

**SVEUČILIŠTE U ZAGREBU
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET
ODSJEK ZA ANGLISTIKU**

**DIPLOMSKI STUDIJ ANGLISTIKE
SMJER: PREVODITELJSTVO**

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Domestication and Foreignization in the Translation of Different Text Types

Diplomski rad



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2018.

Rad je obranjen _____ i ocijenjen ocjenom _____.

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GRADUATE PROGRAMME
TRANSLATION TRACK

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Domestication and Foreignization in the Translation of Different Text Types

Diploma thesis

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

Supervisor:
Alexander Hoyt

2018

Abstract

This thesis comprises five annotated translations, accompanied by a discussion. Excerpts from two books “Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind. Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival” and “A University Education” and three Cochrane plain language summaries were translated from English into Croatian and excerpts from a museum guidebook “Vodič antičke zbirke” and a book “Društvene igre” from Croatian into English. The discussion focused on one of the theories that emerged from the cultural and ideological turn in the field of Translation Studies near the end of the 20th century, namely the influential work of Lawrence Venuti, his concept of invisibility of translation and the domesticating and foreignizing translation strategies. I have then analysed my own translations of different text types, which I had to translate as a part of my Master’s Thesis during the second Summer semester of my Translation Studies Graduate Study Programme, and explored different domesticating and foreignizing moves I have employed in the translation process

Sažetak

Ovaj diplomski rad sastoji se od pet prijevoda s bilješkama i rasprave. Dijelovi dvije knjige „Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind. Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival“ i „A University Education“ te tri Cochranove sustavne preglede literature prevedeni su s engleskog jezika na hrvatski, a dijelovi vodiča „Vodič antičke zbirke“ i knjige „Društvene igre“ s hrvatskog jezika na engleski. Cilj rasprave bio je istražiti jednu od teorija koja je nastala iz ideološkog i kulturnog preokreta na području znanosti o prevođenju krajem 20. stoljeća, točnije utjecajni rad Lawrence Venutija, njegov pojam nevidljivosti prevoditelja te prevoditeljskih strategija podomaćivanja i postranjivanja. Slijedi analiza navedenih prijevoda koje sam prevodila u sklopu diplomskog rada na prevoditeljskom smjeru odsjeka za anglistiku te utvrđivanje različitih strategija podomaćivanja i postranjivanja korištenih u procesu prevođenja.

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Part One
Discussion

Domestication and Foreignization in the Translation of Different Text Types

*To talk about translation is rather like talking about the glass in front
of a picture when it is the picture itself that engrosses our attention.*

J. Lehmann

Introduction

Edward Sapir claimed that “No two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached” (1956, 69). Almost a century after him, Soviet semiotician Juri Lotman declared that “No language can exist unless it is steeped in the context of culture; and no culture can exist which does not have at its center, the structure of natural language” (1978, 211). In other words, language lies within the body of culture, and if a translator were to treat the text in isolation from the culture, he or she would do so at his or her own peril because translation involves far more than replacement of lexical and grammatical items between languages (Bassnett 2004). As Hatim and Mason (1990) have stated, the translator stands at the centre of this dynamic process of communication, a sort of a mediator between the author of a source text and its TL receivers. He or she must mediate between cultures and seek to overcome those incompatibilities which stand in the way of transfer of meaning. Pym (1998) stated the translator has to possess a degree of interculturality, whereby interculturality denotes beliefs and practices found in intersections or overlaps of culture. What has value as a sign in one cultural community may be devoid of significance in another, and the translator is positioned to identify the disparity and try to resolve it (Hatim and Mason 1990).

Near the end of the twentieth century, developments in the field of Translation Studies led to a division within the group of translation scholars. Some, such as Theo Hermans and Gideon Toury, sought to establish theoretical and methodological parameters within which the subject might develop (Descriptive Translation Studies), and others such as André Lefevere and Lawrence Venuti began to explore the implications of translation in a much broader cultural and historical framework. This new approach rejected the scientific drive for objectivity, neutrality and universalism upheld by DTS in favour of a humanistic approach

that supports the role of subjectivity and interpretation, thereby drawing attention to the power issues inherent in the translational act (Bassnett 2004, Pavlović 2015). They go beyond language and focus on the interaction between translation and culture, the way in which culture impacts and constrains translation and on the larger issues of context, history and convention. This “cultural turn”, as Mary Snell-Hornby (1988, 134) has called it, binds together a range of case studies that explore changing standards in translation over time, the power exercised in and on the publishing industry in pursuit of specific ideologies, feminist writings and translation, translation as “appropriation”, translation and colonization, and translation as rewriting (Munday 2003).

The aim of this paper is to explore one of the theories that emerged from the cultural and ideological turn, namely the influential work of Lawrence Venuti, his concept of invisibility of translation and the domesticating and foreignizing translation strategies, as well as how these concepts were perceived by other dominant figures in the field of Translation Studies. I will then analyse my own translations of different text types, which I had to translate as a part of my Master’s Thesis during the second Summer semester of my Translation Studies Graduate Study Programme, and explore different domesticating and foreignizing moves I employed in the translation process.

1. The notion of the translator's invisibility

American theorist, historian and translator Lawrence Venuti introduced the concept of the translator's "invisibility" based on his research of the Anglo-American culture and the domination of the English language in the contemporary world. According to him, "a translated text, whether prose or poetry, fiction or nonfiction, is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviewers, and readers when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities makes it seem transparent, giving the appearance that it reflects the foreign writer's personality or intention or the essential meaning of the foreign text" (Venuti 1995, 1). In other words, the translation should not appear to be a translation but the original, and this illusion of transparency is an effect of the translator's effort to insure easy readability by adhering to current usage, maintaining continuous syntax and fixing a precise meaning: "The more fluent the translation, the more invisible the translator, and, presumably, the more visible the writer or meaning of the foreign text" (Venuti 1995, 2).

Fluency can be seen as a discursive strategy in which a thoroughgoing domestication of foreign cultural forms is enacted, concealing this "violence" by producing the effect of transparency (Venuti 1995, 61). Thus, translation in itself is a violent act, a forcible replacement of the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text with a text that will be intelligible to the target-language reader. It reconstructs the foreign text in accordance with values, beliefs and representations that are present in the target-language culture. It is the aim of the translation then to bring back this cultural other as the same, the recognizable, even the familiar; and this aim always risks a kind of a domestication of the foreign text whereby translation serves as an appropriation of foreign cultures for domestic agendas (Venuti 1995).

2. To move the reader or the author?

German theologian and philosopher Friedrich Schleiermacher, who is often considered to have laid the foundations for the concepts of domestication and foreignization, in his 1813 treatise *Über die verschiedenen Methoden des Übersetzens* (On the different methods of translating), differentiated between two ways of translating:

Either the translator leaves the author in peace, as much as possible, and moves the reader towards him: or he leaves the reader in peace, as much as possible, and moves the author towards him. The two roads are so completely separate from each other that one or the other must be followed as closely as possible, and that a highly unreliable

result would proceed from any mixture, so that it is to be feared that author and reader would not meet at all. (Lefevere 1977, 74)

For Schleiermacher, of the two possibilities, only the first one belongs to the field of translation, and “the genuine” translator” is a writer “who wants to bring those two completely separated persons, his author and his reader, truly together, and who would like to bring the latter to an understanding and enjoyment of the former as correct and complete as possible without inviting him to leave the sphere of his mother tongue” (Lefevere 1977, 74).

Lefevere (1977) found Schleiermacher’s statement that the translation should “give the feel” of the source language increasingly odd. He argued that his positive eulogy of translationese is hard to accept and that the likelihood of the application of his methods on a greater scale, so that all different shades of foreignness might be represented in the translations, is moreover clearly utopian. Francis Newman, however, a classical scholar of the nineteenth century, advocated Schleiermacher’s foreignizing method, which signified the many differences between the translation and the foreign text, their relative autonomy from one another and their composition in different languages for different cultures. He opposed the fluent, domesticating method that dominated English translation since the seventeenth century. For Newman, in foreignizing translation, the ethnocentric violence that every act of translating executes on a foreign text is counteracted by a violent disruption of domestic values that challenge cultural forms of domination (Venuti 1995).

3. Translation strategies: domestication and foreignization

Venuti agreed with Schleiermacher and Newman, and was the first person to formulate their views in their modern sense, introducing the domesticating and foreignizing translation strategies to the field of translation studies in 1995 with his book *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. It should be noted, however, that this dichotomy has existed long before Venuti’s book in the field of Translation Studies, disguised through history under different labels: ‘formal’ versus ‘dynamic’ (Nida), ‘semantic’ versus ‘communicative’ (Newmark), ‘anti-illusory’ versus ‘illusory’ (Levý), ‘adequate’ versus ‘acceptable’ (Even-Zohar, Toury), ‘overt’ versus ‘covert’ (House), ‘documental’ versus ‘instrumental’ (Nord), ‘resistant’ versus ‘transparent’ (Venuti) (Pym 1998). As stated in Venuti’s book, the translator can choose between “a domesticating method, an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values, bringing the author back home, and a foreignizing method, an

ethnodeviant pressure on those values to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text, sending the reader abroad” (Venuti 1995, 20). In the words of Maria Sidiropoulou (2004), while preserving the heterogeneity of a source (foreign) text in a target (domestic) version by respecting cultural differences between languages and cultures is a realization of a foreignizing intention in translation process, assimilating relates to a domesticating intention on the part of translator which leads to suppression of foreign cultural values.

3.1. Domesticating translation

The process of domestication operates at every stage in the production, circulation and reception of the translation. Firstly, the choice of the foreign text to translate answers to particular domestic interests and is always an exclusion of other foreign texts and literatures. Secondly, translation strategy of domestication rewrites the foreign text in domestic dialects and discourses, which are again always a choice of certain domestic values to the exclusion of others. And lastly, the whole process is further complicated by the diverse forms in which the translation is published, reviewed, read and taught, producing cultural and political effects that vary with different institutional contexts and social positions (Venuti 1998).

One of the principal advocates of domestication, masqueraded as the notion of “naturalness of expression”, was the prolific and influential linguist and theorist Eugene Nida. According to Nida (Nida and de Waard 1986, 14) “the translator must be a person who can draw aside the curtains of linguistic and cultural differences so that people may see clearly the relevance of the original message”. His concept of dynamic equivalence is consistent with a notion of accuracy, which depends on generating an equivalent effect in the target-language culture: “the receptors of a translation should comprehend the translated text to such an extent that they can understand how the original receptors must have understood the original text (Nida and de Waard 1986, 36). Venuti accuses him of imposing the English-language valorisation of transparent discourse on every foreign culture, masking a basic division between the source- and target-language texts which puts into question the possibility of evoking a “similar” response (Venuti 1995). Contrary to Nida’s transcendental concept of humanity as an essence that remains unchanged over time and space and which stresses intelligibility, transparency and target-culture values (Nida 1964), Venuti assumes a concept of human subjectivity that reveals the translation to be a violent rewriting of the foreign text, a

strategic intervention into the target-language culture, dependent on and abusive of domestic values (Venuti 1995).

3.2. Foreignizing translation and resistancy

Foreignizing translation is “a dissident cultural practice”, refusing the dominant by developing affiliations with marginal linguistic and literary values in the target-language culture and by including foreign cultures that have been banned because of their own resistance to dominant values (Venuti 1995, 148). Foreignizing translation discloses the difference of the foreign text by disrupting the cultural codes that exist in the target language. In its effort to do right abroad, this translation method must do wrong at home as it excludes domestic literary norms or uses a marginal discourse (Venuti 1995).

Alternatives to the domesticating tradition include various foreignizing practices, both in the choice of foreign texts and in the invention of translation discourse. A translator can indicate the foreignness of the foreign text, not only by choosing a foreign text that is marginal in the target-language culture and then translating it with a canonical discourse (e.g. transparency), but also by choosing a foreign text that is canonical in the target-language culture and translating it with a marginal discourse (e.g. archaism) (Venuti 1995).

Venuti refers to foreignization as *resistancy*, not merely because it avoids fluency, but because it tries to produce liberation by resorting to techniques that make it strange and estranging in the target-language culture. This liberating moment occurs when the reader of the resistant translation experiences the cultural differences which separate that language and the foreign text. A translated text should be a site where a new culture arises, where the reader discovers the other, and resistancy can best preserve that difference, that otherness, by reminding the reader of the unbridgeable gaps between cultures (Venuti 1995). Thus, foreignizing translation can be a form of resistance against ethnocentrism and racism, cultural narcissism and imperialism, which “finds only the same culture in foreign writing, only the same self in the cultural other” (Venuti 1995: 306).

4. Domesticating and Foreignizing Moves in My Translations

In her book *Linguistic Identities through Translation* (2004), Sidiropoulou examines different domesticating and foreignizing moves used in the translation process. Based on the moves she lists and on the information provided throughout this paper, I will provide

examples of domestication and foreignization from my own translations of different text types.

The first domesticating move Sidiropoulou (2004) refers to is the treatment of conventional expressions, that is metaphors and fixed expressions, which ranges from employing a target language equivalent conventional expression to introducing conventional expressions in the target version. Moreover, the translator can choose to cross discourse intentions and illocutionary force of utterances out of the target text. Thirdly, the translator can modify the profile of the reader assumed by the narrator in the novel. Alternatively, foreignizing moves include raising the level of evaluativeness and explicating contrast in argumentation, which allow exposing the domestic audience to foreign preferences, as well as allowing foreignizing stereotyping in the target version and retaining proper names while offering notes to make the allusive nature of the name clear, which promote aspects of the source national culture, facilitate recognition and respect for national identity.

I will now analyse different translation strategies in five of my translations. One of the most frequent words in the endnotes of each one of my translations must surely be *fluent*, and not far behind are expressions such as *in accordance with Croatian grammar/rules*, *does not work in Croatian language*, etc. If Venuti were to revise my translations, he would undoubtedly come to the conclusion I am a strong advocate of Nida's dynamic equivalence and his "naturalness of expression". I would agree that in all of them I tried to translate as if the texts were originally written in Croatian or English language, conforming with the norms and rules of the target language so that the reader does not feel as though he or she is reading something translated from some other language. I would, however, argue that in all texts but the first one, I insisted on keeping all the elements that make the foreign text foreign, namely culturally specific items, proper names, colloquial discourse, sentence structure, and so forth. Furthermore, on many occasions I intervened into the original text and provided additional information on an unknown subject, so as to clarify the meaning of the concept, or (on one occasion) rendered author's words which I found to be inappropriate. All in all, both domesticating and foreignizing moves can be detected in my translations, in some texts more one than the other, and in the following paragraphs I will explain why and how different text types influenced my choice of translation strategies.

4.1. Cultures and Organisations

The reason I employed more domesticating methods in the first text lies in the fact the book *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind* by Hofstede, Hofstede and Minkov (2010) is out of all the others meant for the most general public. As it states in the preface, the theme of cultural differences is not of interest only to social scientists or business students, but pertains to anyone who meets people outside of his or her own social circle, hence everybody. It is my opinion that a book meant for such a wide readership should be translated in such a way that everyone can relate to it, no matter what language or culture they speak or come from.

Most of the domesticating moves I used in the translation of this text are linked to the translation of some conventional expressions and metaphors in English language. One of the paragraphs in the text is written in a very literary, poem-like style, bursting with metaphors and literary expression.

So, on the surface, change is all-powerful. But how deep are these changes? Can human societies be likened to ships that are rocked about aimlessly on turbulent seas of change? Or to shores, covered and then bared again by new waves washing in, altered ever so slowly with each successive tide?

It is well known not all metaphors can as easily be translated into another language since different cultures assign different connotations to certain concepts and describe them in different ways. Since this book should be easily intelligible to all kinds of readers, i.e. relatable to people who speak different languages, in this case the Croatian readership, it was my intention to translate the following paragraph so as to make it sound as eloquent in Croatian as it does in English. However, I decided to keep the base metaphor term of the sea but altered the surrounding verbs, nouns and adjectives. For example, instead of *rocked* I used drag around, *raznositi* (HJP), to emphasize the fact that ships, i.e., human societies, are easily changed, manipulated and tossed around by some greater power, and also because *ljuljati* (literal translation) would not fit into the altered translation of the sentence (*brodovi koje morske oluje besciljno lujaju na otvorenome moru*). I translated *seas of change* as *morske oluje* and added *na otvorenome moru* at the end, to make the sentence fluent and poem-like, as it is in the original. I did similar alterations to the last sentence of the paragraph. For instance, I translated *with each successive tide* as *svakom promjenom plime i oseke* instead of

literally translating it as *svakom morsko mijenom*. As can be seen, different words and concepts are used in relation to a certain metaphor in English, the literal translation of which would not be as semantically appealing to the Croatian reader.

Another English phrase which I substituted with a conventional Croatian phrase is *to be attentive to*. Since there is no Croatian equivalent for *attentive to something*, (*attentive* can be translated as *pažljiv, brižan, obazriv* or *pozoran* but it would not be grammatically correct to put the preposition *na* after it.), I had to alter the phrase a little bit in order to keep the meaning of the source sentence the same and use a common Croatian phrase *obratiti pozornost na*, which conveys similar meaning to *be attentive to* (HJP). By doing so, I employed the first domesticating move listed by Sidiropoulou (2004) in order to make the discourse appropriate in the receiving culture.

Nonetheless, in one place I intervened in the text and rendered the words of the authors. When talking about different groups and categories each person belongs to, authors mention *gender level*. The right equivalent for that term would be *rod*, which refers to either social roles or personal identification of one's own gender (Oxford Dictionaries). However, their next sentence read *according to whether one was born as a girl or as a boy*, which clearly refers to one's *sex*, that is one's secondary sex characteristics. Since it is my opinion a clear distinction should be kept between those two terms and what they denote, I decided to change the source term into *sex level*, i.e. *razina spola*. I consider this to be a foreignizing move because I do not blindly follow the source text, but intentionally intervene into it, making my mark on the translation visible.

4.2. A University Education

The second text, *A University Education* (2017) by UK's former Minister for Universities and Science David Willetts looks back at how the university has attained its crucial role through history, defending the value of higher education in the modern world. Because this book explores the development of higher education institutions throughout history, and with serious in-depth knowledge provides historical information on the subject matter, I found it imperative to try to translate the text as true to the original as possible, but not in the way to make it as fluent or relatable for the reader, but to keep the foreign concepts – foreign, to make the Croatian reader aware he or she is reading a translation about the education sector different from the one he or she is familiar with.

The most evident element of the source text I encountered in my part of the text were the concepts of *college* and *university*, used specifically in contrast with each other, i.e. to emphasize the fact that colleges do not have the authority to award their own degrees, while universities do. While it was a fairly straightforward solution to translate *university* as *sveučilište*, *college* has been a different story. Even though the Oxford Dictionaries defines the term *college* as “one of the separate institutions that some British universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, are divided into”, and the term as such would be equivalent to the Croatian *fakultet* (since *sveučilište* is divided in *fakulteti* in this text (or at least in my part of it)), colleges refer to first secular, autonomous, self-governing institutions of higher education in Britain, which did not have the right to award degrees. In order to emphasize that difference between universities and colleges, but also to separate British institutions that differ in organisation from the Croatian institutions such as *visoka škola* and *fakultet*, and in agreement with my fellow colleagues with whom I had to discuss problematic terms, I decided to translate *college* as *koledž*. Even though HJP defines *koledž* as *pojedini instituti pri sveučilištima (u V. Britaniji), gdje studenti stanuju i primaju poduku*, which somewhat corresponds to the Oxford Dictionary definition, it still differs from institutions in the Croatian educational system and the readers are made aware of that difference. I was considering putting a footnote to further explain what the term *koledž* refers, which would be an even stronger foreignizing move because it would entail an even greater intervention in the source text in order to bring the foreign culture closer to the reader, I opted against doing so since my part of the text dealt specifically with how these colleges came to be and I believed readers would understand the concept they refer to on their own.

Although I did not put a clarification of *koledž* in the footnotes, I did put the name of the institutions University College London and King’s College in brackets next to the translated terms (*Sveučilište koledž u Londonu* and *Kraljevski koledž*) because these are the only two institutions in my part of the text which for I did not find a single reliable equivalent in Croatian sources, and as I have stated, I wanted to make this translation as reliable as possible, a source of foreign concepts which the reader can then go and further explore on his or her own. And while institutions like University of Oxford and Dartmouth College can frequently be found in Croatian literature under the name *Sveučilište u Oxfordu* and *Dartmouth koledž*, UCL and King’s College are usually kept in their original form, which I decided to translate literally.

There were, however, a few concepts I did decide to domesticate, which I considered to be too abstract for the Croatian reader and the unfamiliarity of which would interfere with his or her understanding of the text. For example, the terms *Fellow*, a member of the governing body of a college, who is usually a member of the teaching staff, and *fellowship*, the body of fellows at a college or university, which do not exist in the Croatian educational system, and *don*, a senior member of a college at Oxford or Cambridge, I considered could not be literally translated as much as I wanted to keep the foreign concepts. Therefore, I translated them with Croatian terms that, in my opinion, denote similar concepts: *akademik*, *drugarstvo*, and *prodekan*, although these translation solutions are a clear imposition of target-language notions on the foreign culture.

4.3. *Vodič antičke zbirke*

My third translation assignment, *Vodič antičke zbirke*, was to be translated for the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb foremostly for the visitors, but also for the general public and scholars in the field of classical antiquity, as well as students of Archaeology. Had the text been aimed only at academics, I would keep my intervention in the text to a minimum, since I believe archaeology experts would have the basic knowledge of the subject matter. However, since it is primarily intended for the visitors of the museum, for the most of which we have to assume do not know a lot about classical antiquity, this is the translation in which I, as the translator, made my work the most visible and put the most of my own words, clarifications and descriptive phrases in order to make (some very) culturally specific Croatian concepts comprehensible to the reader. Though this may sound as a domesticating move, I did not alter the source concepts and replaced them with the ones more familiar to the target-language culture. I translated them as literally as possible, but then added further explanations so the reader could familiarise himself or herself with these foreign values and gain a deeper understanding of this foreign culture (in this case, Croatian culture).

Translation is not merely a translation of words from one language into another. If we were to do that, there would be a lot of phrases, words, concepts left unknown or confusing to the reader, since translation is the transfer of meanings from one culture into another, and sometimes those cultures perceive the world in different ways and have some culturally specific notions/words/phrases. That is why I agree with Hatim and Mason (1990) and Pym (1998) that the translator, as a mediator between the two cultures, should step in and clarify or

provide additional information that would help make that phrase comprehensible. For instance, in the source text, *Dragojlov brijeg* is mentioned as an archaeological site near Grabovac in Baranja. However, some readers probably will not know that information, and, hence, I decided to add the clarification *archaeological site* near the first mention of *Dragojlov brijeg*. Another example lies in the sentence “Pridjev Antoniniana se veže uz razdoblje...“, where I decided to translate *pridjev* as *title* in order to emphasize the importance of the term *Antoniniana* and to clarify why I did not translate the Latin word itself (since Latin titles should not be translated). The same goes for *spata*, which in the original text had no additional information as to what it refers to and some readers (like me) who do not know a lot about archaeology would not at first understand what is meant under that term. Therefore, throughout the vignette in which the *spata* is mentioned, I decided to add the noun *blade* after it, so as to make this foreign term a bit more understandable to the reader.

While the text itself is written in a simple manner, a lot of the sentences contain embedded clauses and conjunctive adverbs (in addition to multiple subordinate clauses), which makes it difficult to translate them into English without it sounding incoherent and chaotic. In most of the sentences I tried to keep those clauses and adverbs and stay as close to the original sentence structure as possible, but in some I had to simplify the whole sentence in order to make it understandable to the reader. Although clearly a violation of the foreign text, I believe the domesticating translation strategy used to translate (and alter) these sentences was necessary in order for the translated text to be accepted as valid by the client. I will give a couple of examples of the source sentences and how I decided to resolve their complicated structure. “Tijekom Komodove vladavine nastavlja se povremene borbe... no nakon njegovog ubojstva..., Rimsko je Carstvo, nakon dugo vremena, ponovno bilo ugroženo...” In this sentence I kept the embedded clauses “Battles with the Sarmatians ... continued during the reign of Commodus, but after his assassination ..., the Roman Empire was once again, after a long time, in peril by civil war”. The next example is: “Septimije Sever je bio najodlučniji među njima te je prvo krenuo protiv Didija Julijana, kojeg je likvidirao nakon munjevitog prodora u Italiju na čelu svojih panonskih trupa”. The second part of this sentence was difficult to translate because of all the phrases used to describe Severus' actions – „kojeg je likvidirao“ / „nakon prodora“ / „na čelu“. I decided to change the second subordinate clause into an independent clause and start it off with „and after leading his troops“ (for the sake of the sentence, I also changed „na čelu“ to the verb „leading“) and ending it with the verb

„liquidated him“, with the final result being: “Septimius Severus was the most determined one of them all, so he firstly went up against Didius Julianus and, after leading his Pannonian troops on an invasion of Italy, liquidated him”.

4.4. *Društvene igre*

My fourth translation project, *Društvene igre* (2017) by Andrija Škare, was the most foreignizing translation of all. The reason lies in the fact that, as Venuti (1995) puts it, literary translation (especially prose and poetry) has traditionally been a field where innovative theories and practices emerge and remains a discursive practice where the translator can experiment in the choice of foreign texts and in the development of translation methods.

This book is a collection of urban scenes in which young people try to cope with the responsibilities and challenges of adult life. The narration is fast, dynamic, intense and youthful, and gives the stories the effect of immediacy. It also written in the present tense, which is not that common in English novels, especially not in reported speech. Since I believe the choice of tenses is an important element of style that should be preserved and the author, presumably, wrote that way on purpose, to create that sense of immediacy and to make an even greater impact on the reader, it was my decision to keep the present tense whenever possible in the translation.

Another major translation issue was direct speech. The stories set in Zagreb are written in the Kajkavian dialect (*kaj, bu, velim, kakti*) with some slang words (*rista*), while two of them are set in Dalmatia, and in which the discourse changes to the Chakavian dialect spoken on the islands, the Bodulski chakavian (*cila, vrimena, triba, vidija, šinjinorina, ricasta, nedijon, fala*). The biggest question was how to transpose the difference between those two dialects from Croatian to English language in a way that would signal the reader there has been a shift in the way characters speak. In other words, the difference is not only between the discourse of the characters and the rest of the text, but also in the discourses themselves - there is a difference between the way characters speak in Zagreb and in Dalmatia. I found it crucial for these distinctions to be kept in the translation, and not merely to merge all the direct speech into one vague, all-encompassing dialect. That domesticating move would erase the existing cultural peculiarities of the foreign culture. While many of my colleagues suggested using standard Croatian with lexical markers such as *bro, like, dude* to emphasize the colloquiality

of the Zagreb character's speech, and eye-dialect, g-dropping and non-standard forms and obscure terms for the Dalmatian characters' speech, I strongly disagreed with that solution – a solution that at first glance appears to conform with Sidiropoulou's (2004) foreignizing move which allows foreignizing stereotyping in the target version. While I would agree with my colleague's solution and use this foreignizing move if the stereotypical discourse was based on true facts (if, for example, characters from Vis indeed were portrayed as less educated), I do not think it is fair to conclude the Bodulski dialect sounds more „different“ from standard Croatian than the Kajkavian dialect does (the implication here is that *bodulski* is spoken by less educated people).

As for the sentence structure in this text, I practised both domesticating and foreignizing translation strategies. In English language, various punctuation conventions are used to separate the direct speech, that is the quoted words from the rest of the text. The usual style is to use single inverted commas to mark the beginning and the end of the direct speech, and a comma, full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark at the end of a piece of speech, inside the closing inverted comma. Since it would be highly unusual to use dashes as a form of indication of the direct speech, as it is done in the Croatian language, I decided to comply with the English rules of punctuation in direct speech. However, every instance where there is reported speech following character's lines, the author does not use punctuation marks, as should be used according to the Croatian grammar system (Pravopis.hr). As, I assume, this was done by the author intentionally (again to preserve that sense of immediacy and swiftness), I decided to keep that “change” in the translation as well.

4.5. *Cochrane*

The last translation assignment I had to do consisted of several Cochrane reviews, whose aim is to provide accessible, credible information to support informed health-related decision-making. The translation of this project was particular in that Cochrane provides its translators with a guide on how to translate these sorts of texts, which are in their nature, in fact, technical texts and, as Levy (1991, cited in Venuti 1995) stated fundamentally constrained by the exigencies of communication, and thus requires fluent, immediately intelligible translations. The Cochrane guide emphasizes the values of the target audience, accuracy, consistency and fluency – all the concepts linked with Venuti's notion of

domestication. Since Cochrane is the client, and the one who dictates how the translation ought to be conducted, I translated the reviews in the manner inscribed in the guide.

There is, however, one issue I would like to discuss which can be seen as a sort of foreignization. As can be expected of medical texts, they are often filled with abbreviations, and sometimes no explanation is given as to what they refer to (which proves to be particularly intricate when one and the same abbreviation denotes different terms in different languages). I had a few English abbreviations used throughout the reviews: intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), ovarian reserve tests (ORT), ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS), carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS). The main dilemma was whether to stick to the original abbreviation (foreignization) so the readers could easily look it up or to use the Croatian abbreviation (domestication) in order to make the following text, where there is only the abbreviation, clearer for the reader. In the article written by Gjuran-Coha and Bosnar it is stated that Croatian authors continue to use English abbreviations even if there is a Croatian equivalent for that term and for that abbreviation, and advised against using that solution. On the other hand, in „Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik. Sv. 2, M-Z“ by Branimir Jernej, at the end of the glossary it is suggested that it is better to use international abbreviations even when there is an existing Croatian term: “bolje je upotrebljavati međunarodno prihvaćene kratice (a to su po pravilu engleske).” In the end, me and my colleagues decided to stick to the English abbreviations since they are more widely used, but at the first mention of the abbreviated term to put in the brackets the full English term and its abbreviation, which we would then use in the text that follows. By doing so, I kept the foreign concepts of the original text and even further clarified the foreign meaning they hold by providing their full label. This is also an intervention of the source text, since, for some of the abbreviations, the authors did not specify what they refer to.

Conclusion

Every language exists in its own cultural and social context. No two languages can be said to form the same reality, with identical values, norms and peculiarities. In order to bridge the two together, the translator has to assume the role of a mediator, not merely have the linguistic knowledge of the two language sets, but to recognize and respect the differences between them.

The aim of this paper was to explore the role of the translator and the concepts of invisibility, transparency and fluency of a translated work, all of which embody a domesticating discourse strategy. Foreignizing translation, on the other hand, refuses the dominant literary values of the target-language culture and discloses the differences of the foreign text. I explored various domesticating and foreignizing moves in the translation of five of my own translations, whereby I had adhered to different literary norms dependent on the text type. While I had translated all of them keeping in mind the notion of fluency, I in most kept various elements that make the foreign text foreign, such as culturally specific items, proper names, colloquial discourse, sentence structure and so on. Furthermore, on many occasions I intervened into the source text itself and provided additional information on the foreign concept, emphasizing the dissimilarities between the target- and source-language culture.

To conclude, it is my opinion that the translation of any text depends on numerous internal and external factors. While in most cases the translator can choose to assimilate his or her work with the dominant target-language culture and erase all indications of his or her work, I do ultimately agree with Venuti that translation should be a process that involves looking for similarities between languages and cultures by constantly confronting dissimilarities, not removing them.

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Part Two
Translations

Translation 1

Hofstede, Geert, Hofstede, Gert Jan, and Minkov, Michael. 2010. *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind. Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival*. NY: McGraw Hill, pp 17-20.

GLOSSARY

EN	HR	SOURCE
acquire	usvojiti	Transfer vrijednosti s roditelja na djecu
affect	utjecati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
affiliation	pripadnost	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
all-powerful	sveobuhvatan	Hrvatski jezični portal
anticipate	predvidjeti	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
attentive	pažljiv	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
attentive	pozoran	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
attitude	stav	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
behaviour	ponašanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
business landscape	poslovno okruženje	https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester/thematic-factsheets/business-environment_hr
carry	nositi	Nešto će se dogoditi, vidjet ćeš
category	kategorija	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
conflicting	suprotstavljen	Identitet i vrijednosti
corporate level	korporativna razina	Postupak istraživanja i izvješćivanja o nastalim štetnim događajima
culture	kultura	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
culture change	kulturne promjene	Demokracija i postdemokracija
departmental level	sektorska razina	Osvajanje prostora rada
differ	razlikovati se	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
educational opportunities	obrazovne prilike	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja
ethnic	etnički	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
fit in	uklopiti se	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
gender level	razina prema spolnoj	Proces demokratizacije

	pripadnosti	
generation level	generacijska razina	Mladi i politika
global village	globalno selo	Globalno selo: The Global Village
group	grupa	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
hero	heroj	Kulture i organizacije
human society	ljudsko društvo	Wikipedia
in harmony with	usklađen	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
layers of culture	slojevi kulture	Teorija o dvije kulture
levels of culture	razine kulture	Enciklopedija
linguistic	jezični	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
mental program	mentalni program	Kulture i organizacije
merger	spajanje poduzeća	Preuzimanje i spajanje poduzeća
moral circle	moralni krug	Nekoliko temeljnih dilema ekološke etike
national level	nacionalna razina	http://ec.europa.eu/citizens-initiative/public/implementation-national-level?lg=hr
national value system	sustav nacionalnih vrijednosti	O porijeklu hrvatske nacije u hrvatskoj politici u XIX. stoljeću
notion	pojam	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
onion model	model lukovice	Kulture i organizacije
organisational culture	organizacijska kultura	Kultura i organizacije
organizational level	organizacijska razina	Kulture i organizacije
origin	početak	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
practice	praksa	Kulture i organizacije
regional level	regionalna razina	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
religious	religijski	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
ritual	običaj	Kulture i organizacije
social class level	razina socijalnog statusa	Uloga prosocijalnosti, empatije i sociometrijskog statusa učenika

		tipičnog razvoja u socijalizaciji učenika s teškoćama
social circle	društveni krug	http://juznoslavensko-pitanje.hr/index.php/s-predstavljanja
social game	društvena igra	Utjecaj nacionalne kulture na menadžment kompanija
sphere	sfera	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
stock market	burza	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja
stock market fluctuation	burzovna kretanja	Burzovno trgovanje: priručnik za investitore i analitičare
symbol	simbol	Kulture i organizacije
technological change	tehnološka promjena	Wikipedia
value	vrijednost	Kulture i organizacije

TRANSLATION

Slojevi kulture

Svatko od nas tijekom života mora pronaći vlastito mjesto u različitim moralnim krugovima. Svaka grupa ili kategorija ljudi dijeli skup zajedničkih mentalnih programa koji čine temelj njihove kulture. S obzirom da svatko od nas istovremeno pripada većem broju različitih grupa ili kategorija, neminovno u sebi nosimo nekoliko slojeva mentalnog programiranja koji se poklapaju s različitim razinama kulture. Te razine se dijele na:

- nacionalnu razinu, ovisno o tome kojoj državi pojedinac pripada (ili državama ako se radi o pojedincima koji su se tijekom života selili)
- razina prema etničkoj i/ili religijskoj i/ili jezičnoj pripadnosti
- razinu prema spolnoj pripadnostiⁱ, ovisno o tome da li je netko rođen kao dječak ili djevojčica
- generacijsku razinu, koja razdvaja djecu od roditelja, a roditelje od djedova i baki
- razinu društvenog statusa, koja je uvjetovana obrazovnim prilikama te zanimanjem ili profesijom pojedinca te
- za zaposlene, organizacijsku, sektorsku i/ili korporativnu razinu, ovisno o načinu na koji su se zaposlenici uklopili u radnu organizaciju.

Mentalni programi u sklopu navedenih različitih razina ne moraju nužno biti usklađeni. U suvremenome društvu su često djelomično suprotstavljeniⁱⁱ: primjerice, religijske vrijednosti mogu biti u neskladu s generacijskim vrijednostima, spolne vrijednosti s organizacijskom praksom. Suprotstavljeni mentalni programi pojedinca otežavaju predviđanje njegova ponašanja u novim situacijama.

Kulturne promjeneⁱⁱⁱ: Praksa se mijenja, ali vrijednosti ostaju iste^{iv}

Kada biste mogli ući u vremeplov i otputovati 60 godina u prošlost, u doba vaših roditelja ili djedova i baki, zatekli biste vrlo drugačiji svijet. Tada nisu postojala računala, a televiziju je imalo rijetko koje kućanstvo.^v Gradovi bi vam se čini mali i nerazvijeni, bez velikih kupovnih centara i s tek pokojim automobilom. Još 60 godina unatrag i na ulicama ne bi uopće bilo automobila, kao ni telefona, perilica rublja i usisavača u kućama ili aviona u zraku.

Naš svijet se mijenja. Okruženi smo tehnologijom koju su izumili ljudi.^{vi} Internet je naš svijet učinio naizgled manjim te je pojam „globalnog sela“ sasvim prikladan svome značenju. Tvrtke posluju po cijelome svijetu. Velikom brzinom unaprjeđuju svoje poslovanje,

a mnoge ne znaju koje će proizvode proizvesti dan poslije ili prodati godinu poslije te koje će nove profile zanimanja trebati za pet godina. Spajanja poduzeća i burzovna kretanja potresaju poslovna okruženja.^{vii}

Na površini izgleda kao da je promjena sveobuhvatna. No koliko su duboke te promjene? Jesu li ljudska društva poput brodova koje morske oluje besciljno raznose po otvorenome moru? Ili su poput obala, svakim novim valom prekrivene i ponovno otkrivene, mijenjajući se svakom promjenom plime i oseke?^{viii}

U knjizi jednog Francuza o posjetu SAD-u piše:

Američki poslanici Evandjelja ne pokušavaju usmjeriti ili prikovati sve čovjekove misli na nadolazeći život^x, voljni su dio njegova srca prepustiti blagodatima sadašnjosti... Ako već sami ne sudjeluju u produktivnome radu, zanima ih barem njegov napredak i hvale njegove rezultate.

Mogli bi pomisliti da autor govori o američkim televizijskim evanđelistima. Zapravo je riječ o francuskom posjetitelju, Alexis de Tocquevilleu, a njegova knjiga izdana je 1835. godine.¹

Zapisana opažanja posjetitelja koji iz jedne zemlje dolaze u drugu bogati su izvor informacija o tome kako su se razlike u kulturi na nacionalnoj razini^x shvaćale u prošlosti. Iako su nastala stoljećima prije, ta se opažanja često doimaju nevjerojatno suvremenima.

Mnogo toga u društvu tehnologija i njezini proizvodi ne mogu promijeniti. Ako mladi Turci piju Coca-Colu, to ne utječe nužno na njihove stavove o autoritetu. U nekim pogledima, mladi Turci se razlikuju od starih Turaka, kao što se mladi Amerikanci razliku od starih. U modelu „lukovice“ na Slici 1.2.^{xi}, takve razlike uglavnom uključuju relativno površna područja simbola i heroja, mode i potrošnje. Na području vrijednosti, to jest temeljnih stavova o životu i drugim ljudima, mladi Turci se od mladih Amerikanaca razlikuju koliko i stari Turci od starih Amerikanaca. Ne postoje dokazi da vrijednosti sadašnjih generacija iz različitih zemalja postaju sličnije.^{xii}

Kulturne promjene se mogu brzo odvijati u vanjskim slojevima dijagrama „lukovice“ koji se odnose na *praksu*. Praksa je vidljivi dio kulture. Pojedinaac može steći nove prakse tijekom svog života, primjerice ljudi stariji od 70 godina koji sa zadovoljstvom uče kako surfati po internetu na svom prvom laptopu, usvajaju nove simbole, upoznaju nove heroje i

¹ Tocqueville, 1956 [1835], str. 155

komuniciraju novim običajima. Kulturne promjene odvijaju se sporo u središtu lukovice koji se odnosi na *vrijednosti*. Kao što je ranije spomenuto, vrijednosti se usvajaju u djetinjstvu, od roditelja koji su ih usvojili kad su *oni* bili djeca. Zbog toga su temeljne vrijednosti nekog društva prilično stabilne, unatoč velikim promjenama u praksama.

Te temeljne vrijednosti ponajprije utječu na spolni, nacionalni i možda regionalni sloj kulture. Nikada nemojte vjerovati političarima, religijskim vođama ili poslovnim upraviteljima koji tvrde da će reformirati nacionalne vrijednosti. Sustav nacionalnih vrijednosti treba se smatrati čvrstom i nepromjenjivom sastavnicom države^{xiii}, nepokolebljivim poput geografskog položaja ili vremenskih prilika zemlje. Slojevi kulture koji se usvoje kasnije u životu skloniji su promjenama. To je posebice slučaj s organizacijskim kulturama kojima se članovi pridružuju kada su već odrasle osobe. To ne znači da je mijenjanje organizacijskih kultura lako, kao što ćemo pokazati u 10. poglavlju, ali je barem moguće.

Nevjerojatne tehnološke promjene bez sumnje utječu na živote svih osim onih najsiromašnijih i najzabačenijih, no ljudi te nove tehnologije koriste za ostvarivanje već poznatih ciljeva.^{xiv} Mnoge od njih se koriste za iste stvari za koje su ih koristili naši djedovi i bake: zarađivanje, impresioniranje drugih ljudi, olakšavanje života, prisiljavanje ili zavođenje potencijalnih partnera. Sve ove aktivnosti dio su društvene igre. Obraćamo pažnju^{xv} na načine na koje drugi ljudi koriste tehnologiju, kako se oblače, koje šale koriste, što jedu i kako provode praznike. I imamo tanku antenu koja nam govori koje odluke da donesemo ako želimo pripadati određenome društvenome krugu.

Društvena igra ne mijenja se znatno promjenama u današnjem društvu. Nepisana pravila za uspjeh, neuspjeh, pripadanje i ostale ključne komponentne naših života ostala su slična. Težimo uklopiti se, ponašati se u skladu s onime što je prihvatljivo skupinama kojima pripadamo. Većina promjena utječe na igračke koje koristimo u igri.

Više o kulturnim promjenama, uključujući njihov početak i tijek, možete pronaći u 12. poglavlju.

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Translation 2

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GLOSSARY

EN	HR	SOURCE
access	pristup	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
advancement	napredovanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
afford	dodijeliti	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32013R0575
alternative provider	alternativna ustanova visokog obrazovanja	Coined term
appoint	imenovati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
autonomous	autonoman	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
autonomy	autonomija	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
Bill	prijedlog zakona	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
broker	posredovati	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
certificate	certifikat	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
chancellor	rektor	Hrvatski jezični portal
Charter	povelja	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
college	koledž	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
collegiate community	akademska zajednica	http://www.dziv.hr/hr/edukacija/programi/akademska-zajednica/
Colonial times	kolonijalno doba	Treća strana Hladnog rata
Commission	komisija	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
consent	pristati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
course	tečaj	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
course	predmet	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
creation	osnivanje	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
creation	utemeljenje	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja
credibility	kredibilitet	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
curriculum	kurikulum	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
defender	pobornik	Pobornici i protivnici Einsteinove teorije relativnosti u Hrvatskoj 1905.-1955.

degree	diploma	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
distinction	priznanje	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik poslovno-administrativnog nazivlja
don	prodekan	https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dekan_(titula)
duopoly	duopol	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja
emancipate	osloboditi	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
emancipating measure	postupak emancipacije	O položaju žene u Auersthalu
establish	utemeljiti	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
establish	osnovati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
ethos	etos	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
examination	ispitivanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
Exchequer	državna riznica	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
external degree	vanjska diploma	Coined term
external degree model	model vanjskog vrednovanja	Coined term
external examining institution	ustanova za vanjsko vrednovanja	Hrvatsko školstvo u funkciji razvoja gospodarstva i društva
federal structure	federalna struktura	Federalizam kao koncept razvoja Europske unije
fee	školarina	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
Fellow	akademik	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
fellowship	drugarstvo	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
found	utemeljiti	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
found	osnovati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
founding document	osnivački dokument	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
full degree	puna diploma	https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/working/graduates_hr

fund	fond	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja
give effect	provesti	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
grant	izdati	Hrvatski jezični portal
higher education	visoko obrazovanje	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
higher education institution	ustanova visokog obrazovanja	http://pregledi.mzos.hr/Ustanove_VU.aspx
Home Secretary	ministar unutarnjih poslova	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
honour	čast	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
independent	nezavisan	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
institution	ustanova	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
interference	uplitanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
intervene	intervenirati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
intervene	miješati se	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
joint stock company	dioničko društvo	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja
King's College	Kraljevski koledž	Coined term
knowledge	znanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
legitimacy	legitimnost	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
liberal	liberalan	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
limited company	društvo s ograničenom odgovornošću	Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja
management	upravljanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
monopolise	monopolizirati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
national standards	nacionalne norme	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
power	moć	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
power	pravo	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava

power	ovlasti	Hrvatski jezični portal
proctor	prokurator	Tko su bili prokurator i zagrebačkih biskupa u Apostolskoj komori XIV. stoljeća?
provost	dekan	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
qualification	kvalifikacija	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
reform	reformirati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
reform	promijeniti	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
reform	mijenjati	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
research	istraživanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
scholarship	stipendija	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
secular	sekularan	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
self-governing	samoupravan	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
set up	osnovati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
set up	utemeljiti	Hrvatski jezični portal
student	student	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
subsidize	subvencionirati	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
Supreme Court	Vrhovni sud	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
teaching	podučavanje	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
university	sveučilište	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
University College London	Sveučilište koledž u Londonu	Coined term
University of London	Sveučilište u Londonu	https://www.britishcouncil.hr/ispit/profesionalni-sveucilisni/university-of-london%E2%80%93medunarodni-programi
university status	sveučilišni status	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava
vest	prenijeti na	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
vice-chancellor	prorektor	Hrvatski jezični portal

TRANSLATION

Početak 19. stoljeća američko visoko obrazovanje također je krenulo vlastitim putem.^{xvi} Taj je pravac uključivao jedan od najvažnijih sudskih slučajeva u američkoj povijesti. Kralj George III. osnovao je Dartmouth koledž^{xvii} u New Hampshireu. Povjerenici su izgubili povjerenje u upravitelja koledža i smijenili ga. Država je ugledala priliku da se umiješa te odlučila ukinuti pravo^{xviii} povjerenika na imenovanje upravitelja i umjesto toga njihove ovlasti prenijeti na državu.^{xix} Vrhovni sud je 1819. godine odlučio da su izvorni osnivački dokumenti još uvijek valjani, unatoč tome što datiraju iz razdoblja kolonijalizma, te da država nema pravo miješati se u takve autonomne samoupravne ustanove. To je bila čvrsta sastavnica^{xx} autonomije sveučilišta koju su osmislili njegovi srednjovjekovni utemeljitelji. Ovaj je slučaj zapravo i potvrdio prevlast sporazuma i osnivanje raznih drugih privatnih korporacija.^{xxi}

U međuvremenu su se engleska sveučilišta, napokon, počela mijenjati. Engleski radikali pod vodstvom Jeremyja Benthama osnovali su sekularni koledž kojeg su studenti morali plaćati^{xxii} po uzoru na dioničko društvo. To je bila namjerno osmišljena alternativa duopolu koji su vodili Oxford i Cambridge, snažno uvjetovana škotskim modelom obrazovanja. Sveučilište koledž u Londonu (*University College London*)^{xxiii} bilo je ono što danas nazivamo alternativna ustanova visokog obrazovanja^{xxiv}, a vrijeđanje na koje je naišlo, slično je onome što čujemo i danas. Činjenica da je bilo osmišljeno kao društvo s ograničenom odgovornošću koje financiraju šolarine je bila nečuvena. Coleridge je koledž prozvao „školskom tržnicom“. Thomas Arnold ga je nazvao „bezbožnom ustanovom u Ulici Gower“.³ Nije imalo pravo nazivati se sveučilištem, a jedan novinar napisao je da je to „lažno dioničko društvo i škola na pretplatu^{xxv} za djecu radničke klase^{xxvi} koja nema pravo izdavati diplome ili dodjeljivati časti i priznanja, a može opstati samo u svome zamišljenome svijetu“.⁴ Njegovi pobornici su odgovorili:

Vi prodekani i Vi doktori, Vi rektori i prokuratoro,
koji ste plaćeni da monopolizirate znanje,
dođite, glasajte protiv nas i podnesite peticiju
protiv radikalnog nevjernog koledža

² Zahvalan sam Terence Kealeju što mi je skrenuo pozornost na ovaj slučaj.

³ Citirao Thomas Arnold u: Anderson, *British Universities Past and Present*, str. 101.

⁴ Green, *The Universities*, str. 105

dođite... naoružajte sve užase privilegiranih pogrešaka,
koji žive premazani svojim poveljama.⁵

London je napokon dobio sekularnu liberalnu ustanovu visokog obrazovanja. Ustanova je predstavljala konkurenciju visokim torijevcima koji su odgovorili utemeljenjem još jednog londonskog koledža 1829. godine s drugačijim anglikanskim etosom pod nazivom Kraljevski koledž (*King's College*). Dogodilo se nešto što je svaki student koji je morao putovati do sveučilišta priželjkivao, nakon 600 godina čekanja na novu ustanovu visokog obrazovanja, nastale su čak dvije.

Ova dva različita koledža naišla su na isti problem: kako da dobiju sveučilišni status i svojim studentima izdaju pune diplome, a ne obične certifikate o završetku tečaja? Problem je riješen 1836. godine osnivanjem Sveučilišta u Londonu kao nadležnog tijela ustanovama visokog obrazovanja. Tome je rješenju posredovala Vlada, koja je preuzela glavnu ulogu na novom Sveučilištu. Time je ono potpalo pod ovlast države, gotovo pod upravom ministra unutarnjih poslova, a državna riznica subvencionirala je oba koledža.⁶ Novo sveučilište nudilo je vanjske diplome^{xxvii} i za studente UCL-a i Kraljevskog koledža. To je značilo da su ispitivanja i podučavanja bila odvojena kao na Oxbridge koledžima. Tek tada se i počinje koristiti termin „Oxbridge“ kojega je uveo Thackeray u svome romanu *Pendennis* 1849. godine. Do tada termin nije postojao jer bi se jednostavno odnosio na sveučilište, na što se još uvijek i odnosi za *Sir Humphreya* u seriji *Da, ministre*. „Britanska demokracija prepoznaje da je potreban sustav koji će štititi važne stvari u životu i čuvati ih izvan dohvata barbara! Stvari poput opere, radija, prirode, zakona, sveučilišta... obadva.“⁷

Pravo na vanjsku diplomu Sveučilišta u Londonu je 1858. godine prošireno na studente diljem zemlje, bez obzira na mjesto obrazovanja. Zatim su 1867. vanjske diplome i certifikati Sveučilišta u Londonu postali dostupni i ženama, a 1878. ono je postalo prvo englesko sveučilište koje je dopustilo ženama da steknu punu diplomu. Slična federalna struktura osnovana je na sjeveru gdje je Sveučilište Victoria predstavljalo ustanovu za vanjsko vrednovanje sa sjedištem u Manchesteru i podružnicama u Liverpoolu i Leedsu. (Durham je 1832. postalo sveučilište, ali dijelilo je diplome samo anglikancima). Vanjska diploma je

⁵ Armytage, *Civil Universities*, str. 172.

⁶ To je u cijelosti bilo državno tijelo, čije je zastupnike, točnije rektora, prorektora i 37 članova upravnog senata, imenovala država... Čak je i kreiranje kurikuluma nadgledala država, a ministar unutarnjih poslova je navodno izmjenjivao predmete i dodjeljivao stipendije po svojoj volji. (William Whyte (2015). *Redbrick: A Social and Architectural History of Britain's Civic Universities*. Oxford University Press, str. 48-49.)

⁷ *Da, ministre*. Televizijska serija, 5. epizoda: „Moć ljudima“.

tijekom viktorijanskog doba u Engleskoj bila najsnažniji alat za pristup visokom obrazovanju, domišljata moderna verzija modela akademske zajednice Oxbridge. Netko je mogao osnovati lokalni koledž i podučavati za stjecanje vanjske diplome Sveučilišta u Londonu. Time se jasno vidjela razina uspjeha koledža naspram nacionalnoj normi, a mještani su mogli steći priznate sveučilišne kvalifikacije. Mnoga naša današnja sveučilišta započela su svoje djelovanje na ovaj način, svojim kredibilitetom postepeno zadobivajući slobodu izdavanja vlastitih diplomi. Posljednje koje je zadobilo to pravo bilo je Sveučilište u Leicesteru Kraljevskom poveljom 1957. godine. Čak i dok je model vanjskog vrednovanja^{xxviii} Sveučilišta u Londonu nestajao u Ujedinjenoj Kraljevini, dobivao je nove zamahe kao međunarodna kvalifikacija među studentima diljem svijeta, uključujući Nelsona Mandelu dok je bio zatočen na otoku Robben. Ja sam dugo imao želju još jednom vidjeti model vanjskog obrazovanja Sveučilišta u Londonu u Ujedinjenoj Kraljevini. No moja želja pokazala se teško ostvarivom.

Temelje za stvaranje novih koledža postavio je jedan od vodećih intelektualaca viktorijanskog doba u Engleskoj. John Henry Newman napustio je Englesku crkvu, a kao rezultat toga morao je napustiti i svoje mjesto na Oxfordu. Njegov je cilj bio osnovati novi koledž u Irskoj posvećen podučavanju katolika koji nisu imali pristup visokom obrazovanju. U svome eseju *Ideja o sveučilištu* predstavio je viziju te nove ustanove. Newman se, za razliku od Humboldtovog modela visokog obrazovanja, zalagao za podučavanje, a ne istraživanje: „difuzija i širenje znanja, a ne napredovanje“.⁸ Time je Newman učinio isto što i Jeremy Bentham, stvorio je novo sveučilište koledž dostupno studentima koji nisu imali pravo studirati na Oxbridgeu, ali njegovi pogledi o tome kako bi ono trebalo izgledati bili su vrlo drugačiji. Odbacio je ideju o studentima koji žive u skućenim prostorima i nakon posla odlaze na večernja predavanja o Minervi pod svjetlom plinske svjetiljke.⁹ Umjesto toga želio je akademsku zajednicu posvećenu učenju zbog učenja, koja bi oblikovala karaktere svojih polaznika. No, koju su god vrstu ustanove Newman ili Bentham zamislili, prvi korak bio je srušiti zapreke kako bi ona mogla uopće nastati: viktorijansko doba pružilo je tu mogućnost po prvi puta nakon srednjega doba.

⁸ Newman, *The Idea of a University*, str. 3.

⁹ Navod je citiran u: Sheldon Rothblatt (1997). *The Modern University and its Discontents: The Fate of Newman's Legacies in Britain and America*. Cambridge University Press, str. 20.

Sve ove inovacije potaknule su pitanja o budućnosti Oxforda i Cambridgea.¹⁰ Ova su sveučilišta bila vrlo protivna reformiranju te su stvorila naizgled nepremostive zapreke promjenama tražeći od svojih novih studenata da prisegnu protiv mijenjanja statuta sveučilišta. Sukladno tome, Melbourne je konstatirao: „sveučilišta se nikad ne mijenjaju: svi to znaju.“¹¹ Bila je potrebna intervencija Vlade, koja je započela osnivanjem Komisija čija je svrha bila istražiti Oxford i Cambridge. Ispitivali su njihove fondove, kako se isti koriste te koji predmeti se podučavaju. Komisija na Cambridgeu bila je manje kontroverzna, dok su mnogi koledži na Oxfordu odlučno odbili prihvatiti legitimnost Komisije i odgovoriti na njihova pitanja. No Komisija je pomno izgradila dokaze o šteti prastarih zatvorenih drugarstava^{xxix}: „Oni koji su prirodno stvoreni da budu seoski svećenici su podmićivani, jer su rođeni u nekoj župi u Rutlandu, da ostanu na Oxfordu kao akademici, sve dok ne postanu nesposobni za obavljanje tog posla i bilo kojeg drugoga“.¹² To je značilo da se fondovi nisu koristili za stvaranje novih zajednica profesora za nove predmete. Pobornici Oxforda ismijali su ideju da „vladin inspektor“ može:

utvrditi koje korake vaš koledž
poduzima za prenošenje korisnog znanja.
Pravo, gramatika, glazba, prehrana
Optika, plivanje, estetika....
Kolonizacija, ekonomija
Varenje piva, pečenje i mnemotehnika...
Algebra, klizanje i astronomija,
Metafizika i gastronomija.¹³

Komisija je odgovorila vještom žalbom na oxfordski snobizam, tvrdeći da: „Ukoliko se svećenstvo i gospodu koja se obrazuju na sveučilištu ne prisili ili potakne da drže korak s društvenim napretkom, postoji opasnost da se zbog svoje neukosti u nekom području znanja

¹⁰ Ovaj prikaz Sveučilišta u Oxfordu temeljen je na navodima iz nekoliko poglavlja u: M. G. Brock i M. C. Curthoys (ur.) (1997). *The History of the University of Oxford, Vol. VI: Nineteenth Century Oxford, Part 1*. Oxford University Press., točnije u poglavljima pod brojem 3: Asa Briggs, „Oxford and its critics 1899-1835“, 10: W. R. Ward: „From the Tractarians to the Executive Commission 1845-1854“ i 23: Cristopher Harvie, „Reform and expansion 1854-1871“.

¹¹ Briggs, „Oxford and its critics 1800-1835“, str. 145.

¹² Dokaz koji je Frederick Temple uručio Komisiji. Armytage, *Civic Universities*, str. 201.

¹³ Isto, str. 191.

koje je tako općenito podučavano, nađu ispod osoba koje su u mnogim pogledima inferiornije.“¹⁴

Ključna figura bio je zastupnik Sveučilišta u Oxfordu, William Gladstone. Sve dok je on bio jednako protivan zakonu kao i sveučilište, ništa se nije moglo dogoditi. No izvješće Komisije promijenilo mu je mišljenje te je postao snažni pobornik reforme. Godine 1854. donio je prijedlog zakona o reformi Oxforda. Disraeli se protivio zakonu:

mnogima ćeš morati odgovarati ako podrediš Sveučilišta ove zemlje kontroli države. Smatram da je u tome poanta svega^{xxx}, ne mogu razumjeti kako Gospoda, makar bili pobornici reforme Sveučilišta, makar bili željni promjena, posebice na Sveučilištu u Oxfordu, iz razloga koji ih se tiču – ne mogu razumjeti kako mogu pristati na prikupljanje takvih podataka pod cijenu toga da se Sveučilište, koje bi prvo od svih ustanova trebalo biti nezavisno i slobodno, podredi kontroli i upravljanju države.¹⁵

Gladstone je odgovorio da je zapravo koristio moć države kako bi sveučilište oslobodio od pritisaka nereformiranih koledža. Prijedlog zakona donesen je jer se spoznala:

potreba za uplitanjem parlamenta i mudrost u korištenju sredstava Komisije za provođenje i reguliranje tog uplitanja... te, za dobro samog Sveučilišta, potreba da se službenicima Komisije osigura dovoljno legalnog autoriteta da provedu vidove Zakonodavstva... Na ovim je načelima osmišljen prijedlog zakona... on će prije svega biti postupak emancipacije. On oslobađa Sveučilište pritisaka ostalih ustanova od kojih nema dovoljno ovlasti da se samo oslobodi, koji su došli iz nepoznatih izvora i od kojih bi jedino ispravno bilo da ih država spasi.^{xxxi} U istome smislu oslobađa koledže okova koje ne mogu sami razbiti jer su vezani savješću i snažnim socijalnim i osobnim utjecajima za druge.¹⁶

¹⁴ Isto, str. 178.

¹⁵ Donji dom, Prijedlog zakona Sveučilišta u Oxfordu, Rasprava Donjeg doma održana 27. travnja 1854. Hansard Vol. 132, stupac 921-993, str. 975.

¹⁶ Donji dom, Prijedlog zakona Sveučilišta u Oxfordu, Rasprava Donjeg doma održana 07. travnja 1854. Hansard Vol. 132, stupac 672-779, str. 766-767.

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Translation 3

Vodič antičke zbirke. Zagreb: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

GLOSSARY

HR	EN	SOURCE
Aleksandar Sever	Severus Alexander	Encyclopaedia Britannica
Alije Egzuperat	Allius Exsuperatus	Rimska brončana pločica iz Baranje
Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu	Archaeological Museum in Zagreb	Rimska brončana pločica iz Baranje
Arijan	Arrian	Encyclopaedia Britannica
August	Augustus	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
barbar	barbarian	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
barbarska provala	barbarian assault	Encyclopaedia Britannica
blagostanje	prosperity	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
bojno znakovlje	Roman military standards	https://www.ancient.eu/Roman_Standard/
borba	fight	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
borba	battle	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
borba za vlast	power struggle	Collins Dictionary
božanstvo	deity	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
car	emperor	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
carska titula	imperial title	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
čeona ploča	frontal plate	https://www.im.org.uk/collections/item/object/30098031
Dacija	Dacia	Pannonia and Upper Moesia

datiranje	dating	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
Didije Julijan	Didius Julianus	https://www.ancient.eu/Didius_Julianus/
dinastija Severa	Severan dynasty	Encyclopaedia Britannica
doći u posjed	come into possession of	Collins Dictionary
Donja Panonija	Lower Pannonia	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
dunavski limes	Danubian Limes	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
epigrafički spomenik	epigraphic monument	Rimska brončana pločica iz Baranje
figuralni prikaz	figural representation	Figural Representation in Islamic Art
Galijen	Gallienus	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
Gornja Mezija	Upper Moesia	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
gospodarski oporavak	economic recovery	Investopedia
građanski rat	civil war	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
grob	grave	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
guverner	governor	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
Ingenus	Ingenuus	Power and Status in the Roman Empire, AD 193-284
kaciga	helmet	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
kaciga s koničnim vrhom	conical helmet	Early Iron Age Greek Warrior 110-700 BC

kandidat	candidate	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
kaneliranje	fluting	Collins Dictionary
Karpi	Carpi	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
Klodije Albin	Clodius Albinus	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
kohorta	cohort	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
kolonija	colony	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
Komodo	Commodus	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
konzervacija	conservation	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
konjanička igra	cavalry game	The Age of the Horse: An Equine Journey through Human History
konjanička paradna kaciga	cavalry parade helmet	https://www.christies.com/lotfinder/Lot/a-roman-bronze-cavalry-parade-helmet-circa-5358441-details.aspx .
konjanička postrojba	cavalry unit	The Roman Army
konjanik	horseman	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
konjanik naoružan lukom i strijelom	horse archer	The Roman Army
koža	leather	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
krenuti u napad	launch an attack	Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
kronološki okvir	chronological framework	Defining a chronological framework for the Middle Stone Age in West Africa
Kvadi	Quadi	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology

lovorov vijenac	laurel wreath	Cambridge Dictionary
Maksimian	Maximinus	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
Mala Azija	Asia Minor	https://www.ancient.eu/Asia_Minor/
Marko Aurelije	Marcus Aurelius	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
Markomani	Marcomanni	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
mitološka bitka	mythological battle	http://collections.britishart.yale.edu/vufind/Record/3622049
mjesto nalaza	excavation site	https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/849
mjesto nalaza	archaeological site	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
motiv	motif	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
nalazak	discovery	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
nalazak	find	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
natpis	inscription	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
nazuvak	grave	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
običaj	ritual	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
oklop	body armour	The Roman Army
oprema	armour	Wikipedia
oprema za konja	horse armour	https://www.ancient.eu/Roman_Cavalry/
opustošen	desolate	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
otkupiti	redeem/acquire	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
palmina grana	palm branch	Oxford Dictionaries
panonski gradovi	Pannonian towns	Southern Pannonia during the age of the Great

		Migrations
paradni turnir	ritual tournament	Wikipedia
Pertinaks	Pertinax	Encyclopaedia Britannica
Pescenije Niger	Pescennius Niger	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
pobjeda	victory	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
počasno nazivlje	honorary designation	City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor
podunavska provincija	Danubian provinces	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
podunavsko područje	Danubian region	Pannonia and Upper Moesia
pohraniti	store	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
postrojba	military unit	The Roman Army
posvećen	dedicated	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
poštediti	spare	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
predstavnik	representative	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
pretendent	pretender	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
pretorijanska garda	Praetorian Guards	Wikipedia
prikaz	representation	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
primjerak	example	Roman-era Fibulae from the Collection of the Brodsko Posavlje Museum
privatni kolekcionar	private collector	Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

pronaći	find	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
provesti	conduct	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
provincija	province	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ratna sreća	fortunes of war	Oxford Dictionaries
ratnik	warrior	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ratovanje	war	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
razaranje	devastation	Collins Dictionary
razdoblje	era	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
razdoblje principata	Principate	The Roman Army
realistični prikaz	realistic representation	A Theory of Realistic Representation in Henry James
reljefna figura	figure relief	http://museum.classics.cam.ac.uk/collections/casts/three-figure-relief
restauriranje	restoration	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
rimski konjanički kaciga	Roman cavalry helmet	https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2010/sep/13/roman-helmet-metal-detector-cumbria
rimski vojna oprema	Roman military armour	Wearing the Cloak
rimski vojska	Roman army	The Roman Army
rimski konjanik	Roman horseman	The Roman Army
Rimsko Carstvo	Roman Empire	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
rimski konjaništvo	Roman Cavalry	The Roman Army

rimsko utvrđenje	Roman fortress	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
Sarmati	Sarmatians	Encyclopaedia Britannica
Septimije Sever	Semptimius Severus	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
Siscija	Siscia	A contribution to research in Roman Siscia
sječivo	blade	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
snage	forces	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
spata	spatha blade	https://www.hermann-historica.de/en/klinge_von_spatha_eisen_roemisc_h_typ_lauriacum-hromowka_3_jhdt/1/117865
sportsko-paradna oprema	sports and parade armour	Roman Body Armour
steći	acquire	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
stradati	suffer	Collins Dictionary
sukob	conflict	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
sulica	spearhead	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
suparnik	rival	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
štit	shield	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
tauširanje	technique of inlay	Encyclopaedia Britannica
tip Lauriacum-Hromówka	Lauriacum-Hromówka type	https://www.hermann-historica.de/en/klinge_von_spatha_eisen_roemisc_h_typ_lauriacum-hromowka_3_jhdt/1/117865
trag	trace	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik

trijumf	triumph	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
trupa	troop	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ubojstvo	murder	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ubojstvo	assassination	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
učvrstiti	consolidate	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ukras	decoration	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ukras	ornament	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ukrašen	decorated	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
uspon	rise	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
uzurpator	usurper	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
Vegecije	Vegetius	Encyclopaedia Britannica
Vespazijan	Vespasian	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology
vijenac	wreath	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
viteški turnir	jousting	Collins Dictionary
vizir	visor	A Roman visor helmet recently discovered near Nijmegen, Holland
vladar	ruler	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
vladavina	reign	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
vladavina	rule	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
vlast	rule	Collins Dictionary
vlast	reign	Collins Dictionary
vlast	rulership	Collins Dictionary

vojna operacija	military operation	The Roman Army
vojne snage	armies	The Roman Army
vojnička parada	military parade	Wikipedia
vojnički car	barrack emperor	https://www.ancient.eu/Barracks_Emperors/
vojnik	soldier	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
vojno-sportska priredba	military sports event	http://canadianmilitaryhistory.ca/wednesday-video-edmontons-annual-military-sports-event/
votivna pločica	votive plaque	Rimska brončana pločica iz Baranje
vratobran	neck guard	The Roman Army
zapovjednik postrojbe	legion commander	The Roman Army
željezna maska	iron mask	http://www.dw.com/en/unearthing-the-mysteries-of-the-battle-that-created-germany/a-39817362

TRANSLATION

Meanwhile, the Sarmatians launched an attack so not even Lower Pannonia, Upper Moesia nor Dacia have been spared from devastation. With brief cessations and shifting fortunes of war^{xxxii}, battles raged until Marcus Aurelius' death in 180 when things temporarily stabilized. Battles with the Sarmatians (185 and 186) and the Marcomanni and the Quadi (188 and 189) continued during the reign of Commodus, but after his assassination in 193, the Roman Empire was once again, after a long time^{xxxiii}, in peril by civil war. Commodus' successor, Pertinax, was killed after less than three months of rule, and candidates for the imperial title hastily gathered their forces for confrontation. Didius Julianus, who bribed the Praetorian Guards in order to win the imperial title, was by far the weakest of them all. Other pretenders were much serious rivals because of their powerful armies and military experience. Pescennius Niger had eastern provinces on his side, while the Danubian provinces and most of the Roman Senate supported Septimius Severus. Clodius Albinus, who later joined the power struggle, had at his disposal Western Empire forces. Septimius Severus was the most determined one of them all so he firstly went up against Didius Julianus and, after leading his Pannonian troops on an invasion of Italy, liquidated him^{xxxiv}. Then, in the year of 196, he defeated Pescennius Niger in Asia Minor, after which he fought Clodius Albinus, indubitably consolidating his rulership. The rise of Septimius Severus marked economic recovery of the desolated Pannonia. The new Emperor had not forgotten the allegiance and support provided by Pannonian towns and thus decided to reward some by giving them the status of a colony, while honouring Siscia, which had been a colony since Vespasian, with the title of *Colonia Septimia Siscia Augusta*.

BARRACKS EMPERORS AND THE BEGINNING OF DOOM (from the second half of the 3rd century until the 4th century)

After the renewed prosperity and a relatively peaceful period of Severan dynasty, distorted only with sporadic conflicts with the barbarians on the Danubian Limes, came the time of crisis during which Pannonia suffered greatly once again. Most of the 3rd century in Pannonia was characterised with barbarian assaults and civil wars because of which the province had been the field of major military operations. Numerous but mainly transient rulers, most of whom were experienced soldiers who took their chances and tried to rule the

Empire with loyal troops behind their backs, took turns ruling the Empire after the assassination of Severus Alexander in 235. A series of large and devastating invasions in Pannonia were brought about by the Carpi from 242 to 247 and the Sarmatians in 260. Barely after the barbarians have been repulsed, a civil war began between Ingenuus, usurper to the throne and governor of Lower Pannonia, and one of the rare lasting rulers of that time, Emperor Gallienus .

No. 55, A-17942

In 2002 the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb came into the possession of a highly intriguing epigraphic monument accidentally discovered in Baranja, presumably near the archaeological site^{xxxv} of Dragojlov Brijeg. The object in question is a votive plaque which belonged to legion commander Allius Exsuperatus, dedicated to the Roman military standards^{xxxvi} (*signa militaria*)^{xxxvii} of Antoninus' 1st Infantry Cohort of Alpini. On it there is a well-preserved four-lines inscription that reads:

SIGNIS • COH(ORTIS) I
ALP(INORUM) • P(EDITATAE?) • ANTONIN<I>
AN<A>E • ALL(IUS?) EXSUPE
RATUS PRAEF(ECTUS) • D(EDIT) D(EDICAVIT)

The fact that this inscription exists confirms there must have been a Roman fortress somewhere in the vicinity of the excavation site. Besides, the inscription can fairly accurately be dated owing to the honorary designation of the aforementioned military unit. The title *Antoniniana*^{xxxviii} is related to the era of Severan dynasty and can be placed in the precise chronological framework. Hence, the 1st Infantry Cohort of Alpini could have acquired the honorary title somewhere roughly between the year of 198 and 222, that is the death of Elagabalus. It is highly unlikely the title had been used during the rule of Severus Alexander, however, after the assassination of that last representative of the Severan dynasty and the nomination of Maximinus as emperor in 235, the title *Antoniniana* most certainly does not appear among the honorary designations. The plaque can, therefore, roughly be dated to the first two decades of the 3rd century.

No. 61, A-16908

The only piece of Roman sports and parade armour^{xxxix} stored in the Archaeological Museum is an iron mask found in Sotin in 1908 most likely in a grave.

The mask depicts a young male face, with its thickness varying between one and two millimetres. It is, in fact, a cavalry parade helmet visor and in the upper corner, above the nose, there is a nail which was once placed into the corresponding slot to secure the visor onto the helmet. After the recently conducted conservation process, Hoffiller's belief that the mask consists of two joint layers, inner and outer one, has been confirmed. Moreover, traces of an organic matter, now fully mineralised, have been discovered on the inner side of the mask^{xli}. It was without a doubt a leather material which alleviated the contact between the mask and the face.

Roman horseman wore cavalry parade helmets during the ritual tournaments called *hippika gymnasia*. Antique writer Arrian left behind an exhaustive description of this unique military sports event (*Ars tactica*, p. 34-44) distinctive of the Roman army during the Principate, in which richly armoured horsemen practised their skills^{xliii}, re-enacting mythological battles (such as the one between the Greeks and the Amazons). Special armour was made for these kinds of tournaments, and it was not meant to be used in battle and daily military assignments. Such armour included helmets with visors, luxury clothing, highly elaborate body armour and greaves, ornamental and protective armour for horses, as well as illustrated shields and spearheads with wooden instead of iron tips so as to reduce the risk of harming people and horses. This unique ritual, a sort of a blend between jousting and a military parade, was popular among Roman cavalry ever since Augustus' time until the end of the 3rd century AD when it, apparently, started to lose popularity, although Vegetius mentions cavalry games even in the 4th century AD. It should be noted that parts of the sports and parade armour, in particular helmets with visors, could have been used even in battles, especially during the 1st century AD.

The Sotin mask is dated to a rather broad time range, somewhere between the 2nd and 3rd century AD. It was clearly a part of the so-called three-piece helmet with a mask. Such helmets had a back piece which covered the skull and the forehead, front piece which covered the whole face except for the eyes, nose and mouth which were covered with the third piece of the helmet - the visor. This type of helmet dates back to the period from 1st to 3rd century AD, and was widespread across the entire Empire. Since in most cases masks in the 1st century had wider eye- and nose holes than the later ones, the Sotin visor could be dated closer to the beginning of the period. Therefore, dating it to the 2nd century AD appears more acceptable than to the 3rd.

No. 75, A-17948

This spatha blade, found by fishermen in the Kupa river near Sisak during the low water level in the 1980s, is of the Lauriacum-Hromówka type. After being in possession of private collectors for about 15 years, it was redeemed in 2000 by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb where it was restored and conserved. With the overall length of 80.5 cm and blade length-to-width ratio of 3:1 (with its blade being 12 cm wide)^{xliii}, it corresponds precisely to the standards of the Lauriacum-Hromówka type. Its blade is fluted, as it was common for this type of spatha, and it is interesting to note there is a fairly visible process of damascening noticeable on its surface. The second significant detail lies in the fact the blade is decorated on both sides with the technique of inlay^{xliiv}, on one side there is a clearly visible stylised figure of a warrior, while the image on the other side is unfortunately severely damaged and existent only in traces. That is the consequence of an incorrect attempt to clean the blade by one of the previous owners with which he destroyed the inlaid decoration but, fortunately, afterwards gave up on any further “restoration”. Based on the available data, that is hitherto the 42nd known Roman spatha blade in Europe decorated with the technique of inlay. The number of motifs inlaid on Roman spathas is usually not overly high and can, with rare exceptions, be divided into three categories: figural representation of deities in relation with war and victory, Roman military standards (*signa militaria*) and symbols of triumph such as a laurel wreath and a palm branch. Comparison of ornaments can easily reveal the existence of realistic and schematized representations of same motifs. Realistic representations belong to earlier times, and gradually they became more and more simple. The representation of a warrior on the spatha blade from Sisak is, evidently, a very schematized representation of Mars, Roman god of war, in motion. Based on the traces, it can be assumed the other side of the blade had a motif of an eagle surrounded by Roman military standards. Ordinarily, spatha blades such as those of the Lauriacum-Hromówka type are dated from the end of the 2nd to the end of the 3rd century, even though it is possible they were used a bit longer, hence can this sword also be placed somewhere in that period. Taking into consideration the analogies, that is the inlaid ornaments, this spatha blade can be dated closer to the middle of the 3rd century.

No. 85, A-9229

The conical helmet guarded in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb is an extremely rare type of a Roman cavalry helmet. Only a few of them have been found on the Danubian Limes, in particular one in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The concentration of the findings on a

relatively narrow area suggests these helmets have been made or used only in this region. Because of the preserved label on the example found in Hungary, which undoubtedly confirms the helmet successively belonged to two horsemen, it is assumed such helmets were used by some cavalry units. On that helmet and the one found in Bulgaria, there are densely aligned holes on the rim of the back part indicating there was a chain mail neck guard^{xlv} placed on the helmet, which was a typical type of protection for horse archers. The example in Zagreb comprises of a frontal plate decorated with three figure reliefs. Jupiter is in the middle with his cloak dropped over his right forearm, a thunderbolt in his right and a royal sceptre in his left hand. To his right is winged Victoria with a palm branch in her left and a wreath in her right hand. On the left is a representation of fully armed Mars with his left hand resting on the shield, while in his right he holds his spear.

The question remains whether these helmets originated in the Danubian region or their form is merely a result of the eastern influence on the Roman military armour. All the discovered examples are dated to the 2nd or 3rd century AD.

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Translation 4

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GLOSSARY

HR	EN	SOURCE
aut linija	touch-line	Collins English Dictionary
braniti	keep goal	Oxford Dictionaries
domar	janitor	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
dres	jersey	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
dvorana	hall	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
fjukati	whir	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
gledalište	audience	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
gledalište	spectators	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
gol	goal	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
gol crta	goal-line	Cambridge English Dictionary
golman	goalkeeper	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
gradonačelnik	mayor	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
građanin	citizen	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
gušt	pleasure	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
Hajduk	Hajduk	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
Hajdukova omladinska škola	Hajduk Youth Academy	http://hajduk.hr/eng/youth-academy
himna	anthem	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
hrđa	rust(ed) through	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
croatian flag	Croatian flag	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik

jedanaesterac	penalty	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
kolebljiv	wavering	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
kolegica	colleague	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
korner	corner kick	Collins English Dictionary
ledina	turf	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
Liga prvaka	Premier League	https://www.premierleague.com/
manifestacija	event	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
mažoretkinja	majorette	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ministar	minister	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
mjesno igralište	playing field	Collins English Dictionary
mreža	net	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
murva	mulberry-tree	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
nogomet	football	Collins English Dictionary
obraniti	make a save	Oxford Learners Dictionaries
osnovna škola	primary school	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
penal	penalty	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
serija penala	penalty shoot-out	Wikipedia
točka za penal	penalty mark	Wikipedia
političar	politician	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
prijeći u vodstvo	take the lead	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
profesor	teacher	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik

pucati	kick	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
pucati	shoot	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
putanja	trajectory	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
raspaliti	knock the hell out	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
ravnatelj	headmaster	Collins English Dictionary
sedmerac	penalty throw	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
sportski komentator	sportscaster	Cambridge English Dictionary
sportski tip	sportsmanlike	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
stativa	goal-post	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
sunuti	dash forward	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
školska dvorana	sports hall	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
školski zbor	school choir	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
tribina	stand(s)	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
učenik	pupil	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
udarac	kick	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
udarac	shot	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
zakoprcati se	wriggle	Cambridge English Dictionary
zalet	swing	Merriam Webster Dictionary
žamor	hubbub	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik
župan	county prefect	Veliki hrvatsko-engleski rječnik

TRANSLATION

Towards him comes running^{xlvi} Jure, his best friend, little round-faced fellow with strangely grown-up movements, irreconcilable with such a tiny body and facial features of a toddler. He is carrying a linen bag with a football in it. Jura also plays and likes football^{xlvii}, but he is not good at it, he got rejected from the Hajduk Youth Academy. He is slow and not motivated enough, they said.

‘Toni! Whatcha doin’? Let’s go to the hall!^{xlviii}’

‘There's time. Gimme five more minutes.’

‘What's up with you? You're acting kinda weird^{xlix}’ Jure asks.¹ He gets closer and starts staring at the ant-hill as well. He gathers his saliva and spits on the swirling insects who briefly get confused by this tremendous amount of liquid that came out of nowhere. Shortly afterwards, order is restored once again.

‘Nothin’’ Toni rebuts and spits on the ant-hill as well. His mouth are dry, there is not that much saliva anymore and it is thicker.

‘Come on, don’t fuck with me, I can see somethin’s wrong. You’ll keep goal in front of the entire school and here you’re all shrivelled up and screwin’ with the ant-hill.’

‘I told you I’m fine.’

‘You know you can tell me anything’ Jure would not back down.

‘Everythin’s okay, we’ll talk when all of this is over, pure bullshit everywhere’ his guard starts to fall down.

‘Listen to me. I’m here for you, you name it.’

‘Thanks, let’s get outta here.’

‘Fuck thanks! Not everyone’s best friend is a future Hajduk star!^{li}’

4.

All the hubbub in the sports hall is so loud it is starting to blend into one tone, all these clamorous noises fading into one, and they are not turning down all at once but one part of the

hall at a time, as noteworthy guests step on the new, freshly waxed parquet flooring.^{lii} There is the Major, the County prefect, the Minister and the Headmaster^{liii}. All four of them are wearing black pants and shoes, and over their long-sleeved shirts and ties a yellow t-shirt with school's logo on it.

The audience is sitting on the retractable stands, and in the lower part of the hall there are about a hundred folding chairs. The hall is jam-packed and it is boiling. Pupils, teachers, respectable citizens, local politicians, all of them are here, a motley crew. There is a stripe with Croatian flag colours hanging between two small metal posts placed on the free-throw line. When the Minister cuts the stripe, he will officially inaugurate the hall.

The school choir is singing the national anthem. After the anthem there is, of course, an applause. Croatian language teacher is appalled but her colleague standing next to her is clapping so vigorously and devotedly, she soon comes to realise she had lost the battle. After the anthem come the speeches. The first one to speak is the Major, dryly; then the Headmaster, zealously; then the Prefect, briefly; and at last the Minister, exuberantly and almost euphorically^{liv}.

Finally, the Minister approaches the posts, next to which there are two girls dress as majorettes, the scissors somehow find their way into his hands, he grabs the stripe with his left hand and cuts it, and an applause breaks out throughout the hall.

The ball is already ready on the free-throw line, Toni is standing at the goal line in his white jersey and blue shorts, he is ready. The Headmaster, the Major and the Minister are discussing something, the Prefect is gone missing, maybe he went to the bathroom, prostate problems are common at his age. The Headmaster approaches Toni and says the Minister will shoot three times. He speaks in a loud manner, the front rows can gather what he is saying despite of the resuming hubbub, his voice is far less powerful than at the beginning of the event, but it is still prominent. The Headmaster puts his hand on Toni's shoulder and whispers to let two goals in. He says so with a smile, as if he were his friend, not doing anything wrong.

The Minister takes his stand two meters from the ball. He does not strike as a sportslikeman, but neither does he look like a politician. He has wavy hair that is too long and round glasses with metal frames. He seems friendly. The racket halts again, everyone can feel the tension in the air. Two cameramen and four photographers are standing next to the touch-

line^{lv}. The Minister takes a swing, approaches the ball, kicks it with his right foot and it whirs past the goal-post. Everyone starts clapping, although no one seems to realise whether it is an applause of support or irony, nevertheless the Minister does not get abashed. He is smiling faintly and modestly. He is setting the ball again on the free-throw line.

Another swing, another kick. The ball swerves to the side, but this time the shot is more precise. Toni accurately estimates its trajectory, extends his leg out without thinking and makes a save. He did not even have to stretch out too far. Another applause, louder than the one before. It is clear now the audience is clapping Toni.

Blood is rushing to his head. There is a buzzing in his ears and he can feel the shivers on the inside. On the outside he seems calm and collected. He tries to look into Minister's eyes, but he cannot see them because of his glasses. He catches Headmaster's glance and gazes back. The Headmaster is moving his lips and, even though Toni cannot hear what he is saying, he can make out 'Let this one in'^{lvi} followed by a gesture in which the index finger is accentuated, in a threatening-like manner.

The Minister is taking a swing for the third time. This shot is the strongest one so far and the ball is flying real nicely, for the first ten centimetres it wavers a little bit, and then dashes towards the upper-right corner. This is the kind of shot that can only be performed by the greatest football players. Or amateurs, if they get lucky.

Despite its unpredictable trajectory, Toni knows right away where the ball will hit, he can simply feel it. Pure instinct. This time he has to jump, bend over. Time slows down and he can see everything as if it were a slow-motion movie, one picture at a time. He knows he could let the ball hit the net, he knows that would not have been suspicious at all. He realises his father's faith, and indirectly his own, are huddled in that shot. He is aware of the implications of everything. With his fingertips he kicks the ball over the goal-line for a corner kick.

While the stands are going wild, Toni glimpses at the Minister who seems completely indifferent. He then looks at the Headmaster who is red-faced, but silent, there are no more instructions, no more signs.

5.

There is a short way home from school, but Toni and Jure go around, passing by a turf with the ant-hill, on whose edge there is a big mulberry-tree. Often they would sit in its shade and smoke their first, forbidden cigarettes. They reach a derelict local playing field which, when compared to the new, shiny school hall, seems even more miserable than before. The grass is all dried, and on some spots there is none, only soil, dry and brown. The goals used to be white, but by now they are well rusted through and the paint is all peeled away. Only the nets on the posts are still hanging, local boys patch them up when they get ripped or worn down, there is no pleasure in playing football without a net.

‘My father is gonna kill me’ Toni says.

‘Come on, you can’t know that. Maybe it’s not such a big deal. Maybe, he’ll get the job after all.’

‘Did you see the Headmaster, for fuck’s sake?’

‘He later hugged the Minister. It’s true, he was angry when you saved that shot, but that don’t seem to me like such a huge problem. You are Hajduk’s goalkeeper after all!’

‘Who knows if I will continue to be.

‘But why? Because you didn’t let him score? That don’t make no sense.’

‘That’s politics, makes no sense.’

‘Whatcha know about politics, don’t gimme that shit.’

‘The same as you. Nothin’. Except it can fuck us all up.’

‘Let it go, let’s do shoot-outs.^{lvii}’

‘I’m not in the mood, Jure. For reals.’

‘Come on, just one. Five shoots.’ ‘Fine, whatever.’

Jure and Toni often played shoot-outs. Toni always kept the goal, and Jure was the scorer. They would switch only after a couple of series because they would both get bored. Though Jure got better with time, he could still score only 10 percent of the shots. In two

series of shoot-outs, only one ball would end up behind Toni's back, usually the one he would boot without aiming and pondering on where to send it to.

Jure dragged the ball out of his bag and placed it on a stripped piece of lawn which symbolised the penalty mark. Toni stood on goal.

'You ready?' Jure asked.

'Shoot!'

'Dear spectators, this is the moment you have all been waiting for. Jure Peruzović is performing a penalty kick in the Premier League finals. The score is 0:0 and if Peruzović scores, Hajduk will take the lead, and then Real Madrid will have a hard time catching up' he imitated the voice of a sportscaster.

He ran towards the ball and knocked the hell out of it. First ten centimetres it flew a bit wavering, and then dashed towards the upper-right corner. Toni sensed where it was headed and leaped towards it, but he could only see it off with his eyes. It wriggled in the net behind his back.

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Translation 5

Cochrane Plain Language Summaries

Absorbable versus non-absorbable sutures for skin closure after carpal tunnel decompression surgery CD011757

Interventions for weight reduction in obesity to improve survival in women with endometrial cancer CD012513

Individualised gonadotropin dose selection using markers of ovarian reserve for women undergoing in vitro fertilisation plus intracytoplasmic sperm injection (IVF/ICSI) CD012693

GLOSSARY

EN	HR	SOURCE
absorbable stitch	resorptivni šav	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik
absorbable suture	resorptivni šav	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik
bone	kost	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
cancer	rak	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
cardiovascular event	kardiovaskularni događaj	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
carpal tunnel	karpalni tunel	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
carpal tunnel decompression surgery	operacijski zahvat dekompresije medijanog živca u karpalnom kanalu	http://www.akromion.hr/ortopedija/saka/sindrom-karpalnog-kanala/107
carpal tunnel surgery	kirurško liječenje sindroma karpalnog tunela	Sindrom karpalnog tunela – suvremena dijagnostika i liječenje
carpal tunnel surgery	operacija karpalnog tunela	Sindrom karpalnog tunela – suvremena dijagnostika i liječenje
carpal tunnel syndrome	sindrom karpalnog tunela	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
case	slučaj	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
characteristic	osobina	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik

closure	zatvaranje	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
controlled trial	kontrolirani pokus	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
cut	rezati	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
cut	rez	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
decompression	dekompresija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
diagnose	postaviti dijagnozu	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
diagnose	dijagnoza	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
die	umrijeti	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
diet	prehrana	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
direct dose comparison study	istraživanje kojima se ispituje učinak različitih doza	Forum
disease	bolest	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
dose	doza	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
drug	lijek	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik

early diagnosis	rana dijagnoza	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
egg	jajna stanica	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
endometrial cancer	rak endometrija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
endoscopic carpal tunnel surgery	endoskopska operacija karpalnog tunela	https://poliklinika-sinteza.hr/djelatnosti/sindrom-karpalnog-tunela-endoskopska/
endoscopic surgery	endoskopska kirurgija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
evidence	dokaz	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
exercise	tjelovježba	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
function	funkcija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
gonadotropin	gonadotropin	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
gonadotropin dose	doza gonadotropina	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
hand function	funkcija šake	Sindrom karpalnog tunela – suvremena dijagnostika i liječenje
hand operation	kirurgija šake	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
healthcare system	zdravstveni sustav	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
heart attack	srčani napadaj	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-

		hrvatski rječnik
hyperstimulation of ovaries	hiperstimulacija ovarija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
impact	utjecati	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
in vitro fertilisation	izvantjelesna oplodnja	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik
in vitro fertilisation	in vitro fertilizacija	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik
increase	povećanje	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
individualised dose selection	individualizirani odabir doze	https://ivf.hr/kako-poboljsati-rezultate-izvantjelesne-oplodnje/
individualised stimulation dose	individualizirana doza za stimulaciju	http://www.poliklinika-harni.hr/AMH-IVF-uspjeh.aspx
inflammation	upala	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
intervention	liječenje	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
intervention	intervencija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
intracytoplasmic sperm injection	intracitoplazmatska injekcija spermija	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
injection	injekcija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik

IU	i.j. (internacionalna jedinica)	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik
IVF cycle	IVF-ciklus	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
IVF stimulation	stimulacija ovulacije za IVF	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
lifestyle advice	savjetovanje o zdravom načinu života	http://dzz-centar.hr/dogadanja/138-dani-preventive-pocetak-travnja-kraj-svibnja
live birth	rođenje živog djeteta	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
local anaesthetic	lokalni anestetik	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
material	materijal	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
median nerve	medijalni živac	Sindrom karpalnog kanala
medication	lijek	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
minor surgery	lakši kirurški zahvat	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik
moderate OHSS	umjereni OHSS	Prikaz teškog oblika sindroma hiperstimulacije jajnika u postupku pomognute oplodnje
musculoskeletal symptom	mišićno-koštani simptom	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
nerve	živac	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
nonabsorbable sutures	neresorptivni šav	Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik

non-surgical treatment	nekirurški tretman	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
non-urgent operation	neobvezatna operacija	http://healthywa.wa.gov.au/~media/Files/HealthyWA/Original/Elective_Surgery_Patient_Information_CROATIAN.pdf
numbness	utrnulost	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
obesity	pretilost	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
ongoing pregnancy	uredna trudnoća	http://www.eugonia.com.gr/en/ivf/pregnancy-test/ongoing-pregnancy/
open carpal tunnel surgery	operacija karpalnog tunela metodom "otvorenog polja"	Sindrom karpalnog tunela – suvremena dijagnostika i liječenje
outcome	ishod	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome	sindrom hiperstimulacije jajnika	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
ovarian reserve	rezerva jajnika	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
ovarian reserve marker	biljeg ovarijske rezerve	Analiza ovarijske rezerve pacijentica
ovarian reserve test	procjena ovarijske rezerve	Analiza ovarijske rezerve pacijentica
ovary	jajnik	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik

overweight	prekomjerna težina	Tjelesna neaktivnost je uzrok, a tjelesna aktivnost lijek za glavne javnozdravstvene probleme
participant	sudionik	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
patient	pacijent	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
physical activity	tjelesna aktivnost	Tjelesna neaktivnost je uzrok, a tjelesna aktivnost lijek za glavne javnozdravstvene probleme
predict	predvidjeti	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
pregnant	trudna	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
pressure	pritisak	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
quality of life	kvaliteta života	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
randomised	randomiziran	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
randomised controlled trial	randomizirani kontrolirani pokus	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik medicinskog nazivlja
rate	stopa	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik medicinskog nazivlja
removal	uklanjanje	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
response	odgovor	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-

		hrvatski rječnik
response	reakcija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
risk factor	čimbenik rizika	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
safety	sigurnost	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
scar	ožiljak	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
scarring	stvaranje ožiljka	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
self-help	samopomoć	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
self-help technique	tehnika samopomoći	Psihološka samopomoć ili umijeće obmanjivanja
severe OHSS	teški OHSS	Prikaz teškog oblika sindroma hiperstimulacije jajnika u postupku pomognute oplodnje
side effect	nuspojava	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
skin	koža	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
skin closure	zatvaranje operativnog reza	Metode zatvaranja operativnog reza na trbušnom zidu radi prevencije postoperativne kile i drugih komplikacija rane
specialist	specijalist	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
splint	udlaga	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-

		hrvatski rječnik
steroid injection	steroidna injekcija	Sindrom karpalnog tunela – suvremena dijagnostika i liječenje
stimulate	stimulirati	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
stimulation	stimulacija	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
stimulation drug	lijek za stimulaciju	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
stimulation medication	lijek za stimulaciju	Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju
stitch	šav	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
stitch a wound	sašiti ranu	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
stroke	moždani udar	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
surgeon	kirurg	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
surgery	operacija	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik
surgery	kirurški zahvat	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
surgical instrument	kirurški instrument	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
surgical treatment	kirurški tretman	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik

survival	preživljavanje	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
suture	kirurški šav	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
symptom	simptom	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
test	test	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
band of thick tissue	traka gustog vezivnog tkiva	Wikipedia
tingling	mravinjanje	Sindrom karpalnog tunela – suvremena dijagnostika i liječenje
treatment	liječenje	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
weakness	slabost	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
weight loss	gubitak tjelesne težine	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
weight reduction	smanjenje tjelesne težine	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
weight-loss intervention	intervencija s ciljem smanjenja tjelesne težine	http://www.cochrane.org/hr/CD008274/dijete-za-smanjenje-tezine-u-osoba-s-povisenim-krvnim-tlakom
woman	žena	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
womb cancer	rak maternice	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-za-pacijente/specifne-bolesti-zena/rak-zenskog-

		spolnog-sustava/rak-maternice
wound	rana	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
wound closure	zatvaranje rane	Englesko-hrvatski rječnik medicinskog nazivlja
wound inflammation	infekcija rane	Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik
wrist bones	kosti zapešća	Wikipedia

TRANSLATION

Resorptivni u odnosu na neresorptivne šavove^{lviii} za zatvaranje operativnog reza^{lix} nakon dekompresije medijanog živca u karpalnom kanalu^{lx} CD011757

Resorptivni u odnosu na neresorptivne šavove za zatvaranje rane nakon operacije karpalnog tunela

Cilj istraživanja

Cilj ovog Cochrane sustavnog pregleda literature bio je usporediti resorptivne s neresorptivnim materijalima za šivanje rane nakon operacije karpalnog tunela. Prikupili smo i analizirali podatke o ovoj temi te pronašli pet relevantnih istraživanja.

Ključne poruke

Ne znamo jesu li resorptivni ili neresorptivni šavovi bolji za zatvaranje rane nakon kirurškog liječenja sindroma karpalnog tunela (*carpal tunnel syndrom*, CTS^{lxi}). Istraživanja koja smo pronašli sadrže dokaze vrlo niske kvalitete zbog čega ne možemo donijeti nikakve zaključke.

Samo se u jednom istraživanju spominje^{lxii} funkcija šake i zadovoljstvo ožiljkom nakon kirurškog zahvata, a u niti jednom nisu navedeni podaci o nuspojavama. Nemamo dokaze dostatne kvalitete da pomognemo u odabiru kirurškog šava nakon operacije CTS-a. Međutim, resorptivni šavovi ne trebaju se uklanjati, a to može uštedjeti vrijeme i novac.

Što se ovim pregledom literature istražilo?

CTS je česta pojava koja može zahvatiti jednu ili obje šake, a praćena je simptomima poput mravinjanja, utrnulosti i slabosti palca i prstiju^{lxiii}. Navedeni su simptomi najčešće posljedica pritiska na medijalni živac koji prolazi rukom preko zapešća u dlan. Živac prolazi kroz tunel na zapešću koji se sastoji od kosti zapešća i trake gustog vezivnog tkiva. Ako je iz bilo kojeg razloga taj tunel premalen, pritisak na živac može dovesti do poteškoća s korištenjem šake i ostalih simptoma CTS-a.

Liječenje CTS-a može se podijeliti na nekirurške tretmane (korištenje udlaga i primjena steroidnih injekcija) i kirurške tretmane. Kirurško liječenje CTS-a je najčešća neobvezatna^{lxiv} operacija šake. Ovaj lakši kirurški zahvat najčešće se izvodi koristeći lokalni anestetik. Kod operacije karpalnog tunela metodom „otvorenog polja“ rez je dovoljno velik da kirurg može izravno vidjeti karpalni tunel. Kod endoskopske operacije karpalnog tunela kirurg napravi dva

mala reza na zapešću, jedan za kirurške instrumente, a drugi za malu kameru. U pravilu se koža zatvara šavovima koje tijelo prirodno apsorbira (resorptivni) ili se ti šavovi moraju otkloniti (neresorptivni). Iako su resorptivni šavovi pogodniji, neki ljudi smatraju da njihovo korištenje može uzrokovati veće upale i pogoršati izgled ožiljka. Smatra se da korištenje neresorptivnih šavova izaziva slabiju upalu i rezultira boljim ožiljkom, no njihovo otklanjanje uključuje veće troškove i nepogodnosti za pacijenta i zdravstveni sustav.

Željeli smo ocijeniti dokaze i saznati postoji li razlika između ova dva tipa kirurških šavova nakon operacije CTS-a.

Ključni rezultati

Nakon iscrpnog pretraživanja, pronašli smo pet istraživanja (koja su ukupno obuhvatila 255 sudionika) koja su usporedila ove kirurške šavove. Sva su istraživanja imala neke probleme u nacrtu ili načinu provođenja. U četiri istraživanja su sudionici bili podvrgnuti operaciji karpalnog tunela metodom "otvorenog polja", a u jednome endoskopskoj operaciji karpalnog tunela.

Zbog vrlo niske kvalitete dokaza prisutne u našoj analizi, ne možemo utvrditi postoji li razlika između resorptivnih i neresorptivnih šavova s obzirom na bol deset dana ili šest tjedana nakon kirurškog zahvata, funkciju šake, zadovoljstvo ožiljkom ili infekciju rane. U ovim istraživanjima nisu navedene nuspojave.

Datum pretraživanja literature

Autori ovog pregleda literature pretraživali su istraživanja dostupna do 30. listopada 2017.

Intervencije smanjenja tjelesne težine kod pretilih osoba s ciljem poboljšanja preživljavanja žena s rakom endometrija^{lxv} CD012513

Intervencije s ciljem smanjenja tjelesne težine kod preživjelih od raka endometrija

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Rak endometrija ili maternice je česta vrsta raka kod žena, a broj slučajeva neprestano raste. Ovo je, djelomice, posljedica sve većeg stupnja pretilosti, jednog od ključnih čimbenika rizika

bolesti. Iako je vjerojatnost preživljavanja nakon rane dijagnoze raka endometrije općenito visoka, veća je vjerojatno da će oboljele žene umrijeti zbog povećanog rizika od srčanog i moždanog udara te da će imati lošiju kvalitetu života. Ovim su se pregledom literature ocijenili dokazi za intervencije s ciljem smanjenja tjelesne težine kod pretilih osoba i osoba s prekomjernom težinom koje su preživjele rak endometrija, a kako bi se utvrdilo postoji li pozitivan učinak intervencija u usporedbi s uobičajenom skrbi.

Obilježja istraživanja

Obuhvatili smo tri randomizirana kontrolirana pokusa u kojima su žene bile nasumično dodijeljene za primanje jedne od nekoliko intervencija (liječenja), a koja su uključivala 161 pretilog sudionika. Pokusi su provedeni u SAD-u i Ujedinjenoj Kraljevini. Svi su uspoređivali savjetovanje o zdravom načinu života^{lxvi} (prehrana i tjelovježba) i tehnike samopomoći (kako bi se potaknulo pridržavanje savjeta) s uobičajenom skrbi. Dokazi se odnose na rezultate istraživanja dostupne do siječnja 2018.

Ključni rezultati

Nismo pronašli dokaze da savjetovanje o zdravom načinu života pozitivno utječe na preživljavanje, kardiovaskularne događaje ili kvalitetu života osoba koje su preživjele rak endometrija, iako te intervencije nisu bile povezane sa značajnijim ili ozbiljnijim štetnim učincima za sudionike. Međutim, sudionici su spomenuli povećane stope mišićno-koštanih simptoma, vjerojatno zbog povećane tjelesne aktivnosti. Dok su neke žene primjenom ovih intervencija izgubile tjelesnu težinu, druge nisu, što upućuje na njihovu malu ili neznatnu korist.

Kvaliteta dokaza

Kvaliteta analiziranih istraživanja je bila loša ili vrlo loša, a sva su uključivala mali broj sudionika i nisu bila osmišljena da promatraju djelovanje intervencija na preživljavanje. Potrebna su dodatna istraživanja visoke kvalitete na ovome području, a trenutno se provodi pet pokusa.

Individualizirani odabir doze gonadotropina temeljen na biljezima ovarijske rezerve^{lxvii} kod žena koje se podvrgavaju in vitro fertilizaciji i intracitoplazmatskim injekcijama spermija (IVF/ *intracytoplasmic sperm injection*, ICSI) CD012693

Individualizirana doza za stimulaciju temeljena na biljezima ovarijske rezerve kod žena koje se podvrgavaju izvantjelesnoj oplodnji^{lxviii} i intracitoplazmatskim injekcijama spermija

Dosadašnje spoznaje

Pri planiranju IVF-ciklusa, liječnici često određuju dozu lijeka za stimulaciju na osnovi određenih osobina pojedine žene, poput njihove dobi. Osmišljeni su novi testovi za koje neki specijalisti smatraju da mogu bolje predvidjeti odgovor žena na stimulaciju ovulacije za IVF. Tim se testovima procjenjuju ovarijske rezerve (*ovarian reserve test*, ORT), to jest mjeri se broj jajnih stanica dostupnih u jajnicima. Nije sigurno da li doziranje lijekova za stimulaciju prema individualnim procjenama ovarijske rezerve može povećati vjerojatnost da žena zatrudni i rodi dijete. Također nije sigurno može li se procjenama povećati sigurnost IVF-ciklusa, poput smanjenja vjerojatnosti za razvijanje ozbiljne komplikacije poznate kao sindrom hiperstimulacije jajnika (*ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome*, OHSS).

Obilježja istraživanja

U ovom smo sustavnom pregledu literature uključili dvije vrste istraživanja. Istraživanja u kojima se ispitivao učinak različitih doza uključivala su žene za koje se predviđalo da će na stimulaciju ovulacije za IVF reagirati slabo, normalno ili pretjerano s obzirom na njihove procjene ovarijske rezerve. Istraživači su potom tim ženama nasumično dodijelili različite doze folikulstimulirajućeg hormona (FSH)^{lxix} kako bi ispitali utječu li različite doze na ishode IVF-a.

U istraživanjima o ORT-u ispitivala se skupina žena koje primaju dozu za stimulaciju temeljenu na njihovim procjenama ovarijske rezerve i skupina koja prima standardnu dozu lijeka za stimulaciju ili dozu temeljenu na nekoj drugoj osobini žene (koja ne uključuje rezervu jajnika).

Sveukupno smo obuhvatili 20 randomiziranih kontroliranih pokusa koji su uključivali 6088 žena.

Ključni rezultati

1. Istraživanja kojima se ispitivao učinak različitih doza^{lxx} (dokazi niske ili vrlo niske kvalitete)

Kod žena za koje se predviđalo da će reagirati slabo ili normalno na stimulaciju temeljenu na njihovim procjenama ovarijske rezerve, povećanje doze lijeka za stimulaciju nije utjecalo na vjerojatnost začeća ili rađanja djeteta, kao ni na vjerojatnost pojave OHSS-a. Međutim, navedena istraživanja bila su mala i uspoređivala su različite doze lijeka. Zbog toga je teško s potpunom sigurnošću zaključiti da ne postoji razlika u dozama. Kod žena za koje se predviđa da će slabo reagirati, ako je vjerojatnost rađanja živog djeteta sa 150 i.j. 11 %, tada bi s 300/400 i.j. vjerojatnost bila između 3.8 % i 16 %. Kod žena za koje se predviđa da će reagirati normalno, ako je vjerojatnost rađanja živog djeteta ili uredne trudnoće^{lxxi} sa 150 i.j. 19 %, tada bi s 200/225 i.j. vjerojatnost bila između 12 % i 31 %.

Kod žena za koje se predviđa da će imati pretjeranu reakciju na stimulaciju, smanjenje doze za stimulaciju može, ali ne mora utjecati na vjerojatnost rađanja. Ako je vjerojatnost rađanja živog djeteta sa 100 i.j. 26 %, tada bi vjerojatnost sa 150 i.j. bila između 18 % i 33 %. No, doziranje bi moglo smanjiti rizik za OHSS-a. Ako je vjerojatnost pojave umjerenog ili teškog OHSS-a s nižom dozom 1,6 %, tada bi vjerojatnost s višom dozom bila između 1,3 % i 9,6 %.

2. Istraživanja o procjenama ovarijske rezerve

Dokazi umjerene kvalitete u ovim istraživanjima upućuju na to da korištenje procjena ovarijske rezerve za odlučivanje o dozi za stimulaciju najčešće nema mnogo utjecaja na vjerojatnost začeća i rađanja djeteta, no ionako je mogla postojati relativno mala razlika. Ipak, činilo se da doziranje smanjuje vjerojatnost pojave OHSS-a u usporedbi s davanjem standardne doze lijeka za stimulaciju, ali ti su dokazi vrlo niske kvalitete. Analiza ovih istraživanja^{lxxii} ukazuje na to da ako je vjerojatnost rađanja živog djeteta sa standardnom dozom 26 %, tada bi vjerojatnost doziranjem temeljenom na procjenama ovarijske rezerve bila između 24 % i 30 % te ako je vjerojatnost pojave umjerenog ili teškog OHSS-a primjenom standardne doze 2,5 %, tada bi vjerojatnost doziranjem temeljenom na procjenama ovarijske rezerve bila između 0,8 % i 2,5 %.

Kvaliteta dokaza

Kvaliteta dokaza u ovim istraživanjima varirala je od vrlo loše do umjerene zbog ograničenja u nacrtima istraživanja (istraživači i sudionici su često znali koje liječenje se koristi) te

statističkih nepreciznosti (istraživanja su uključivala premaleni broj žena da bi pružila značajne rezultate za najvažnije ishode, poput rađanja djeteta).

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Endnotes

ⁱ Before explaining the difficulties I have encountered when translating the terms *gender level* and *social class level*, I want to clarify why I have decided to translate *gender* as *spol* and not *rod*, which would be the right

equivalent of that term. Even though the author chose to use the term *gender*, which refers to either social roles or personal identification of one's own gender (Oxford Dictionaries), his next sentence reads *according to whether one was born as a girl or a boy*, clearly meaning one's sex. Since it is my opinion there should be a clear distinction between those two terms and what they signify, I have decided to translate *gender* as *spol* and not *rod* (since in this context we are talking about one's secondary sex characteristics). Moving on to my translation problems, English language is far more forgiving when it comes to syntagms and word combinations, as it can clearly be seen from this example. In English it makes perfect sense to say *national level, gender level* and *social class level*, but in Croatian we cannot use the same collocation structure for all of the abovementioned word combinations. It is easy to translate *national level* as *nacionalna razina* but *spolna razina* and *društveno statusna razina* are either ungrammatical or carry different connotations in Croatian language. *Spolna razina* would refer more to the maturity of one's sexual life or the degree of seriousness of a sexually transmitted disease, but certainly would not carry the meaning it has in the source text. That is why I have decided to translate *gender level* as *razina prema spolnoj pripadnosti*, since it is supposed to signify different levels of culture depending on one's sex. As for the second term, *social class level*, I have translated it as *razina društvenog statusa*, since any other word order would not comply with the linguistic rules of Croatian language.

ⁱⁱ I have long pondered which adjective to use to translate *conflicting* in a way that would convey the true meaning of the phrase. I have ruled out *konfliktni* since in Croatian that word would have a slightly different meaning and is used in collocations like *konfliktna situacija* and *konfliktna ličnost* to describe someone or something that is always causing conflicts (HJP), however, in this case *conflicting* refers not to conflicts but to opposed, clashing, contradictory values which sometimes stand against each other and are not in accordance with each other (Collins English Dictionary). Therefore, I have considered *oprečni, suprotni, protivni* and *suprotstavljeni*, and in the end decided to use *suprotstavljeni* since I believe it carries best the meaning of the sentence – the fact that certain sets of values may partly be opposed to some other sets of values within one's mind.

ⁱⁱⁱ Even though the title of this paragraph is *Culture Change*, i.e., in singular, I have decided to translate it in plural as *kulturne promjene*. The reason for that lies in the fact that the author is talking about culture changes in general, about all that have happened so far and all that will happen in the future, and how there are practices, symbols and rituals that have and will change throughout these changes but core values have and will remain similar or the same, which is obvious from the rest of the title *Changing Practices, Stable Values* written in plural. Furthermore, in Croatian language it is more common to say *kulturne promjene* than *kulturna promjena*, as the number of results on Google search engine have shown (*kulturna promjena* is mentioned 2 300 000 times, and *kulturne promjene* 4 990 000 times). *Kulturna promjena* is more often used when talking about a specific one (which in this case we are not) or when the term itself is being defined but *kulturne promjene* is more likely to be used when talking about culture changes in general in a society or country.

^{iv} While in English this syntagms make perfect sense, if we were to translate them into Croatian using the same adjective-noun structure (*mijenjajuće prakse, stalne vrijednosti*) it would not appear as fluent nor clear in its intended meaning. Therefore, I have decided to turn this title into a sentence *Praksa se mijenja, ali vrijednosti ostaju iste* which I think fits the context and co-text better (all the culture changes may change trivial things like practices, symbols and rituals, but one thing that always remains the same are fundamental values of a society) and in addition sounds more catchy and captivating.

^v I have changed the structure of the sentence a little bit and added some words so that the translated sentence sounds as fluent and clear in Croatian as it does in English. Even though in English you can say *if you could travel back sixty years there would be no computers*, in Croatian *kada biste mogli otputovati 60 godina u prošlost, ne bi bilo računala* the second sentence would not be semantically correct. That is why I have translated it as *tada nisu postojala računala*, which in English would sound redundant *there were no computers back then*, but in Croatian it is necessary to change the sentence a little bit. As for the second part of the source sentence, I have added *televiziju je imalo rijetko koje kućanstvo*, since *Tada nisu postojala računala, a televiziju se rijetko moglo vidjeti* does not sound as eloquent in Croatian and needs a little bit of change or extra explanation for it to have sense.

^{vi} This sentence proved to be difficult to translate because of its simplicity and word choice. There are some words in English that work very well together, but when translated into Croatian, the outcome may not be as eloquent and logical. I do understand the author inserted *by people* to emphasize the fact it is the people who are the carriers of change, i.e., new technology which changes the world. However, at first it seemed to be a bit redundant to translate the phrase as *tehnologija koju su izumili ljudi*, since it is obvious technology IS invented by people. Therefore, I have considered altering the whole sentence and translating it along the lines of *Doprinosi na području tehnologije okružuju nas*, which perhaps sounds more fluent and coherent in Croatian. However, at last I have decided to keep the translation as literal to the source sentence as possible, precisely for the abovementioned reason – to highlight the active role of the people in the everchanging world – and translate it as: *Okruženi smo tehnologijom koju su izumili ljudi*.

^{vii} The sentence *Mergers and stock market fluctuations shake the business landscape* gave me a lot of trouble since I do not have a lot of knowledge about economy or its terms. According to Collins English Dictionary, *merger* refers to any combination of two or more business enterprises into a single enterprise, but there is no Croatian equivalent to that term (not even in the Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik ekonomskog nazivlja) that would be specific for the field of economics, i.e., the Croatian equivalent *spajanja* (Lazibat) has too broad of a meaning to be used in this sentence and for the reader to understand its meaning. That is why I have translated it as *spajanja poduzeća*, to clarify what is meant by *merging* (Botica). As for the term *stock market fluctuations*, even though *fluctuation* refers to instability, uncertainty, oscillation of the stock market, none of the Croatian literal equivalents worked with *burza*, but after doing some research I have found *burzovna kretanja* (Cvjetičanin) is a very common term in economics and also refers to the constant change of stock markets. *Business landscape* is another term I had to figure how to translate. Though I understand the term refers to all the companies that are dependent upon the stock market, I could not find a suitable solution in Croatian that would include the notion of *poduzeće, kompanija* or *tvrtka*. That is why I have opted for *poslovna okruženja* since it is a frequent collocation in Croatian when discussing economics, and also because it can refer not only to the organisational and working conditions of a company, but also to all business interactions in a particular area – all shaken by the stock market fluctuations (Europska komisija).

^{viii} This paragraph is written in a very literary, poem-like style and is full of metaphors and literary expressions. I wanted to keep that same tone in the translation, but in order to do that and make it sound as eloquent in Croatian as it does in English, I had to change the sentences a little bit. I have kept the base metaphor term of the sea but altered the surrounding verbs, nouns and adjectives. For example, instead of *rocked* I have used *drag around, raznositi* (HJP), to emphasize the fact the ships, i.e., human societies, are easily changed, manipulated and tossed around by some greater power, and also because *ljuljati* (as would be a literal translation) would not fit into the altered translation of the sentence (*brodovi koje morske oluje besciljno ljujaju na otvorenome moru*). I have translated *seas of change* as *morske oluje* and added *na otvorenome moru* at the end, to make the sentence fluent and poem-like, as it is in the original. I have done similar alterations to the last sentence of the paragraph. For instance, I have translated *with each successive tide* as *svakom promjenom plime i oseke* instead of literally translating it as *svakom morsko mijenom*.

^{ix} The sentence *do not attempt to draw or to fix all the thoughts of man upon the life to come* was very difficult to translate because it was written in an elevated, archaic style and has a deeper meaning than the words that are used to convey that meaning. It refers to the fact humans should enjoy the present and what they can make of it, and not ponder so much about the future and what is to come. That is why I have translated the verbs *draw* and *fix* as *usmjeriti* and *prikovati* to emphasize the importance of enjoying the present, and not overthinking about the future, and *cares of the present* as *blagodati sadašnjosti* to further highlight the fact there are wonderful joys in life that should be lived through and not let them pass us by.

^x Even though the term *national culture differences* could be literally translated as *nacionalne kulturne razlike*, I was not satisfied with that solution. The author is referring to the differences that occur between different countries and their cultures, and the abovementioned translation seems to convey a different meaning. *Nacionalne kulturne razlike* could be understood as differences in culture, i.e., cultural practices, rituals, symbols but within one country, and I wanted to make the meaning of the source sentence more explicit in

Croatian. Therefore, I have translated it as *razlike u kulturi na nacionalnoj razini*, added the notion of national level, to make it clearer that what is meant by it are the differences that exists between cultures of different countries.

^{xi} The „Onion“ model is a representation of manifestation of culture at different levels of depth, in which symbols represent the most superficial and values the deepest manifestations of culture, with heroes and rituals in between. Since I have seen these terms appear throughout the text, I have decided to open a Forum and together with my colleagues come to mutual decisions about the translation of those terms. Based on Jeknić's article, we have agreed to use the equivalents *simboli*, *vrijednosti* and *heroji* and *model lukovice*, but change *rituali* to *običaji*. The reason for that is that *rituals* refer to collective activities within a culture, like ways of greeting, social and religious ceremonies, discourse etc., and the Croatian equivalent *rituali* could be interpreted by readers as referring only to religious and spiritual activities (Hrvatski leksikon). Therefore, we have agreed to translate *rituals* as *običaji*, since *običaji* have a much broader meaning in Croatian language and culture and can refer to any type of collective activities shared by a group (Hrvatska enciklopedija). Although we have agreed to translate *heroes* as *heroji*, I do not agree with that decision. Since *heroes* in this context refers to models for behaviour which we look up to, I believe a better solution would have been *idoli*. In psychology, that term is used when talking about the people we look up to, try to imitate and identify with because of their characteristics (as explained to me by a fellow colleague psychologist) and therefore perfectly fits into the meaning of *heroes*. However, since this is a group translation and we should be consistent with the terms we use, I have agreed to use the term *heroji*.

^{xii} The term *converging* was particularly difficult to translate in this sentence since there is no proper equivalent in Croatian language that would preserve the meaning of *converging* in this context. To converge means to incline towards each other, to become closer and closer, to gradually become similar (Oxford Dictionaries) and I have considered words such as *približavati se*, *naginjati*, *sastati se* but none of them worked in that sentence in a way that would convey the intended meaning (for example, *vrijednosti sadašnjih generacija iz različitih zemalja se približavaju*). Therefore, I have decided to use a slightly different phrase, but one I think conveys the meaning of the term *converge* and points to the fact values of present-day generations from different countries are not becoming any closer, and translate it as *vrijednosti sadašnjih generacija iz različitih zemalja postaju sličnije*.

^{xiii} I have long contemplated about this sentence and found no solution on how to translate *national value systems should be considered given facts* into Croatian without changing or adding something to the sentence. *Given fact* could be translated as *dana činjenica* or some phrase similar to that, but that simply would not work in this sentence and in reference to the national value systems. That is why I had decided to find a more descriptive solution, but one that would still convey the meaning of the original phrase, i.e., signify that the value system of a nation is something that should be accepted as it is, something not susceptible to change. I have opted to translate it as *treba se smatrati čvrstom i nepromjenjivom sastavnicom države*, a solution I am aware does not carry the exact same meaning, but still comes the closest to the meaning the reader should apprehend.

^{xiv} The phrase *to put to familiar uses* cannot literally be translated into Croatian in a way that would convey the meaning of the source sentence and, moreover, make sense to the Croatian reader. The phrase implies that although all these new technology is being invented every day, people still use those advancements in well-known and utilised ways, that is, to gain the same things as the generations before (money, power, love, etc.). To keep the intended meaning of the phrase, I have decided to alter the sentence a little bit so as to have the same implications in Croatian as it does in English language. My solution was to translate the sentence as: *ljudi te nove tehnologije koriste za ostvarivanje već poznatih ciljeva*, which is followed by listing all those “goals” all generations of people aspire to.

^{xv} The phrase *we are attentive to* cannot simply be translated into Croatian because there is no Croatian equivalent for *attentive to something*. *Attentive* can be translated as *pažljiv*, *brižan*, *obazriv* or *pozoran* but it would not be grammatically correct to put the preposition *na* after it. Hence, I had to alter the phrase a little bit

in order to keep the meaning of the source sentence the same and use a common Croatian phrase *obratiti pozornost na*, which conveys similar meaning to *be attentive to* (HJP).

^{xvi} In English language it is common to say *The early nineteenth century saw* to refer to the fact something has happened in that period, however, Croatian language has different linguistic rules which do not allow for a literal translation of that phrase, i.e. *the early nineteenth century* is an inanimate, abstract concept, which cannot *see*. Therefore, I have decided to translate the sentence as *Početkom 19. stoljeća američko visoko obrazovanje...*, omitting the verb *to see* and putting *američko visoko obrazovanje* into an active agent of the sentence.

^{xvii} Two of the key terms that appear throughout the text are *college* and *university*, used specifically in contrast with each other, i.e., to emphasize the fact that colleges do not have the authority to award their own degrees, while universities do. While it was as fairly straightforward solution to translate *university* as *sveučilište*, *college* has been a different story. Even though the Oxford Dictionaries defines the term *college* as “one of the separate institutions that some British universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, are divided into”, and the term as such would be equivalent to the Croatian *fakultet*, since *sveučilište* is divided in *fakulteti*, in this text (or at least in my part of it), colleges refer to first secular, autonomous, self-governing institutions of higher education in Britain, which did not have the right to award degrees. In order to emphasize that difference between universities and colleges, but also to separate British institutions that differ in organisation from the Croatian institutions such as *visoka škola* and *fakultet*, on the Forum we have come to the agreement to translate *college* as *koledž*. Even though HJP defines *koledž* as *pojedini instituti pri sveučilištima (u V. Britaniji), gdje studenti stanuju i primaju poduku*, which somewhat corresponds to the Oxford Dictionary definition, it still differs from institutions in the Croatian educational system and the readers are aware of that difference. I was considering putting a footnote to further explain what the term *koledž* refers to but opted not to since my part of the text deals specifically with how these colleges came to be and I believe readers will understand the concept they refer to. In addition to the abovementioned terms, I had the term *University College London*. Whatever Croatian source UCL is mentioned in, it is never translated but used in its original form. However, since I have translated *University of Oxford* as *Sveučilište u Oxfordu* and *Dartmouth College* as *Dartmouth koledž*, I had to translate this term as well. I was thinking about translating it as *Sveučilišni koledž*, however, in order to emphasize the fact the founders of UCL wanted this college to have the same powers as a university does, I have opted for *Sveučilište koledž u Londonu* and, to avoid any metaunderstanding by the reader, put the original name of the institution in brackets.

^{xviii} The term *power* occurs numerous times in the text, but it does not always carry the same meaning. In English language, all the concepts the term refers to could be covered using the word *power*, however, in Croatian language, I believe it is sometimes necessary to translate it in different terms which refer to those different concepts, in order to make the meaning of the concept and the whole sentence clearer to the reader. In this text, I have translated *power* in three different ways, as *moć* (the primary equivalent), *pravo* and *ovlasti*. Ironically, I have translated *power* as *moć* only once, in particular when translating *using state power*, which pretty obviously equals Croatian phrase *koristio moć države* to do something. However, the most frequent equivalent of the term *power* I have used is *pravo*, *imati pravo na*, *nemati pravo na*. For example, *to remove the trustees' powers to appoint* would sound very uncommon and unclear if it would be translated as *ukinuti moć povjerenika da imenuju*. Instead, *ukinuti pravo povjerenika na imenovanje upravitelja* makes a lot more sense and is also linguistically more correct in Croatian. An example where *power* could not in any way be translated as *moć* can be found in the following phrase: *the state had no power to intervene*. It would be semantically and syntactically completely incorrect to translate it as *država nema moć miješati se*, since in Croatian language we do not use those words to refer to the fact someone or something has no power or no right to do something. Instead, I had to translate it as *država nema pravo miješati se*. The same goes for *without the power of granting degree*, which I have translated as *nema pravo izdavati diplome*. Lastly, there were two times when I had to use a slightly different concept than the one *power* implies to, in order to make the sentence understandable and linguistically correct. *To vest them (their powers) in the state* could be translated as *usmjeriti njihovu moć na državu*, or at least something similar to that, however, I believe a much better solution would be to use the Croatian phrase *prenijeti ovlasti na*, since it refers to the same meaning the original sentence holds. The term

ovlasti is perhaps a more obvious equivalent for the following sentence *which it has no adequate power to correct*, which I have accordingly translated as *od kojih nema dovoljno ovlasti da se samo oslobodi*.

^{xix} If I were to simply translate this sentence into Croatian, without adding any additional information or clarifying the meaning of certain words, the reader would have a hard time understanding what the sentence is actually about. I believe adding the object of *appointing* makes it easier to follow the meaning of the sentence (*odlučila ukinuti pravo povjerenika na imenovanje upravitelja*). Furthermore, since I have translated *powers* as *pravo* I could not refer to that *pravo* in the second half of the sentence and say *I umjesto toga ga prenijeti na*, because the reader would lose track of what *ga* refers to. In addition, I opted to use the phrase *prenijeti ovlasti na* since I believe it fits perfectly with the meaning of *vest powers in* – to grant or endow a person with a particular authority or right.

^{xx} The phrase *a ringing endorsement* was particularly hard to translate since in Croatian we do not have an equivalent to that state or concept. The phrase is usually used when a statement is being made with a lot of force in support of someone's idea or opinion, but in this case it has a slightly different meaning. It refers to the fact the founders of these institutions established them as autonomous self-governing entities, so as to keep the interference of the state outside of its boundaries. The phrase signifies the *autonomy* of these institutions is a crucial and essential component of their existence, and therefore I have translated it as *čvrsta sastavnica*, since, although the phrase is not the same, it carries the same meaning as the original sentence.

^{xxi} The ambiguous and unclear meaning of these sentence made it very hard to translate it in a way that would make sense in Croatian language and to a Croatian reader. To be more specific, I did not fully understand whether this case confirmed the primacy of those contracts that establish other types of corporations (*ovaj je slučaj potvrdio prevlast sporazuma kojima su se osnivale druge private korporacije*) or whether the fact that this case confirmed the primacy of the contracts made it possible for many other types of private corporations to be established too (*ovaj je slučaj potvrdio prevlast sporazuma, što je rezultiralo osnivanjem raznih drugih privatnih korporacija*). Since I was uncertain which meaning the sentence refers to, I have decided to translate it in a somewhat general way, which could encompass both possibilities: *Ovaj je slučaj zapravo i potvrdio prevlast sporazuma i osnivanje raznih drugih privatnih korporacija*.

^{xxii} Unlike Croatian, English language allows for a lot of compound modifiers which make for perfect sense and are easily put together. However, it is not possible to translate *secular, fee-based college* or *humbag joint-stock subscription school* (endnote number viii) into Croatian simply by adding adjectives in front of a noun. Especially in the case of the first term, in which *fee-based* cannot be translated into Croatian just with one word, because Croatian does not have a term for the concept of a school, college, or any other institution which finances itself with the attendants' fees. Therefore, I had to use a descriptive phrase to explain the concept of fee-based college, and decided to go with *sekularni koledž kojeg su studenti morali plaćati*.

^{xxiii} I have decided to put the name of the institutions University College London and King's College in brackets next to the translated terms (*Sveučilište koledž u Londonu* and *Kraljevski koledž*) because these are the only two institutions in my part of the text which for I have not found a single reliable equivalent in Croatian sources. Institutions like University of Oxford and Dartmouth College can frequently be found in Croatian literature under the name *Sveučilište u Oxfordu* and *Dartmouth koledž*, but UCL and King's College are usually kept in their original form. However, since I have translated all the institution into Croatian, I could not keep those as they are, and, therefore, opted to translate them and put the name of the institution in English in brackets so the readers know what institution the author is referring to.

^{xxiv} According to the Higher Education Funding Council for England, an alternative provide is defined as any provider of higher education courses which: does not directly receive annual funding from HEFCE or its equivalent bodies in the devolved administrations, does not receive direct annual public funding, and is not a further education college. In Croatia, we do not have similar institutions in higher education system, however, we do have *alternativne škole*, such as Montessori and Waldorf schools, which have similar characteristics to the AP. Therefore, I have decided to translate this term in a way that would imply the institution is an alternative to the standard educational system and that it refers to an institution in the higher education, so as

not to be confused with alternative elementary and middle schools. I have opted for *alternativna ustanova visokog obrazovanja*.

^{xxv} Another example of a very long syntagm I had a lot of trouble translating into Croatian is *humbug joint-stock subscription school*. Since there was no way I could construe a phrase with only one noun and modifiers and/or descriptive syntagms, I have decided to split the term into two parts and link them with a preposition. Hence, I have translated the term as *lažno dioničko društvo i škola na pretplatu*. Even though the source term revolves only around the concept of school, and my translation encompasses *dioničko društvo* and *škola*, I still believe readers will understand that both of these collocations refer to the same notion – that of a school which is not only a humbug joint-stock but also a subscription school.

^{xxvi} According to Collins English Dictionary, *cockney* (or Bow-bell Cockney) is a person who was born in the East End of London, within earshot of the bells of St Mary-le-Bow, and it generally refers to working-class Londoners. Since that is a concept which does not exist in Croatian language and is not as crucial for the text itself that would need a footnote with explanation, I have decided to translate the term descriptively as *djeca radničke klase*.

^{xxvii} The definition Collins English Dictionary gives for the term *external degree* (a degree gained by a student who studies extramurally) corresponds to the one in this text. Students attended local colleges and then went for evaluation to gain a degree to a superior institution (university). Although the term *vanjska diploma* does not exist in Croatian language or might (in another context) be understood as a degree from another country, I have decided to keep the literal translation since the meaning of the external degree concept is clearly explained in the text.

^{xxviii} I have long pondered how to translate the term *external degree model*, so as to keep the translation as close to the intended meaning as possible, but also for it to form a clear and understandable term. I have translated *external degree* as *vanjska diploma*, however, when translating the term *external degree model* as *model vanjske diplome* or anything similar to that, it just does not sound coherent and reasonable. Therefore, I have decided to translate it as *model vanjskog vrednovanja Sveučilišta u Londonu*, since students attended local colleges but went to the University of London to get a degree, that is, to undergo examination and evaluation of their knowledge. Also, in Croatia we have a similar concept, NCVVO (Nacionalni centar za vanjsko vrednovanje obrazovanja), which conducts evaluation of knowledge of high school students on a national level, and which then grants them access to higher education.

^{xxix} Collins dictionary defines a *Fellow* as “(at Oxford and Cambridge universities) a member of the governing body of a college, who is usually a member of the teaching staff”, and *fellowship* as “the body of fellows in a college, university”. At first, I wanted to translate *Fellow* as *prodekan*, to refer to the fact the person is a professor at the university with a higher rank, however, I have found Bujas’ equivalent to be much closer to the meaning of the source term – *akademik*. Furthermore, the concept of *fellowship*, which does not exist in Croatian educational system has been translated by Gačić as *drugarstvo* which I think denotes perfectly the strong bond between Fellows at Oxford and Cambridge who share common values and beliefs, and work together in pursuing mutual knowledge or practice. As for the modifier *restricted*, I have decided to translate it as *zatvoreno*, in order to emphasize its exclusiveness and secretiveness.

Another term I have encountered and that falls under the category of the abovementioned terms is *don*. Don is a university teacher, especially a senior member of a college at Oxford or Cambridge. Although this definition seems very similar to that of a *fellow*, Bujas translated *don* as *sveučilišni nastavnik*. However, I disagree with that solution since dons, as fellow, refer not to any university professors, but to the ones of a higher rank. Therefore, I have decided to translate *don* as *prodekan*, in order to keep that distinction between dons and fellows (as in the source text) but to still convey the meaning of the source term.

^{xxx} It was unclear to me what *that* refers to in the sentence *I believe that is the great point at question*, to the first part of the previous sentence and the fact the MP will have much to answer for, to the second part of that same sentence (university falling under the control of the State), or to what is being said after it, i.e., how unbelievable it is for the Gentlemen to consent to such conditions. Even though the *and* after that sentence

suggests first two options are probable (eg. you will have much to answer for and that is the great point here. furthermore, I cannot understand how...), I chose not to go with those options because there must be a reason the author divided those clauses. In the end I concluded *that* refers to the sentence after it (even though it is still unclear to me why the author put *and* after it), in the sense that the great problem is that the Gentlemen agreed to obtain those results. However, I translated it in a somewhat vague way, so as to leave all interpretations possible *Smatram da je u tome poanta svega, ne mogu razumjeti kako...* and still well fitted into the sentence structure.

^{xxxix} This sentence proved to be by far the most difficult one to translate. It was very challenging to conclude which clauses refer to which words and to make sense of the relationships between them. In the beginning of the sentence, *It emancipates the University from the influence of institutions which of it has no adequate power to correct*, it is unclear what does *which of* refer to, and, therefore, I have tried to translate it in a way that the translation conveys the supposed intended meaning and that readers could make sense of it: *On oslobađa Sveučilište pritiska ostalih ustanova od kojih nema dovoljno ovlasti da se samo oslobodi*. I translated *influence* not as *utjecaj* but as *pritisk* and *correct* as *osloboditi*, so that the sentence has clear connections between clauses and can be easily understood. I believe the intended meaning stayed the same, since the paragraph above the citation mentions how Gladstone was using state power to set the university free from constraints imposed by other colleges. Moreover, the third clause *which came upon it from an extraneous source* is also very ambiguous. I concluded *it* refers to the *influence* from other institutions, however, I failed to understand what the author meant by *extraneous source*. In the last clause, again, it is unclear whether *it* refers to those other institutions or the influence. Since I have interpreted the first *it* as referring to the influence, I translated this one in like manner. In addition, I chose to translate *relieve* as *spasiti* so as to emphasize the fact the University “needs” state’s help to get away from that influence and pressure.

^{xxxix} Since Croatian and English language have different grammar, that is syntax structure, it is not surprising there are some words, collocations or phrases which cannot as easily be transferred from one language into another. The beginning of this sentence, for example „Borbe su s kraćim prekidima i promjenljivom ratnom srećom potrajale sve“ gave me a hard time when translating, since in Croatian, this sentence makes perfect sense as it is, however, if I were simply to translate it into English it would not be as understandable nor coherent. Hence, I have decided to start the sentence with a dependent clause “With brief cessations and shifting fortunes of war” and then introduce the subject. “battles raged...”

^{xxxix} While the text itself is written in a simple manner, a lot of the sentences contain embedded clauses and conjunctive adverbs (in addition to multiple subordinate clauses), which makes it difficult to translate the sentence into English without it sounding uncoherent and chaotic. In most of the sentences I tried to keep those clauses and adverbs, so as to stay as close to the original as possible, but in some I had to simplify the whole sentence in order to make it understandable to the reader. I will give a couple of examples and how I have decided to resolve them. “Tijekom Komodove vladavine nastavljaju se povremene borbe... no nakon njegovog ubojstva..., Rimsko je Carstvo, nakon dugo vremena, ponovno bilo ugroženo...” In this sentence I have kept the embedded clauses “Battles with the Sarmatians ... continued during the reign of Commodus, but after his assassination..., the Roman Empire was once again, after a long time, in peril by civil war”. Next example is: “Riječ je zapravo o viziru konjaničke paradne kacige i na gornjem rubu, iznad nosa, još se vidi čavlić, koji se nekad umetao u odgovarajući otvor, uz pomoć kojega je vizir bio pričvršćen za kacigu”, in which I have connected the last clause to the one before it with *to* instead of adding more words (*uz pomoć*) “It is, in fact, a cavalry parade helmet visor and in the upper corner, above the nose, there is a nail which was once placed into the corresponding slot to secure the visor onto the helmet”. Another, rather, complicated sentence is: “Taj jedinstveni običaj, svojevrsna kombinacija viteškog turnira i vojničke parade, bio je popularan u rimskom konjaništvu ... sve do kraja 3. st. pos. Kr., kada, naizgled, postupno izlazi iz mode, iako Vegetije spominje konjaničke igre još i u 4. st. pos. Kr.” which I have tried to translate as close to the original as possible: “This unique ritual, a sort of a blend between jousting and a military parade, was popular among Roman cavalry ... until the end of the 3rd century AD when it, apparently, started to lose popularity, although Vegetius mentions cavalry games even in the 4th century AD.”

^{xxxiv} The second part of this sentence was difficult to translate because of all the phrases used to describe Severus' actions – „kojeg je likvidirao“ / „nakon prodora“ / „na čelu“. In Croatian language, such composition makes perfect sense, however, one cannot simply translate those phrases without rearranging the whole sentence. Therefore, I have decided to change the second subordinate clause into an independent clause and start it off with „and after leading his troops“ (for the sake of the sentence, I have also changed „na čelu“ to the verb „leading“) and ending it with the verb „liquidated him“.

^{xxxv} Translation is not merely translation of words from one language into another. If we were to do that, there would be a lot of phrases, words, concepts left unknown or confusing to the reader, since translation is transfer of meanings from one culture into another, and sometimes those cultures perceive the world in different ways and have some culture specific notions/words/phrases. That is why it is my belief the translator, as a mediator between the two cultures, should step in and clarify or provide additional information that would help make that phrase comprehensible. For instance, in this example *Dragojlov brijeg* is an archaeological site near Grabovac in Baranja. However, some readers do not know that information, and that is why I have decided to add the clarification *archaeological site* near *Dragojlov brijeg*. Another example would be in the sentence „Pridjev Antoniniana se veže uz razdoblje...“, in which I have decided to translate *pridjev* as *title* in order to explain the importance of the term *Antoniniana* and to clarify why I have not translated the Latin word itself (since Latin titles should not be translated). The same goes for *spata*, which in the original text had not additional information as to what it refer so and some readers (like me who do not know a lot about archaeology) would not at first understand what is meant under that term. Therefore, throughout this vignette I have decided to add the noun *blade* so as to make the term a bit more understandable.

^{xxxvi} The term *bojno znakovlje* appears a couple of times in my part of the text, the translation of which posed a great deal of trouble to me. The reason for that being there are only a few sources in Croatian which mention this term and I came to the conclusion it signifies a kind of a type of unit in the military. Radman in his article about this particular plaque translates it as *the standards of the cohorts I Alpinorum*. Though he did not translate the whole term, I found that "Roman standards" could refer to *bojno znakovlje* in the Roman era. On Ancient History Encyclopedia, the term is defined as follows: "The Roman Standard (Latin: Signum or Signa Romanum) was a pennant, flag, or banner, suspended or attached to a staff or pole, which identified a Roman legion (infantry) or Equites(cavalry). Furthermore, according to the summary of the book „Roman Standards & Standard-Bearers“, Roman unit standards varied greatly, "from the legion's Eagle and imperial portrait image to various cohort signa, flags (vexilla) and even dragon 'windsocks' (dracones)". However, I could not translate the term simply as *standard* or *military standard* as that would be confused with norms/qualifications (as can be seen when typing *military standard* into Google search machine), even though on one of the sites *military standards and guidons* did refer to the original concept, that is *bojno znakovlje*. I have also considered translating the term as *military insignia*, since it is a broader term and is used to identify army divisions and ranks. After discussing the problem with my colleagues on Forum, I have decided to go with *Roman military standards* for the following reasons: the Latin term (provided in the translation) is translated into English as *Roman military standards*, since this term appears only in my part of the text and it refers to the Roman period, it is allowed to put the modifier *Roman* in order to further explain the term (even though in Croatian, there is no *rimsko*), and finally the sources provided above clearly state what do *Roman standards* refer to.

^{xxxvii} The Latin term *signa militaria* for *bojno znakovlje* is not provided in this vignette, but in the one under the number 75, A-17948 about the spatha blade. I have, however, decided to insert the Latin translation in this one as well, so as to clarify to the reader what is meant by *bojno znakovlje*, that is *Roman military standards*, since I believe the readers will appreciate any additional information about interesting terms/facts.

^{xxxviii} The adjective *Antoniniana* refers to Antoninus Pius who was a Roman emperor from 138 to 161. At first, I was thinking of translating this phrase simply as *the adjective Antonius'*, however, a fellow colleague of mine who studies Archaeology advised me against it. He explained that Latin titles such as this one should not be translated, precisely because they are titles and not mere modifiers. For that reason, I have decided to translate only *pridjev* (however not into *adjective*, but into *title* to explain the weight of the term) and leave the Latin word *Antoniniana* as it is. I did, however, translate the title when it is first mentioned for two reasons: the first one is the fact the title was translated even in the original text in Croatian, and the second one is that the

whole title *bojnom znakovlju prve pješačke antoninske kohorte Alpinaca* should be translated as it is for the reader to grasp the meaning of the text.

^{xxxix} At first, I was thinking of translating the term *oprema* as *equipment*, since that is the primary translation of that term (Bujas) and it could easily be applied to this context. However, I have opted for *armour* to narrow the extent of the concept of *equipment*. Since in this text, *oprema* is used to refer to „special metal clothing that soldiers wore for protection in battle“ (Collins Dictionary), it seemed appropriate to translate it in such manner.

^{xl} There are a lot of word combinations and collocations present throughout this text, which, while sounding perfectly logical in Croatian language, are somewhat harder to translate into English because of the different syntax rules. Phrases such as *vizir konjaničke paradne kacige*, *sportsko-paradna oprema*, *vojno-sportska priredba*, *vratrobran od karičastog žičanog oklopa* are all examples with which I had problems finding the English equivalent. Thankfully, English language is pretty forgiving when it comes to compiling all sorts of adjectives and modifiers in front of a noun. I have thus translated most of them as follows: *cavalry parade helmet visor*, *chain mail neck guard*, *military sports event*, while in some phrases I had to link the adjectives together with a conjunction in order for the whole phrase to sound sensible, for example *sports and parade armour*.

^{xli} Since this sentence was too long to simply translate it as it is into English language, I have decided to cut it into two pieces that would make a coherent unit. I do not think the separation of the sentence in any way affects the flow of the text nor that it affects how the reader will understand it (if anything, this way it is much more comprehensible). Since the second part of the sentence „otkriveni su i tragovi organske materije, danas potpuno mineralizirane, koja je prekrivala unutrašnju stranu maske“ is not so closely tied to the first one (in a way that would influence or change some part of it) I simply started it with the linking word *moreover*.

^{xlii} I have decided to translate *nadmetali* as *practised* since, according to numerous sources, *hippika gymnasia* were ritual tournaments where cavalymen of the Roman Empire would both practise their skills and display their expertise, and *nadmetati se* is a stronger word than that which signifies „natjecati se, boriti se“ (HJP). The English equivalent would be *compete* or *joust*, and I believe that would misguide the reader into thinking the cavalry man actually fought against each other for the enjoyment of others, when that is not the case.

^{xliii} This sentence „Ukupnom dužinom od 80,5 cm, te omjerom dužine i širine sječiva od 12,3:1“ was very confusing to me because at first I did not understand what does the number 12 refer to. As I have understood it, the embedded clause 3:1 refers to the length-to-width ratio, which would mean 80,5 cm of spatha's blade are three times larger than the blade's width. According to that sensible conclusion, the width would be equal to 26 cm. However, because of the fact I could not see any other explanation for the existence of the number 12 in the sentence, I concluded it must refer to the width of the blade and to make the sentence comprehensible decided to put the width of the blade into brackets: „With the overall length of 80.5 cm and blade length-to-width ratio of 3:1 (with its blade being 12 cm wide)“.

^{xliv} From the context, I concluded that *damasciranje* and *tauširanje* are different techniques of decorating, however, in most sources they are used as synonyms and defined as follows: *damasciranje* as „tehnika ukrašavanja metalnih predmeta, postiže se tako da se osnovna površina od željeza, bakra, čelika, slitine, rjeđe zlata ili srebra, ukrasi drugim metalom“ (Hrvatska enciklopedija) and *tauširanje* as „tehnika umetanja žice od srebra, zlata, rjeđe bakra i mesinga ili tankog metalnog lima, u željeznu, čeličnu ili brončanu osnovu, primjenjivana pri ukrašavanju oružja“ (HJP). English equivalent for *damasciranje* would be *damascening*, but I did not know which term to use for *tauširanje* in order to differentiate it from *damasciranje*. After doing some research, I found another term that has a somewhat broader meaning - inlay, which refers to a range of techniques in sculpture and the decorative arts for inserting pieces of contrasting, often coloured materials into depressions in a base object (metal, wood, fabric, stone) to form ornaments or pictures (Wikipedia). Furthermore, I have decided to add *the technique of* in front of *inlay* as it seemed to collocate better with the rest of the sentence.

^{xlvi} This book is a collection of urban scenes in which young people try to cope with the responsibilities and challenges posed by the bustling grown-up life. The narration is fast, dynamic, intense and youthful, it gives the stories the effect of immediacy. For all of the abovementioned reasons, and after thinking about it for a long time, I have decided to keep the present tense whenever possible in the translation. Although present tense is not that common in English novels, and it is especially not that common in reported speech, the choice of tenses is an important element of style that should be preserved and the author, presumably, wrote that way on purpose, to create that sense of immediacy and to make an even greater impact on the reader.

^{xlvii} I was thinking on how to translate the term *nogomet*, since there are two possible solutions: *soccer* and *football*. Since we were not given any brief in which it would be stated which is the target audience, I have decided to go with the „English“ form of *football*, an additional reason being the book is very culture specific and I believe it is important to keep those original concepts and the way of life as much as possible prominent in the translation, and people in Croatia call the game *football*, and not *soccer*.

^{xlviii} Most of the stories in the book are set in Zagreb and the direct speech is written in kajkavian dialect (*kaj, bu, velim, kakti*) with some slang words (*rista*), while two of them are set in Dalmatia, and in which the discourse changes to *bodulski* (*cila, vrimena, triba, vidija, šinjinorina, ricasta, nedijon, fala*). The biggest question was how to transpose the difference between those two dialects from Croatian to English language in a way that would signal the reader there has been a shift in the way characters speak. In other words, the difference is not only between the discourse of the characters and the rest of the text, but also in the discourses themselves - there is a difference between the one characters speak in Zagreb and in Dalmatia. So if we were all simply to use some "general" traits like phonetic transcriptions, abbreviations, non-standard forms, eye dialect etc. for the discourse, how would the reader understand the difference between the speech of those characters from Zagreb and from Vis or Split? While many of my colleagues have suggested using standard Croatian with lexical markers such as *bro, like, dude* to emphasize the colloquiality of the Zagreb character's speech, and eye-dialect, g-dropping and non-standard forms and obscure terms for the Dalmatian characters' speech, I strongly disagree with that solution. I do not think it is fair to conclude reading the text (in Croatian!) will cause the reader to have different perception of the characters anyway, as if *bodulski* sounds more „different“ from standard Croatian than *kajkavian* dialect does (the implication here is that *bodulski* is spoken by less educated people). And, since eye-dialect is mostly used by authors to make a speaker appear boorish, uneducated and rustic, this solution would only generate (or for some reinforce) stereotypical thinking. Since we could not come to a mutual agreement on how to solve this problem, I have decided to translate the speech of my Dalmatian characters using some general non-standard forms (*for real, gimme, kinda*), g-dropping, etc.

^{xlix} In English language, various punctuation conventions are used to separate the direct speech, that is the quoted words from the rest of the text. The usual style is to use single inverted commas to mark the beginning and the end of the direct speech, and a comma, full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark at the end of a piece of speech, inside the closing inverted comma. Since it would be highly unusual to use dashes as a form of indication of the direct speech, as it is done in the Croatian language, I have decided to comply with the English rules of punctuation in direct speech. However, every instance where there is reported speech following character's lines, the author does not use punctuation marks, as should be used according to the Croatian grammar system (Pravopis.hr). As, I assume, this was done by the author intentionally (again to preserve that sense of immediacy and swiftness), I have decided to keep that "change" in the translation as well.

^l It is easier to have more than two independent clauses in Croatian language as there are more options on which connecting word to use (in English *and*, in Croatian *i, pa, te*) than in English. For example, in this sentence the author uses *i* and then *pa* to introduce two independent clauses, and in English the *and* would seem redundant. That is why I have decided to end the sentence with the reported verb and start the next one with *He gets closer and starts...* and then use the connecting word *and* just one time.

^{li} The collocation *Hajdukova jedinica* seemed a bit strange to me translated into English, so I opted for a different solution. Since the meaning intended is the fact Toni is so good in football he will probably become a player of Hajduk and rise to fame, I decided to translate the following as *Hajduk star*.

^{lii} Since the style of this novel is very particular, and majority of the sentences are written in the mode of a stream of consciousness, one clause after another, sometimes with and sometimes without connecting words, I had to find a way to keep that style in the translation, to keep that same sense of overflow and rapidness. This is the perfect example of such a sentence – numerous clauses, dependent and independent, embedded one into another. I have tried my best to translate those long sentences as close to the original as possible, keeping the original style and the intended meaning. However, some changes need to be made in order for the English sentence to sound sensible, for example I have used connecting words *and* and *but* to introduce two of the clauses, and changed *kako već primijete da* into *as* so as to make a coherent unit.

^{liii} I have pondered on which titles to use as equivalents to the Croatian terms *župan* and *ravnatelj*, since they do not necessarily refer to the same concept in the English speaking world. As it is known, English and Croatian education systems are far from similar and there are many concepts specific for a certain country, or even part of the country. Since, in my opinion, this term (as well as *župan*) is not crucial for the story, meaning using a general term (not necessarily the most accurate one) would not in any way affect the way the story is understood, I have decided to go with the most used term for a person in charge of the whole school – the headmaster (Collins English Dictionary). Possible solutions for *župan* were *County head*, *County prefect*, *District prefect*, etc. Firstly, I had to decide how to translate *županija*, since there is no proper equivalent of that term in English. I have decided to go with *county* as it is the closest one to refer to a chief unit of local administration in a country (Oxford Dictionaries), and therefore ruled the *District prefect* out. Since I have decided to translate *ravnatelj* as *headmaster*, I chose to dismiss the *county head*, so as to add some versatility to the sentence. Also, I have decided to use capitals letters and article *the* when referring to all four of them (the Major, the County prefect, the Minister and the Headmaster), since the author is not referring to any headmaster or minister, but to these particular ones. Moreover, they are not referred to by their names, so the title in a way stands in place of their names.

^{liv} At first glance, this sentence seems fairly easy to translate, however Croatian and English language are far from being similar, and syntax that works in one language, cannot as easily be transposed into another one without making any changes. In the Croatian sentence, there is no need for an explication as to what does *suho* refer to (it clearly refers to the *govor* from the previous sentence). However, if I were to simply translate those sentences as *...come the speeches. The first one is the Major, dry(ly)*.. That solution does not work, as something is missing in the second sentence which would indicate what does the adjective/adverb refer to. I wanted to keep that same “constitution” of the sentence, the flow of it, and yet make it appear logical. Therefore, I have decided to start the second sentence with *The first one to speak is the Major, dryly...* which then makes the connection between *to speak* and *dryly*.

^{lv} As mentioned before, I did my best to keep the formation of the sentences as close to the original as possible, however in some cases, such as this one, the translation would seem redundant and illogical if done without alternations and simplifications. In the sentence: “Dva snimatelja stoje sa svojim kamerama uz aut liniju, tamo su i četvorica fotografa.” the equivalent for *snimatelj* is *cameraman* and for the *camera* *kamera*, so the first clause would seem off if it went like *Two cameraman are standing with their cameras next to the touchline*. Furthermore, if I would to continue the sentence with *and there are four photographers there as well*, the whole construction appears superfluous and unnecessary. Therefore, I have decided to shorten it into “Two cameramen and four photographers are standing next to the touch-line”, which I think does not change the intended message.

^{lvi} Phrases *otvarati usta* and *s njih jasno čita* do not work in English language translated word for word. Moving your lips is much more frequent than moving your mouth, and while at first I have translated *čita* as *reads* (since the verb *read* collocates with the noun *lips*), I have opted to go with *make out*, in the sense of *razabrati* (HJP). Therefore, I have chosen to change the words in the sentence and translate it as follows: “The Headmaster is moving his lips and, even though Toni cannot hear what he is saying, he can make out ‘Let this one in’”.

^{lvii} I have concluded the collocation *serija penala* refers to the activity in which one kicks the ball numerous times into the goal, which is something children and youngsters often play for fun with each other. In association football, the term *penalty shoot-out* refers to the method in which each team takes turns attempting a specified number of shots on the goal from the penalty mark (5 in FIFA-governed football) that are defended only by the opposing team's goalkeeper (Wikipedia). Since that is what the characters are doing (in a simplified manner) I have decided to use that football term in this context.

^{lviii} Terms *absorbable* and *non-absorbable sutures* were the first translation problems I had to deal with in this review. While the first term is translated as *apsorbirajući šav* in „Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik“, my main resource for all the medical terms and phrases, there was no Croatian equivalent for the second one, and *neapsorbirajući* did not seem as a valid solution. Furthermore, when searching for *apsorbirajući šav* on Google, most of the sources are non-scientific and, therefore, not the most reliable source for a translation equivalent. Thankfully, in „Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik“ both of those terms are translated, however, as *resorptivni* and *neresorptivni šav*. I have opted to use those Croatian equivalents because I had to choose one base word (either *apsorbirajući* or *resorptivni*), and since *neapsorbirajući* was not an option, I have decided to go with *resorptivni/neresorptivni*, and also because the term *resorptivni šav* has more results on Google (28000 as opposed to *apsorbirajući* 27500) and is used in formal and scientific texts. In addition to these terms, I have also pondered whether to differentiate between *suture* and *stitch*, since in English language the former one is used in a more professional environment, while the latter is more known to the general public. I could not find the same difference in Croatian language, so I have decided to translate both terms as *šav*.

^{lix} While the term *skin closure* exists as a medical term in English language, *zatvaranje kože* is not an acceptable term in Croatian, instead *zatvaranje rane* is used in the context of closing an open wound („“) and *closure* for any kind of closing the skin („Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik“). However, I was not satisfied with neither of those solutions, since the first one has the connotations of a wound after a fall in an accident, and not so much of an opening on the skin made for the purposes of an operation, and the second one does not specify the closing of what the text is talking about. Therefore, I have opted to use a more descriptive solution *zatvaranje operativnog reza* found in „Metode zatvaranja operativnog reza na trbušnom zidu radi prevencije postoperativne kile i drugih komplikacija rane“ which could easily be understood by the reader and is not ambiguous.

^{lx} While the original term is *carpal tunnel decompression surgery*, I have decided to add *medijanog živca* in the translation, since I have found that is the most frequent expression used when talking about carpal tunnel surgery, and also to make it more understandable for the wider audience what is meant by the term. I have also decided not to put the word *operacija*, since I have translated the term before this one as *zatvaranje operativnog reza*, and it would be redundant to use the same word again.

^{lxi} It was not until Andrijana (Forum) mentioned the abbreviated form for *randomised controlled trial* and its Croatian equivalent RKP, that my attention was drawn to the abbreviations in the text and my mistake in translating some while leaving the other ones in English. I had a few English abbreviations used throughout the review: intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), ovarian reserve tests (ORT), ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS). I have decided to leave the English abbreviation because in many of my resources from which I have searched for my Croatian equivalents, the authors use English abbreviations (even if a Croatian one exists). However, one of my reviews is about carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS), and unlike in other reviews in which the Croatian abbreviation does not even exist or is very infrequent, the Croatian abbreviation for *sindrom karpalnog tunela (SKT)* is widely used in the field of medicine as well as by the public, and at first I have automatically translated it as SKT, without thinking about the consistency of my translation (either to use only Croatian or English abbreviations). The main dilemma was whether to stick to the original abbreviation so the readers could easily look it up or to use the Croatian abbreviation in order to make the following text, where there is only the abbreviation, clearer for the reader. In the article written by Gjuran-Coha and Bosnar, and presented on Forum by Tena, it is written that Croatian authors continue to use English abbreviations even if there is a Croatian equivalent for that term and for that abbreviation, and advised against using that solution. On the other hand, in „Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik. Sv. 2, M-Z“ by Branimir Jernej, at the end of the

glossary it is suggested that it is better to use international abbreviations even when there is an existing Croatian term: “bolje je upotrebljavati međunarodno prihvaćene kratice (a to su po pravilu engleske).” In the end, we have decided on the Forum to stick to the English abbreviations since they are more widely used, but at the first mention of the abbreviated term to put in the brackets the full English term and its abbreviation, which we would then use in the text that follows. That way, the reader knows what the author is talking about, but can also look up the English term. (The exception to this agreed solution are the terms whose English and Croatian abbreviations are the same, IVF for in vitro fertilisation/in vitro fertilizacija, and FSH for follicle-stimulating hormone/ folikulstimulirajućeg hormona, since by searching the abbreviation, the results would show both Croatian and English sources).

^{lxii} Most of the times when talking about a study or its results, the authors of the review use constructions such as “Only one study reported on”, “These studies did not report side effects”; “The review assessed”, “Direct dose comparison studies recruited women”, collocating inanimate subjects with active verbs, a common practice in English scientific prose. However, one should be really careful when translating such a construction into Croatian language, which does not allow for such anthropomorphising. Instead, the sentence should be construed in such a way that the meaning of the source text is transferred but in compliance with the rules of Croatian language. For example, the first phrase should not be translated as “Samo je jedno istraživanje navelo”. Instead, the phrases should go along the lines of “Samo se u jednom istraživanju spominje”, “U ovim istraživanjima nisu navedene nuspojave”, “Ovim su se pregledom literature ocijenili”, “Istraživanja u kojima se ispitivao učinak različitih doza uključivala su”.

^{lxiii} Symptoms used to describe CTS “tingling, numbness, and weakness of the thumb and fingers” could be translated in many ways. I wanted to use medical terms that would be understandable to the wider audience. At first, I have translated the terms using “Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik” as *trnjenje*, *obamrlost* and *slabost palca i prstiju*. However, in one of my main sources for translation of this review “Sindrom karpalnog tunela - suvremena dijagnostika i liječenje”, authors use terms *mravinjanje* and *utrnulost*, and I have, hence, decided to stick with those Croatian equivalents.

^{lxiv} The term *non-urgent operation* (or elective surgery) stands for a surgery that is scheduled in advance because it does not involve a medical emergency (Wikipedia). I have long searched for a Croatian equivalent, but could not find any. I have considered terms such as *hitna*, *urgentna*, *neodložna*, but either I could not make those terms work as antonyms or there were no sources that used those collocations. At last, I have found a term that could be the Croatian equivalent for the English term in an online brochure for patients (Neobvezatne operacije – informacije za pacijente). In there, the term *neobvezatna operacija* is used to refer to all non-emergency surgery which is medically necessary, but which can be delayed for at least 24 hours. I have decided to use that term, since it was the only one close to the meaning of the English term.

^{lxv} The title “Interventions for weight reduction in obesity to improve survival in women with endometrial cancer” has been problematic to translate because it consists of many words and phrases which cannot literally be translated into Croatian, and because of its very structure. First of all, I have pondered on how to translate the word *intervention*, since in Croatian language *intervencija* has a slightly different connotation (for example behaviour interventions, alcohol interventions) and might be misunderstood by the reader if translated as such. However, after discussing the term on Forum, and complying with the Cochrane glossary, as well as to insure consistency throughout the translation, we have agreed to stick with the term *intervencija*. While phrases such as *interventions for weight reduction* and *weight-loss interventions* work perfectly fine in English, I could not literally translate them, as Croatian grammar does not allow for such constructions (and if it does, they do not sound eloquent). Therefore, I have decided to go with a descriptive solution, which would keep the intended meaning of the source text and also be understandable to the reader. I have, therefore, translated the aforementioned terms as *Intervencija smanjenja tjelesne težine* and *Intervencija s ciljem smanjenja tjelesne težine*, the second one being a bit longer with the aim to clarify the meaning of the term *intervencija*.

^{lxvi} If I were to simply translate *lifestyle advice* as *savjeti o načinu života*, it would not be clear what is actually meant by that phrase, or what the advice actually refer to, and from the context I have concluded they do not refer to any general advice about the way people live, but the advice about a healthy and active life. Therefore,

I have decided to prolongate the phrase, in order to make it more apprehensible to the reader, into *savjetovanje o zdravom načinu života*, a phrase provided on “Dom zdravlja Zagreb” website.

^{lxvii} My main source for the review on the individualised gonadotropin dose selection for the IVF was an article by doctor Velimir Šimunić “Kliničke smjernice za medicinski pomognutu oplodnju” in which he discusses the medically assisted reproduction using a lot of the terms found in the Cochrane review. There are five English terms with the same base word *ovary/ovarian* but no consistency in Croatian language regarding either of them, not just in this article but in the overall Croatian language – *ovarian hyperstimulation syndrom*, *ovarian reserve*, *ovarian reserve marker*, *ovarian reserve test* and *ovary*. The easiest one to translate was obviously *ovary* as *jajnik* („Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik“), and since consistency is one of the key norms in translation, at first I wanted to keep that base word for all of the abovementioned terms. However, not all Croatian translations with the word *jajnik* are as frequent or recognisable as they are using *ovarij*, while some are completely interchangeable. Even Šimunić in his article switches between different translations of the same term. My guideline when translating those terms was in the first place Šimunić’s article and, secondly, the frequency of that Croatian term. As for the OHSS, both *sindrom hiperstimulacije jajnika* and *sindrom ovarijske hiperstimulacije* are valid solutions, though the former one is more frequently used and chosen by Šimunić (and as the translation for *ovarian hyperstimulation* in the „Medicinsko-biokemijsko-farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik“, the equivalent *hiperstimulacija jajnika* has been chosen). Therefore, I have decided to translate this term as *sindrom hiperstimulacije jajnika*. The translation of this next term, *ovarian reserve*, has not been such a problem, since *ovarijska rezerva* is rarely used in Croatian language. Instead, *rezerva jajnika* is the accepted equivalent, proven by the number of results on Google (18 900 compared to only 687 for *ovarijska rezerva*). I have also considered using the word *pričuva*, since some sources prefer that syntagma (like Šimunić), however, that is also not as wide spread as *rezerva jajnika*. As for the *ovarian reserve test*, I had many dilemmas on how to translate it. In his article, Šimunić uses *test rezerve jajnika*, as do many of the sources on the Internet and hospitals that offer that kind of testing. Nonetheless, the phrase seems like a literal translation of the English term, and I wanted to make it more eloquent, but still keep its recognizable nature. After doing some research, I have found that most scientific and medicine-related articles use the phrase *procjena ovarijske rezerve* (Palčić, Crnković, Šupe-Domić et sl.) which I preferred over *test rezerve jajnika*. Lastly, I have translated *ovarian reserve marker* as *biljeg ovarijske rezerve*, since that is what Šimunić uses in his article and is the accepted equivalent for the English phrase. I have pondered whether the fact that *ovarian* is being translated both as *jajnika* and *ovarijska* would be confusing for the reader, and concluded both of these terms are (or rather should be) equally known and understandable to the general public, and thus decided to stick with my choice of translations.

^{lxviii} Although it is my belief most women (if not all who have access to education) should know the term *in vitro fertilizacija*, I still wanted to make the reviews as simple and clear as possible for the general public to be able to read and understand it. While the first title is meant for specialist and experts (and in there I have kept the phrase *in vitro fertilizacija*), the purpose of the second one is to simplify it. Hence, I have decided to translate the term as *izvantjelesna oplodnja*, which is a widely used Croatian term. But, since the rest of the review uses the abbreviation IVF, I only used *izvantjelesna oplodnja* in the second title, so the readers who are not familiar with *in vitro fertilizacija* would know what is meant by that.

^{lxix} Although in the source text the full name of the hormone is not provided, I have decided to insert it in the translation, since it is the first mention of that term and nowhere does it say what it is abbreviated from, and because these texts are for the general public, we should not assume everyone will know what the abbreviation FSH refers to. I have hence, inserted *folikulstimulirajućeg hormona* in the text with the abbreviation in brackets.

^{lxx} The phrase *direct dose comparison studies* was, by far, the most complicated one to translate in all of the reviews since I have found no Croatian equivalent for it. At first, I was not sure what does *direct* refer to, the dose or comparison, because *direct dose* as a „direct shoot“ of a medicine seemed perfectly valid to me as did *direct comparison*, which is a very frequent term in research. Furthermore, I have pondered whether *comparison studies* should be translated as *usporedna istraživanja* (as suggested by Andrijana on Forum), but *usporedna istraživanja* might be misunderstood for *komparativna istraživanja*, which is something entirely

different (a research methodology in the social sciences that aims to make comparisons across different countries or cultures). In addition to this, I was unable to find a Croatian equivalent for *direct dose*. After giving it much thought, I have decided to go with a descriptive solution and translate it as close to the original meaning of the phrase, in the way that I have understood it. Since this dose refers to different doses of FSH given to women to see whether the different doses would impact on IVF outcome, I have decided to translate the phrase as *istraživanja kojima se ispitivao učinak različitih doza* and omit the *direct* since I believe it is obvious from the context (and the descriptive translation) what is meant by the phrase.

^{lxxi} As written in an online article (Trudnoća), there is no adequate Croatian equivalent for the term *ongoing pregnancy*, which refers to normal pregnancy development and the ultrasound check of the embryo after the 12th week (Eugonia). While on the “Polinklinika IVF” website it is mentioned the accepted term for the ongoing pregnancy is *trudnoće koje napreduju (uredan napredak kliničke trudnoće)*, I have not been inclined to use that phrase, since to me it appears a bit clumsy and not very understandable. That is why, I have decided to use the term *uredna trudnoća*, which is widely used in medicine and general discourse, and holds the same meaning as the source term.

^{lxxii} On the Forum, we have discussed how to translate the term *findings*, since the literal translation (*nalazi*) might be confusing for the reader and misunderstood for a toxicology report (or something similar to that), since the whole text is about medical issues. However, what is meant by *finding* here are the results of all the analysed studies and what new information they have brought to light. We have, thus, agreed to use the Croatian term *rezultati*, which is the term used when talking about research and its outcomes in Croatian scientific community. Despite all of this, I opted for a different solution. I have translated the beginning of the sentence *Our findings suggest that* as *Analiza ovih istraživanja ukazuje na to da* because *Rezultati istraživanja* would explicitly refer to the results of the studies the authors of this review have been examining, and it is my opinion there is a slight difference between that and what is actually meant in the source text, that is that the analysis of those studies and what the authors of the review have concluded from that suggest that the chance of live birth etc.