzorka	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/61866
reproducible method	ponovljiva metoda	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/261620
bisphosphonate	bisfosfonat	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD002010/bisfosfonati-za-osteoporozu-kod-osoba-sa-cisticnom-fibrozm
prostate cancer	rak prostate	Cochrane glossary 2017
review question	istraživačko pitanje	Cochrane glossary 2017
pain reduction	smanjenje boli	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD004249/postupci-kiropracticara-manipulacija-i-mobilizacija-za-lijecenje-boli-u-vratu
bone complication	koštane komplikacije	http://www.almp.hr/upl/lijekovi/PIL/UP-I-530-09-09-02-515.pdf
skeletal-related event	koštani događaj	http://www.halmed.hr/upl/lijekovi/SPC/UP-I-530-09-09-02-515.pdf
side effect	nuspojava	Cochrane glossary 2017
analgesic	analgetik	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/lijekovi/lijekovi-u-slobodnoj-prodaji/analgetici-i-protuupalni-lijekovi
bone metastasis	koštana metastaza	http://www.almp.hr/upl/lijekovi/PIL/UP-I-530-09-09-02-515.pdf
bone cancer	metastatski rak kostiju	http://www.onkologija.hr/primarni-rak-kostiju/
gland	žlijezda	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/genitourinarne-bolesti/rak-spolnog-i-

		mokracnog-sustava/rak-prostate
male reproductive system	reproduktivni sustav muškarca	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/specifne-bolesti-muskaraca/reproduktivni-sustav-muskarca
bone fracture	prijelom kosti	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/ozljede-i-trovanja/prijelomi-iscasjenja-uganuca/prijelomi
compression of the spinal cord	kompresija kralježnične moždine	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/neurologija/bolesti-kraljeznicne-mozdine/kompresija-kraljeznicne-mozdine
complication	komplikacija	Cochrane glossary 2017
medicine	lijek	Cochrane glossary 2017
formation	stvaranje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=d1plXxk%3D&keyword=stvarati
skeletal complication	koštana komplikacija	http://www.almp.hr/upl/lijekovi/PIL/UP-I-530-09-09-02-515.pdf
treatment	liječenje	Cochrane glossary 2017
study characteristics	obilježja uključenih istraživanja	Cochrane – podnaslovi
medical database	medicinska baza podataka	Cochrane glossary 2017
low quality evidence	dokazi niske kvalitete	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD008208/metode-neinvazivne-stimulacije-mozga-za-lijecenje-kronicne-boli
moderate quality evidence	dokazi srednje kvalitete	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD006589/doknada-zeljeza-za-djecu-koja-zive-u-podrucjima-s

		endemskom-malarijom
clinical trial	klinički pokus	Cochrane glossary 2017
nausea	mučnina	Cochrane glossary 2017
renal complication	renalna komplikacija	http://www.almp.hr/upl/lijekovi/SPC/UP-I-530-09-11-02-116.pdf ; consultation with an expert
osteonecrosis of the jaw	osteonekroza čeljusti	Cochrane glossary 2017
die	odumrijeti	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eFpmXxQ%3D&keyword=odumrijeti
very low quality evidence	dokazi vrlo niske kvalitete	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD008208/metode-neinvazivne-stimulacije-mozga-za-lijecenje-kronicne-boli
disease progression	razvoj bolesti	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pulmologija/kronicna-opstruktivna-plucna-bolest
newborn	novorođenče	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eFvkUBA%3D&keyword=novoro%C4%91en%C4%8De
screening	probir	https://zir.nsk.hr/islandora/object/unin:937/preview
galactosaemia	galaktozemija	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pedijatrija/nasljedne-metabolicke-bolesti/galaktozemija
newborn baby	novorođenče	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/zdravlje-djece/zdrava-novorodjencad-i-dojencad/prvih-nekoliko-dana-zivota
clinical outcome	klinički ishod	Cochrane glossary 2017
child	dijete	Cochrane glossary 2017

inherited disease	nasljedna bolest	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pedijatrija/nasljedne-metabolicke-bolesti/galaktozemija
breakdown	razgrađivanje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=dljXxM%3D&keyword=razgraditi
milk sugar	mliječni šećer	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/probavne-bolesti/poremecaji-praznjenja-crijeva/proljev
galactose	galaktoza	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pedijatrija/nasljedne-metabolicke-bolesti/galaktozemija
feeding	hranjenje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fVxuUBc%3D&keyword=hraniti
cataract	mrena	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-ociju/katarakte-mrene_
jaundice	žutica	Cochrane glossary 2017
liver	jetra	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-jetre-i-zucnog-mjehura/klinicki-pokazatelji-bolesti-jetre/zatajenje-jetre
liver failure	zatajenje jetre	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/bolesti-jetre-i-zucnog-mjehura/klinicki-pokazatelji-bolesti-jetre/zatajenje-jetre
infection	infekcija	Cochrane glossary 2017
long-term complication	dugoročna komplikacija	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD001516/ropinirol-za-komplikacije-izazvane-levodopom-kod-parkinsonove-bolesti
learning difficulty	teškoća u učenju	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=6292 8

fertility problem	problem s plodnošću	http://www.roditelji.hr/zelim-bebu/3-sto-uzrokuje-neplodnost/ ; consultation with an expert
search date	datum pretraživanja literature	Cochrane – podnaslovi
research	istraživanje	Cochrane glossary 2017
singing	pjevanje	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=eV1kUBU%3D&keyword=pjevanje
adult	odrasla osoba	Cochrane glossary 2017
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	kronična opstruktivna plućna bolest	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pulmologija/kronicna-opstruktivna-plucna-bolest
COPD	KOPD	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pulmologija/kronicna-opstruktivna-plucna-bolest
lungs	pluća	Cochrane glossary 2017
airflow	protok zraka	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/pulmologija/kronicna-opstruktivna-plucna-bolest
muscle contraction	kontrakcija mišića	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/bolesti-misica-kostiju-i-vezivnog-tkiva/bol-u-vratu-i-u-ledjima/spasticni-tortikolis
co-ordination	koordinacija	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=elpuUBU%3D&keyword=koordinacija
breathing exercise	vježba disanja	https://hrcak.srce.hr/141929

health	zdravlje	Cochrane glossary 2017
health condition	zdravstveno stanje	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/posebne-teme/zdravstveno-stanje-i-putovanje
breathlessness	zadihanost	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD011434/vjezbe-ruku-u-obiljelih-od-kronicne-opstruktivne-plucne-bolesti-kopb
control group	kontrolna skupina	Cochrane glossary 2017
meta-analysis	metaanaliza	Cochrane glossary 2017
statistical analysis	statistička analiza	http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/2384/
pooled result	zajednički rezultat	https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/156831
method	metoda	Cochrane glossary 2017
outcome	ishod	Cochrane glossary 2017

2. Translation

Tjelovježba za intermitentnu klaudikaciju CD000990

Tjelovježba za smanjenje simptoma intermitentne klaudikacije

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Intermitentna klaudikacija grčevita je bol u nogama koja se javlja tijekom hodanja, a simptomi se ublažavaju mirovanjem. Uzrokovana je nedovoljnim protokom krvi u mišiće noge koji nastaje zbog ateroskleroze (stvaranja masnih nakupina u arterijama koje otežavaju protok krvi). Osobama s blagom i srednje jakom klaudikacijom savjetuje se da hodaju koliko mogu^{liii}, prestanu pušiti i smanje broj čimbenika rizika za razvoj kardiovaskularnih bolesti. Dodatne su opcije za liječenje intermitentne klaudikacije antitrombocitna terapija, uzimanje^{liv} pentoksifilina ili cilostazola, angioplastika (proširivanje arterija umetanjem balona) ili ugradnja premosnice.

Istraživanja i ključni rezultati

Autori pregleda pronašli su 32 kontrolirana pokusa u kojima je nasumično određena vrsta liječenja^{lv} za 1835 odraslih osoba sa stalnom boli u nogama: dijelu ispitanika propisana je tjelovježba, dijelu uobičajene mjere skrbi ili placebo, a dijelu druge intervencije (dokazi se temelje na literaturi objavljenoj do studenog 2016.^{lvi}). Istraživači su mjerili ishode u periodima od dva tjedna nakon početka pokusa do dvije godine nakon početka pokusa. Različite vrste tjelovježbe uključivale su trening snage, nordijsko hodanje te vježbe gornjih i donjih udova. Sudionici su vježbali pod nadzorom najmanje dva puta tjedno. Uključeni su pokusi bili srednje kvalitete, uglavnom zbog nedostatka relevantnih podataka. Deset je pokusa pokazalo da su sudionici grupe koja je vježbala povećali udaljenost koju su mogli prehodati bez bolova, kao i maksimalnu udaljenost koju su mogli prehodati. Poboljšanja daljine hodanja bila su vidljiva i do dvije godine kasnije. Tjelovježba nije poboljšala brahijalni indeks gležnja.

Zbog ograničenih podataka nisu pronađeni dokazi da je tjelovježba utjecala na smrt (ispitanici koji su vježbali nisu umirali niti ranije niti kasnije od prosjeka)^{lvii} ili na potrebu za amputacijom udova. Istraživači su procjenjivali kvalitetu života putem Upitnika SF-36 nakon tri i šest mjeseci od početka pokusa. Nakon tri mjeseca, dimenzije upitnika^{lviii} kojima se procjenjuje kvaliteta života – „fizičko funkcioniranje“, „vitalnost“ i „ograničenje zbog fizičkih teškoća“ – poboljšane su tjelovježbom, no kako su samo dva pokusa navela te rezultate, podatci su ograničeni. Pet je istraživanja navelo poboljšan „profil fizičkog zdravlja“, četiri istraživanja navela su poboljšan „profil mentalnog zdravlja“ nakon perioda vježbanja u trajanju od šest mjeseci, a dva su istraživanja uz to navela i poboljšanje u „fizičkom funkcioniranju“ i „općem zdravlju“. U ostalim dimenzijama nije uočeno nikakvo poboljšanje nakon šest mjeseci tjelovježbe.

Podatci o usporedbi tjelovježbe s antitrombocitnom terapijom, uzimanjem pentoksifilina, iloprosta te vitamina E, kao i s pneumatskom kompresijom stopala i lista ograničeni su zbog nedovoljnog broja pokusa i sudionika.

Kvaliteta dokaza

Iz ovog se pregleda čini da programi tjelovježbe mogu povećati udaljenost koju osoba može prehodati za one osobe koje se smatraju fizički spremnima za režim vježbanja. Taj se pozitivni učinak vidi i nakon dvije godine praćenja programa. Dokazi u ovom pregledu srednje su do visoke kvalitete. Iako su postojale očite razlike između pokusa, populacije i ishodi istih generalno su se mogli uspoređivati, a rezultati su relevantni za osobe koje boluju od intermitentne klaudikacije. Kombinirani su rezultati sakupljeni iz velikih veličina uzoraka – preko 300 ispitanika za većinu ishoda – korištenjem ponovljivih metoda.

Bisfosfonati za uznapredovali rak prostate CD006250

Bisfosfonati za uznapredovali rak prostate

Istraživačko pitanje

Ovaj pregled i analiza uspoređivali su mogućnost smanjenja boli, količinu koštanih komplikacija (koštanih događaja), broj smrti, kvalitetu života, nuspojave, korištenje analgetika (lijekova protiv bolova) i razvoj raka kod muškaraca s koštanim metastazama od raka prostate (sekundarni rak kostiju^{lix}).

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Prostata je žlijezda u reproduktivnom sustavu muškarca. Rak prostate može se proširiti na druge dijelove tijela (putem metastaza), uključujući i na kosti. Osim smrti, neke od ozbiljnih komplikacija koje pacijenti koji boluju od raka prostate mogu očekivati su prijelomi kostiju i kompresija kralježnične moždine. Bisfosfonati su lijekovi koji djeluju na stvaranje koštanog tkiva i mogu pomoći pri smanjenju koštane boli, broja prijeloma i drugih koštanih komplikacija. U pregledu smo^{lx} se usredotočili na bol jer se ona često pojavljuje te može onemogućiti normalne dnevne aktivnosti te zahtijevati daljnje liječenje.

Obilježja uključenih istraživanja

Pretražili smo medicinske baze podataka zaključno s datumom 13. srpnja 2017. Dva su autora pregleda neovisno provjerila, sažela i analizirala rezultate istih. Pregled uključuje 18 kliničkih pokusa.

Ključni rezultati

Pronađeni su dokazi niske kvalitete da korištenje bisfosfonata nije uzrokovalo klinički relevantnu razliku u osjećaju boli (u tri istraživanja koja su uključivala 876 muškaraca) u usporedbi s placebo (lažnim liječenjem) ili bez ikakvog liječenja. Bisfosfonati su smanjili bol kod 40 muškaraca više na njih 1000 (19 manje u usporedbi sa 114 više).

Pronašli smo dokaze srednje kvalitete koji pokazuju da je korištenje bisfosfonata vjerojatno uzrokovalo 58 koštanih događaja manje na njih 1000 (85 do 27 manje). Korištenje bisfosfonata nije pokazalo jasnu razliku u broju muškaraca koji su umrli ili broju muškaraca koji su smanjili korištenje lijekova protiv bolova. Pronašli smo dokaze srednje kvalitete koji potvrđuju da su bisfosfonati vjerojatno povećali broj muškaraca koji su osjetili mučninu. Korištenje bisfosfonata uzrokovalo je mučninu kod sedam muškaraca više na njih 1000 (0 do 14 više). Pronašli smo dokaze srednje kvalitete da je korištenje bisfosfonata vjerojatno povećalo broj muškaraca s bubrežnim problemima. U ovom je slučaju korištenje bisfosfonata rezultiralo s renalnim komplikacijama kod 22 muškarca više (četiri do 50 muškaraca više). Utvrdili smo postojanje dokaza vrlo niske kvalitete da je korištenje bisfosfonata pokazalo jasnu razliku u nastajanju osteonekroze vilice (bolest kod koje kosti vilice oslabe i odumiru^{lxi}). Utvrdili smo postojanje dokaza srednje kvalitete da su bisfosfonati vjerojatno smanjili broj muškaraca kod kojih je došlo do očitog razvoja bolesti (bolest se pogoršala). To znači da je korištenje bisfosfonata rezultiralo s 36 muškaraca manje na njih 1000 kod kojih je došlo do razvoja bolesti (71 manje do sedam manje). Nismo pronašli iskoristive podatke o kvaliteti života.

Kvaliteta dokaza.

Dokazi su srednje ili vrlo niske kvalitete.

Probir^{lxii} novorođenčadi^{lxiii} na galaktozemiju CD012272

Probir novorođenčadi na galaktozemiju

Istraživačko pitanje

Pregledali smo dokaze za probir novorođenčadi na galaktozemiju u svrhu sprječavanja ili smanjenja vjerojatnosti smrti ili bolesti, poboljšanja kliničkih ishoda za novorođenčad koja pati od te bolesti i poboljšanja kvalitete života za stariju djecu koja pate od te bolesti.

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Galaktozemija je nasljedna bolest^{lxiv} koja utječe na sposobnost tijela da razgrađuje mliječni šećer galaktozu. Novorođenčad s galaktozemijom u prvih par tjedana života može pokazati različite simptome, uključujući slabo hranjenje, mrene, žuticu, povećanu jetru te tešku infekciju ili zatajenje jetre^{lxv}. Bez liječenja novorođenčad s galaktozemijom često je bolesna i ima povećan rizik od smrti uzrokovane zatajenjem jetre. Nažalost, usprkos liječenju, dugoročne komplikacije kod osoba koje boluju od galaktozemije uključuju teškoće u učenju i probleme s plodnošću (kod žena).

Datum pretraživanja literature

Dokazi se temelje na literaturi objavljenoj do 11. listopada 2017.

Obilježja uključenih istraživanja

Nisu pronađena istraživanja koja bi mogla biti uključena u pregled.

Ključni rezultati

Nisu pronađena odgovarajuća istraživanja, ali svjesni smo da postoje nekontrolirana istraživanja koja ukazuju na to da probir novorođenčadi na galaktozemiju, kao i rano liječenje, mogu smanjiti smrtnost i posljedice bolesti. Potrebna su daljnja istraživanja kako bi pronašli konkretne dokaze za ili protiv probira.

Kvaliteta dokaza

Nisu pronađena odgovarajuća istraživanja za ovaj pregled.

Pjevanje za odrasle osobe s kroničnom opstruktivnom plućnom bolesti (KOPD) CD012296

Pjevanje za KOPD

Pjevanje potiče pluća na stvaranje protoka zraka kako bi se glasom stvorile muzikalne riječi ili zvukovi. Pjevanje može zahtijevati veliki trud za kontrakciju mišića i koordinaciju. To bi moglo koristiti osobama koje boluju od kronične opstruktivne plućne bolesti (KOPD) na sličan način kao i vježbe disanja. Pjevanje navodno ima pozitivan učinak na zdravlje, ali potrebni su dokazi koji tu tvrdnju potvrđuju prije nego što pjevanje predložimo specifično kao pomoć pri poboljšanju zdravstvenih uvjeta. Namjeravali smo istražiti ima li pjevanje utjecaja na kvalitetu života ili zaduhanost kod osoba s KOPD-om. Uključili smo tri istraživanja s ukupno 112 ispitanika. Ispitanici su nasumično podijeljeni u kontrolnu skupinu koja je pjevala i kontrolnu skupinu koja nije pjevala. Ispitanici su se u drugoj kontrolnoj skupini bavili filmskim radionicama, izradom rukotvorina ili se nisu bavili nikakvim aktivnostima. Ispitanici su pjevali u skupinama, jednom do dvaput tjedno u trajanju od sat vremena, a minimalno je trajanje pokusa bilo šest tjedana. Zbog raznovrsnosti rezultata nismo mogli kombinirati veliki broj rezultata u metaanalize (statističke analize koje kombiniranjem dvaju ili više različitih istraživanja daju zajednički rezultat)^{lxvi}. Neka su istraživanja pokazala poboljšanje u nekim aspektima kvalitete života, dok neka nisu pokazala nikakvo poboljšanje. Zaduhanost se mjerila samo u jednom istraživanju te ono nije dokazalo poboljšanje. Istraživanja nisu navela jesu li ikakve promjene koje je pjevanje uzrokovalo potrajale. Nijedno istraživanje nije otkrilo nuspojave pjevanja, te se čini da je pjevanje sigurna aktivnost za osobe koje boluju od KOPD-a. Istraživanja su bila niske kvalitete zbog malog broja sudionika i nepostojanja informacija o korištenim metodama i ishodima. Nismo mogli pronaći dovoljno dokaza kako bi sa sigurnošću odredili utjecaj koji pjevanje ima na osobe koje boluju od KOPD-a. Potrebna su daljnja istraživanja i ona se trebaju usredotočiti na prikupljanje većeg broja sudionika.

3. Resources

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Endnotes

ⁱ While the source text only talks about “an important conditioning factor”, and my glossary offers only “faktor koji uvjetuje” as a term, I chose to add “*ponašanje i razmišljanja*” (behaviours and beliefs). I believe that this is what the author was implying upon using the term, especially in the context of the preceding and the following text, and I felt it best to make my translation as transparent as possible so as not to confuse the reader by making him or her wonder what these factors actually condition.

ⁱⁱ As discussed on the Omega forum, there were two options for translating the term “power distance” and they were “*distanca moći*” and “*hijerarhijska distanca*”. I chose to go with “*distanca moći*”, even though some of the relevant sources I used do use the term “*hijerarhijska distanca*” because I feel that “*distanca moći*” captures the original meaning in a clearer way. It seems to me that using “*hijerarhijska distanca*” would not sufficiently emphasise the power aspect, but rather a distance in positions within a hierarchy.

ⁱⁱⁱ Since the source text talks of “trade”, I was faced with the choice of having to choose which meaning of trade (there is an exchange of goods for money/there is an exchange of goods for other goods) to go with. In the end, I believe that using “*uvoz i izvoz krvnih pripravaka*” (import and export of blood products), as this can cover both of the implied meanings, even if it is a somewhat longer translation.

^{iv} As discussed on Omega, I believe that when introducing the term for the first time, it is prudent to provide the English original, as well as the acronym, so that the reader can look up the term if he wishes to do his own research.

^v In English, the term “young adult” denotes a person in their late teens to early twenties. I could not find a suitable term in Croatian (a friend who is studying psychology did suggest using *mlađa odrasla dob*, but pointed out that this refers to the 20-40 age range), and since there seem to be numerous ways of categorizing young adults in regards to age, I chose to go with the descriptive translation which I believe would not cause any confusion for the reader and would not look out of place in the context of Croatian work culture.

^{vi} Since the text covers a long time period of education (from the start of elementary school to the very end of secondary school, at least), I chose to go with “*nastavnici*” when talking about teachers as it is the most neutral option and using it would avoid using a construction like “*učitelji i profesori*” (the two different titles in the Croatian education system) which would make the translation clunky.

^{vii} The source text uses the term “boss”, which I chose to translate with the more general “*nadređeni*”. Since the text does go on to mention superiors specifically, and it mentions both “boss” and “superior” as if they are synonymous. Using just “*nadređeni*” for both concepts is clear enough and will not cause a disruption in the flow of the text.

^{viii} As discussed on Omega, even though the source text uses the singular, using the plural in Croatian is a choice that leaves no chance for ambiguity or misunderstanding and shows that this indeed refers to any potential large (or small)-power-distance situation. I employed plurals similarly in other parts of the translation as well.

^{ix} Using “*egzistencijalnoj nejednakosti*” twice in such a short span of text would seem repetitive; the reader will easily understand which inequality the text refers to.

^x Even though there is an entry in my glossary for the term “salary system” I chose to omit it from the translation. At first I did try to include it – “*Sustav plaća ukazuje na postojanje razlike...*” or “*U sustavu plaća vidljive su razlike...*” – but simply pointing out that a wage gap exists is a concise way of giving the reader the relevant information.

^{xi} Because I chose to use “*društveni položaj*” as a term for status, here I chose to emphasise the ascribed value manual work has in comparison to office work. Additionally, emphasising the value fits better contextually.

^{xii} While using the term “*menadžment*” might be more appropriate in a text on economy, I believe that in this case “*međunarodno upravljanje*” would sound more foreign. Additionally, I do believe that quite a large number of Croatian sources use “*menadžment*”, and the Croatian reader would more easily understand the concept if it is expressed this way.

^{xiii} Related to endnote iv, as the term had been previously introduced in the text, I chose to use the English acronym as I believe the reader will have remembered what the acronym represents.

^{xiv} The translation of the quote has been provided by me as there is no official translation.

^{xv} “Packaged leadership methods” seems to refer to a type of leadership methods that come with their own checklist of what should be done and only require the leader to go through that list – they are literally pre-packaged. This however does not seem to be a term, and I could not find any equivalent in Croatian. I chose to omit the *type* of leadership methods and just emphasise that it comes from America, as I believe that the following clause does cover the fact that these leadership methods already have certain expectations that need to be fulfilled.

^{xvi} This terminology was discussed on Omega. Using “*sveučilište s većim istraživačkim kapacitetom*” both explicitly states that the university in question has a higher research capacity, and implies that because of it is more research-intensive than a university with a lower research capacity or no research capacity at all would be.

^{xvii} Translation of all quotes used in the source text was provided by me as I was unable to find any official translations.

^{xviii} I chose to use the quotation style suggested by pravopis.hr due to the fact that Croatian readers are more familiar with a last name – first name quotation style than what the author uses.

^{xix} When it comes to translating the term “institution”, it was pointed out on the Omega forum that it can be translated as both „ustanova“ and „institucija“. My colleagues have all agreed upon the fact that “ustanova” is used more often when discussing educational institutions, and I agree with them. Additionally “*institucija*” has more of a political connotation in Croatian and should therefore be avoided as an equivalent to “institution” when the context deals specifically with educational institutions.

^{xx} This was also discussed on Omega. Taking into account all the arguments, I chose to go with “*sveučilište usmjereno na istraživanje*” because it was the added focus on research that differentiated it from the previous models of the university.

^{xxi} While the source text provides an explanation of the concept of the Gymnasium, the same is not needed in Croatian since there is less difference between the German and Croatian education system than there is between the German and the English/American education system.

^{xxii} When it comes to the title of this book, *The Glass Bead Game*, as well as the book *The Magic Mountain* and the essay *The Conflict of the Faculties*, I chose to use the existing translations of the works so that the reader can easily find the book/essay if it is available in his native language and indicated who provided the translations in the footnotes.

^{xxiii} This was quite difficult to translate, as it was unclear to me what “they” referred to. Or rather, it seemed like it referred to the arguments and counters, but how would the fact that they no longer refer to anything in the real world be intoxicating, yet claustrophobic? I did some research on the book, and surmised from it that the plot took place in a fictional province where in which an order of intellectuals lived, devoting all their time to intellectual efforts, as well as the (mysterious, unspecified) Glass Bead Game. From this I understood that the sentence “It can be intoxicating, but it becomes claustrophobic,” is a direct reference to the isolation provided by this fictional province, and while pure intellectual effort *can* be intoxicating, it becomes a burden if it is done without contact with the world. Because of this, I chose to refer back to “*akademska odvojenost od svijeta*” in order to illustrate the author’s thoughts more clearly.

^{xxiv} Using R&D in the source language is a more common occurrence than using “*IR*” would be in the target language. To avoid any confusion or causing possible obstruction to the flow of the text, I chose to use the full term in all occurrences.

^{xxxv} Due to the fact that being part of a wider research effort would mean that three universities would, for instance, take on three smaller projects, instead of one university taking on one larger project. Since the individual projects are smaller, they are less significant, and therefore do not score as much when it comes to university rankings. Using the formulation “*individualna istraživanja samo [su] manji dio*”, while expanding from the source text, is the most comprehensive way of translation.

^{xxxvi} Due to differences in the education system, the term “graduate school” encompasses both “*diplomski studij*” and “*postdiplomski studij*” in the target culture. I worried that the reader, should he choose to investigate further into the American education system, might find himself confused, so I went with the more descriptive option.

^{xxxvii} There does not appear to be an official translation of the mentioned report, so I took the liberty of translating it myself. It is because of the fact that no official translation exists that I chose to leave the original title in parenthesis, which is not something I did with the previous three titles: should a reader search for the previous three works under the translated name, he would find them, but he would not have such luck in finding this particular title. Leaving the original title is therefore helpful to the reader.

^{xxxviii} While I initially did translate this as “*uspon američkog istraživačkog sveučilišta*”, using the singular to refer to the very concept of those universities, the use of the singular did not syntactically fit in conjunction with the following sentence, as one university cannot be the heart of research and innovation clusters on both the East and the West Coasts (that is, it can; but it would imply a specific university, not a specific *type* of university). Therefore I chose to go with the plural form, “*američkih istraživačkih sveučilišta*”.

^{xxxix} I chose to use the definite article as this culture is specific to a time and a place.

^{xxx} There seems to be an orthographic inconsistency in the available resources: both “Starčevo Culture” and “Starčevo culture” appear in the sources. Due to the fact that a slightly higher number of sources capitalized both words, and in the name of textual consistency, I chose to do the same.

^{xxxxi} While the term “plan of archaeological features” can be found in some sources, they are few and random. I chose to omit the “*plan*” component from my translation completely and use a descriptive translation which clearly states what can be found on the figure in question. I do not believe that the reader will be in any way deprived of understanding what the figure represents.

^{xxxii} Even though in the ST these two sentences are not separate but connected with a conjunction (“... *položaj naselja starčevačke culture, a vidljivo je i to da...*”), the sentence would be too clunky in the translation. The meaning would remain the same whether or not the sentence was split or not, so I chose to split it to make the text easier to read.

^{xxxiii} The original sentence was “*Rezultati istraživanja i obrade arheološkog materijala*”. While it was clear in the source text that the word “*rezultati*” referred to both “*istraživanje*” and “*obrada arheološkog materijala*” I worried that a similar construction in English would cause confusion, e.g. “Excavation and archaeological material analysis results” would imply that the section would talk about the excavation as one separate entity, rather than excavation results. Therefore, I used a noun phrase and an of-phrase for maximum clarity.

^{xxxiv} I chose to preserve the original units of measurement as I believe that metric units would not be out of place in a text of this kind and I did not want to risk misrepresenting the numbers.

^{xxxv} While I do define “*teren*” as “terrain” in my glossary (as found in the Archaeological glossary by professor Pavlović), I chose to use “area” as my translation because “terrain” has a narrower definition than “area” in English and might cause confusion for the reader. “Area” is clear, concise, and does not affect the meaning of the original sentence.

^{xxxvi} There does not seem to be a standardized way to denote the SU marker, even within individual texts. I chose to use a combination of indefinite articles with the SU markers in parentheses, as I believe it to be the

best way to concisely describe the figures without confusing the reader or disrupting the flow of the text with very long noun phrases.

^{xxxvii} While the original text differentiates between “*lijep*” and “*kućni lijep*”, the sources I consulted do not – the Struna terminological base translates “*kućni lijep*” as “daub” and typing in “*lijep*” causes the search bar to offer the definition for “*kućni lijep*”. Some sources *do* use “house daub”, but those seem like literal translations, and googling the term “house daub” offers two foreign sources using the term and a lot of information on properties called House Daub and Daub house, or a random combination of those words. Additionally, daub is mostly used in the construction of houses, I do not believe much is lost if the two terms are both translated simply as “daub” and I also believe that the text is much less likely to cause confusion for the reader.

^{xxxviii} Unlike the way I used the SU markers in the descriptions of the figures, using a definite article and not placing the SU marker in parentheses was more appropriate in this case as this was a specific pit and its importance had to be properly emphasised.

^{xxxix} I chose to add “in total” so as to avoid beginning the sentence with a numeral, having to rearrange the sentence, or having to spell out the numeral, which I believe would not be economical.

^{xl} While my part of translation did not have much dialogue, the author does differentiate between Domingo’s speech and Pavlović and Zelić’s speech. However, since speech is important for their characterization, I chose to mark the differences in some way and dedicate the discussion portion of my thesis to the way I marked the differences and why I felt it was important to do so. In this case I chose to use “mighty” as an adverb, which the Collins dictionary states is the case mainly in the US and in informal speech. In translating Domingo’s lines I also used g-dropping and other informal markers to emphasise the difference in speech. For Pavlović and Zelić, I chose to use more standard language with the addition of certain discourse markers, such as *man*.

^{xli} In the discussion on Omega, we agreed that we would keep certain culture-specific terms as is and explain them in a short footnote. This way there is no need to attempt to find a cultural equivalent, which could very well affect the ‘flavour’ of the book, or attempt to explain the term descriptively in text, which might break the flow of the text. Additionally, this way the reader has the chance to get to know Croatian culture a little.

^{xlii} The source text goes as follows: “...način na koji je ispuštao posljednji glas u pojedinim riječima, mekano „l“ i „ć“ te, više od svega, neobični akcenti koji...”. I had to come up with a way that would explain the differences in the speech I chose to write as Domingo’s to the English-speaking audience as well, especially since I couldn’t rely on the described differences in the pronunciation of l and ć. Therefore, I chose to use simple descriptions of the way I translated Domingo’s speech so that the audience can easily imagine it as they read. This will also be dealt with in the discussion.

^{xliii} I chose to replace the comma present in the source text with a semicolon, and I chose to include semicolons in other parts of the text as well. In the source text, the narrator sometimes has the habit of talking in long, winding, run-on sentences. While those do convey a certain sense of immediacy, and there is something to be said about the narrator style, I believe that such constructions in English would only tire the reader. The semicolon marks the place where the sentence could have ended but did not, and as such minimizes the possibility of a certain kind of fatigue for the reader.

^{xliv} I decided to split the original sentence as it would be too long and winding if translated as is. This way no meaning is lost and the text is somewhat easier to read through.

^{xlv} I chose to add “ever” to signify more concretely that this behaviour was specific to their entire careers.

^{xlvi} The original sentences were “*Domingo je bio više od snimatelja isto kao što je Pavlović bio više od montažera, ni jedan ni drugi nisu samo izvršavali zapovijedi, itekako su davali svoj kreativni doprinos svakom filmu na kojem su radili, ali nevolja je bila u tome što su u posljednje vrijeme radili samo na šugavim,*

komercijalnim projektima. Trebalo je od nečega preživjeti.” I chose to split the first sentence and then combined the latter half of that sentence with the second sentence, which turned out as “The trouble was that lately all they had done were useless commercial projects, but they had to make a living somehow.” This way the flow of the text is smoother, and the new sentence clearly shows the correlation between their work on commercial projects and the fact that they needed money to live.

^{xlvii} This entire paragraph was one single sentence in the source text. At first, I thought of keeping it as is, but that proved to be hard to read. My solution was then to break it up into three separate sentences. This way, the text flows easily and there’s not much change in the meaning of the paragraph, which still serves to flesh out Zelić’s character – older, has many connections, a career in niche movies etc. In the same sentence, I struggled with the word “*angažman*” (“...*filmmove na granici arta, angažmana, trasha i čiste zajebancije...*”) because according to the text it seemed that “*angažman*” was a genre of the movies he directed, much like art and trash. In the end, knowing what I know about the character, I thought to translate it as “audience participation [movies]”, inspired by *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* and other media that “[involve the] audience in some aspect of a performance” (Oxford Dictionaries), as that seems exactly like the type of movie Zelić would be a part of.

^{xlviii} The original sentence is “*svi su radili sve*”. I had trouble translating it into English – “everyone did everything” was not nearly as precise as I hoped it would be and looked confusing. “Each had done everything” was much the same. In the end I chose a longer, descriptive solution, which translates the meaning clearly and with no room for wrong interpretation.

^{xlix} Any variation on “*nastup*” sounded much more sensationalist than the source text intended it to. The point was that they would show the movie and have a discussion with the audience after that. I chose to go with “screening”, as well as add “a post-movie discussion” so as to make it clear what would be happening at the cannery.

ⁱ I chose to use eye-dialect here to emphasise just how terrible Pavlović’s attempt at the Dubrovnik way of speech was. Again, this will also be dealt with in the discussion.

ⁱⁱ While this type of joke might seem too crass for the English language, I thought it necessary to include it and stick as close to the original as can be, because, much like insisting on the use of stylistic markers to denote differences in speech and how they might affect characterization, the use of swearwords serves the same purpose. I will also be talking about this in my discussion.

ⁱⁱⁱ Much like with culture-specific items, I did not feel the need to try to adapt names of Croatian bands. Either the reader will have known something about Croatian culture prior to reading the book, making it possible for him to recognize these references, or not, but he will be able to learn something about each band in the footnotes and get a clearer picture of the musical tastes of the group.

ⁱⁱⁱⁱ I chose to translate the original, “keep walking”, with “*da hodaju koliko mogu*”. Other options I thought about were “*da nastave hodati*” and “*da ne prestanu hodati*” which both looked awkward and unnatural in Croatian in this particular context. I also consulted a medical doctor who confirmed that a patient with intermittent claudication would be given the advice to keep walking *as much as they can* – overexerting oneself would cause other problems.

^{liv} Though there is no verb in the original list (“...include antiplatelet therapy, pentoxifylline or cilostazol, angioplasty...”) I chose to add “*uzimanje*” so as to signalize more clearly that these are medications a person can take to relieve intermittent claudication.

^{lv} Since I had to look at quite a few Cochrane reviews for the purposes of creating the glossary, I noticed that translations do use “*randomiziran*” or “*randomizirati*” for “randomise”. However, I believe it would only create confusion for the reader if I were to use something like “*randomizirano liječenje*” in my translation, which is

why I chose to go a more descriptive route and translate it as “*nasumično određena vrsta liječenja*” for maximum clarity and simplicity of reading, while still keeping the original meaning intact.

^{lvi} The use of “current until” was tricky to translate for me. Later on in the text, the following sentence appears “the evidence is current to: 11 October 2017” and I used the translation I used for that as the template to translate this case as well, resulting in the translation “*dokazi se temelje na literaturi objavljenj do studenog 2016.*” which gives the reader all the necessary information needed in a clear and concise manner.

^{lvii} I had a lot of trouble with the expression “had no effect on death” which appears in these summaries. I did not understand whether it referred to the fact that the treatments did not cause death earlier than it happens on average, or the fact that the treatment caused the person to live longer than expected, or both. Upon looking through the available translations of Cochrane reviews, I found that those indeed translated “had no effect on death” with “*nije imala utjecaja na smrt*” (or similar constructions. Still, I do not believe this is the best solution, as it does not give any meaningful information to the reader, and if I had trouble understanding the original, how would a person reading the translation feel? This is why I chose to translate it with “*nisu pronađeni dokazi da je tjelovježba utjecala na smrt (ispitanici koji su vježbali nisu umirali niti ranije niti kasnije od prosjeka)*”, which does contain the usual translation by Cochrane (“*utjecala na smrt*”), but also an explanation for the reader.

^{lviii} The source text here talks about “indicators of quality of life”. The reason I chose to go with “*dimenzije upitnika kojima se procjenjuje kvaliteta života*” is because these indicators are in fact three of the eight dimensions of the SF-36 Questionnaire, and “*dimenzije*” are referred to later on in the paragraph. This way, I believe the readers will not feel confusion when reading through this sentence, nor will they feel confusion when reading about “*dimenzije*” two sentences later, as they will be aware that “*dimenzije*” are an integral part of the Questionnaire.

^{lix} While the original text only speaks of “bone cancer”, I decided to translate it as “*sekundarni rak kostiju*” since this is definitely what the source text is referring to (talking about metastases on the bone) but for some reason does not emphasise even though secondary bone cancer is hardly an unusual term in the English language as well. Insisting on pointing out that there is a difference between *rak kostiju* and *sekundarni rak kostiju* helps the readers in the end. Should they decide to look up the term “*sekundarni rak kostiju*”, they will immediately be brought to the correct information about the development and appropriate treatment for the disease, since treatment options for primary and secondary bone cancer do differ.

^{lx} When translating the first person plural sentences, the available translate Cochrane plain language summaries do not have a hard-set rule, as both literal translation (via the corresponding form of the first person plural) and scientific distance (the passive) appear. I chose to keep the form as it is in the source text (first person plural) due to the fact that, while Croatian does have a preference for distance in these kinds of texts, Cochrane's own reviews seem to have none, and since these are plain language summaries, I believe that some wiggle room for informality exists. Additionally, the reader might perceive the text as more engaging rather than a dry, scientific summary, due to the explicit knowledge that other people spent time working on collecting these reviews and summarizing them.

^{lxi} The original text states that osteonecrosis is a disease “where the jaw bone weakens and dies”. I chose to translate the verb “dies” with “*odumire*”, which is the translation that would normally be used for “die off”. However, in Croatian, tissue of any kind (bone, muscle, etc.) does not die, as it is not alive, but “*odumire*”. To make sure, I did google both options, and “*odumiranje (kostiju) vilice*” yielded many results, while “*umiranje*” yielded none.

^{lxii} While there are numerous terms for “screening” in use in the Croatian language – *probir, skrining, pregled* – that are more or less in use among all populations, I chose to use “*probir*” as a majority of articles did seem to use that wording. I believe “*skrining*” would confuse the reader should he or she see it in the text, and

“pregled” seems to be a lot more vague than *“probir”*, which is generally more specific and used especially with screenings that newborns are subjected to, meaning that readers will have knowledge of the term.

^{lxiii} The source text uses both “newborn” and “babies” to refer to children that are under a month old. I chose to translate both terms with *“novorođenčad”* as it is quite unambiguous, used generously in the Croatian language, and it is more economical to use one word (as opposed to *“novorođeno dijete”* for instance) for the same concept, which also has the added benefit of the text flow being unbroken.

^{lxiv} The source text states that galactosaemia is an “inherited disease”, which would literally be translated as *“naslijeđena bolest”*. However, this construction is very unusual in Croatian (244 results on Google) compared with *“nasljedna bolest”* (14,600 results). Since the concept remains the same – a disease that has been inherited – I chose to use the more common option.

^{lxv} I decided to turn the sentence around a bit. The original sentence was “... an enlarged liver with liver failure or severe infection”. Since I believe that the infection refers to the infection of the liver, I chose to order the sentence from the less severe to the more severe condition, and liver infections do occur before liver failure (and are often the reason for it).

^{lxvi} I chose to take the sentence “[a] meta-analysis is a statistical analysis which combines the results of two or more separate studies to give a pooled result” from the original, shorten it and put it into parentheses. It appears to be an explanation that needed to be put into parentheses in the first place, or maybe even into a footnote, because otherwise it disrupts the flow of the text.